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History of Sutter County, California.

By Wm. H. Chamberlain, Ph. B., and Harry L. Wells.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

First Appearance of Sutter County—Captain Sutter's Settlement—Difficulties Encountered in the Preparation of the Work—The Plan—Acknowledgement of Assistance Received—List of Authorities.

An expanse of untilled land, showing in the composition of its soil and the natural growth of wild grasses, a susceptibility for more wonderful results under cultivation—such was the sight that met the eyes of the first foreign visitors in this region. The occupation of Sutter county followed quickly that of Sacramento. Fully realizing that the fertile tract between the Sacramento and Feather rivers would yield abundant harvests and afford ample room for his herds of animals, Captain Sutter established a post on the tract and made it his principal stock farm. The act was but another example of the wisdom and forethought of the old pioneer. From the date of the locations at Nicolaus and Hock Farm, the settlement and development of the county has been progressing evenly and uninterruptedly. So closely allied have Sutter and Yuba counties been during their existence, that in many cases, events occurring in one prove equally interesting to residents of the other. It is for this reason that the historian, in many places through the succeeding pages, has deemed it advisable to introduce information relating more particularly to the history of Yuba county.

In the succeeding pages, the historian has but faintly portrayed the many changes and incidents occurring during the past half century. The writing of the history of this county has been a difficult task. Few publications have been issued concerning this region; in many places the records are vague and incomplete; and finally, most of the pioneer residents have either gone to their graves or moved to other parts beyond the reach of the interviewer. Even those who remain, in many instances, were so occupied in their various avocations, that important events transpired without attracting their attention. There are those, however, who through their superior talents and attainments, did heed and have treasured up in their memories the facts and incidents, which in this later day become so beneficial to their fellow men. It is to these gentlemen that the historian has been compelled to resort; with the pertinacity which might almost seem presumption, he has sought them out, and as the words dropped from their lips, jotted them down, to take their places in the more connected story now presented to the reader. We feel that these gentlemen have not only favored us, but have placed the community in their debt, for it is undoubtedly the desire of all to have a correct and complete record of their county, if any at all.

The plan of the work has been to give a connected history of the county from its first occupation by the trappers down to the present time. In order to more fully understand the causes which led to the settlement and subsequent development of the State, a chapter has been introduced giving briefly the history of California from the earliest supposed discovery. As far as practicable, the subject matter has been segregated into special topics, thus rendering the work more convenient for reference. While not attaining the result desired, it has been the aim to make it as complete and authentic as the limited space would allow. Errors have undoubtedly crept in, and while it is not our desire to bore the reader with foolish apologies, we would ask for a due consideration of the many difficulties with which we have been compelled to contend.

It would be impossible to record a list of the names of all of the gentlemen from whom we have received courtesies or derived information, but the author cannot let the opportunity pass without acknowledging the special kindness of the following:

Hon. Stephen J. Field, Justice United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.; General John Bidwell, Chico; J. Alex. Forbes, Hon. Zach. Montgomery, Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, Oakland; Hon. John H. Jewett, Hon. Peter Decker, Wm. G. Murphy, Col. Edwards Woodruff, Hon. C. M. Paterson, Judge L. P. Crane, Judge H. S. Hoblitzell, Messrs. Lockwood & Dawson, Hon. W. H. Parks, John Seaward, Marysville; Claude Chana, Wheatland; Hon. Jonas Spect, Colusa; John Rose, Smartsville; Judge Phil. W. Keyser, Hon. C. E. Wilcoxon, J. L. Wilbur, P. L. Bunce, E. B. Reed, Geo. Ohleyer, J. C. Donohoe, G. W. Alberti, (editor *Sutter Banner*), Yuba City; Phil. E. Drescher, Frederick Vahle, Nicolaus; David Abdill, Vernon; H. L. Gregory, Live Oak; Dr. W. McMurtry, Hon. B. R. Spilman, John McMurtry, North Butte; John H. Colclasure, W. C. Smith, Henry Burgett, J. N. Decker, Meridian; Rev. A. S. Brown, Geo. E. Brittan, South Butte; G. N. Smith, East Butte; Sumner Paine, Joseph Girdner, Below Meridian; J. H. McPhetridge, B. S. J. Hiatt, Kirksville; W. H. Smith, Hon. C. P. Berry, Kempton's; the officers of Sutter county and their deputies, to whom we are indebted for their generous assistance, and who by their uniform courtesies, have firmly established their right to represent such a constituency as is to be found in Sutter county,

The success of the work is largely due to the efforts and support of its patrons and subscribers. The interest they have taken in its preparation has proved an additional incentive to the publishers in their labor of issuing the complete and elaborate volume now placed before the reader.

AUTHORITIES.

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CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA.

Discovery—Early Voyagers—Origin of the Name—Establishment of Missions—Discovery of the Bay of San Francisco—Secularization—Revolutions—Settlement of Yerba Buena—Russians at Fort Ross—Americans' Desire for the Possession of California—Blunder of Commodore Jones—Thomas O. Larkin's Efforts to Secure the Territory for the United States—Arrival of Fremont—Acts of the Bear Flag Party—Construction of the Naked Flag—Seizure of Monterey by Commodore Sloat and Yerba Buena by Captain Montgomery—The Mexican War—Treaty of Guadaluje Hidalgo—Subsequent Events.

THE Spaniards, having conquered Mexico in 1519, were desirous of possessing still more territory. They had a vague idea that a land lay northwest of "New Spain," as Mexico was called, which would rival that country in wealth and beauty. Cortes, in 1535, made the attempt to discover this region, but after landing on the peninsula of Lower California gave up the search. The coast of California proper was discovered in 1542 by Jose R. Cabrillo, who sailed as far north as the 44th parallel of latitude. Authorities differ in regard to the derivation of the name California. The most probable theory is, that the word was found in an obscure Spanish novel, *Las Sergas de Esplandian*, published in 1510, in which the name was applied to an island "on the right hand of the Indies, near the Terrestrial Paradise." For a number of years the book was exceedingly popular. It is not claimed that the newly discovered land was the same as that mentioned by the Spanish author, or that it was applied on account of the beauty of the country, for the parts explored at that time were confined to the rough and rocky coast. Like all new lands, California was supposed to abound in valuable minerals and precious stones, hence the name used in the romance spoken of seemed peculiarly appropriate. This, with the additional desire to lend greater interest to the country by the use of so popular a name, was undoubtedly the reason for its application. Another theory regarding the naming is that it was derived from the Latin words *calidas fornus*—hot oven. The reason assigned by those who favor this theory is the universal use among natives of the sweat-house or hot-oven in the treatment of disease. In 1579, Sir Francis Drake, an English navigator, after having failed in an attempt to sail through the supposed open northern sea, turned southward and on the seventeenth of June, sailed into a "faire good bay," which was probably the present Drake's Bay. It was soon afterwards called San Francisco Bay by the Spaniards, but it was not until nearly two centuries had elapsed, that this name was changed to its present application. In 1595, the *San Augustin*, commanded by Captain Cermenon, was wrecked in Drake's Bay. The pilot, who escaped to Mexico, went out seven years later in an exploring expedition under Sebastian Vizcaino; the vessels, two in number, stopped at San Diego and Monterey, sailed into Drake's Bay and went further northward. The modern Bay of San Francisco had not as yet been discovered. In 1740, a map was published in Spain which had a rough representation of the bay; the source of this knowledge is not known.

The discovery of Lower California was followed by the settlement of that region by the Jesuits. In 1767, an order was issued for the expulsion of the Jesuits, the Franciscan friars succeeding them in the Missions already established in the Californian peninsula. The Mission system was now to be extended farther north into what was called for the first time Upper or New California. Father Junipero Serra was selected to take charge of this enterprise by the superior of the convent of San Fernando, in New Spain, under whose general direction the work was to be carried on. By previous arrangement, four expeditions were sent from Lower California to the new territory, two by land and two by sea. The *San Carlos*, which sailed on the eleventh of January, 1769, did not reach her destination, San Diego, for three months and a half. In the meantime, the *San Antonio*, which departed a month later, meeting more propitious weather, arrived at San Diego, April 11th. This was the commencement of the permanent occupation of California by white men. The first land expedition, under Captain Rivera and Friar Crespi, arrived at San Diego, May 14th; the second, under Captain Portala and Father Junipero Serra, reached that place on the first of July. Active operations were now commenced and on the sixteenth of the month the Mission of San Diego was founded. On the fourteenth of July, Captain Portala, governor of the territory, with friars Juan Crespi and Gomez, and a large party of whites, departed on a journey to occupy Monterey.

They passed by the desired spot without recognizing it, journeyed on up the coast, and November 7, 1769, arrived at the Bay of San Francisco. Hence, friar Juan Crespi, the leader of the expedition, made the real discovery, and it was not accomplished until one hundred and ninety years after its supposititious discovery by Drake. The party returned to San Diego and on a subsequent expedition located the Mission of San Carlos and the Presidio of Monterey. The following, from Hoffman's Reports, volume one (appendix), is a list of the twenty-one Missions established by friars during their occupation, with the date and place of their location:—

NAMES.	WHEN FOUNDED.	WHERE LOCATED.	NO. ACRES.
San Diego	July 16, 1769	San Diego	22.24
San Carlos de Monterey or El Carme	June 3, 1770	Monterey	9.00
San Antonio de Padua	July 14, 1771	San Luis Obispo	33.19
San Gabriel Arcangel	Sept. 8, 1771	San Gabriel	190.69
San Luis Obispo	Sept. 1, 1772	San Luis Obispo	52.72
San Francisco de Assis or Dolores	Oct. 9, 1776	San Francisco	8.81
San Juan Capistrano	Nov. 10, 1776	Los Angeles	44.40
Santa Clara	Jan. 18, 1777	Santa Clara	13.13
San Buenaventura	March 31, 1782	San Buenaventura	36.27
Santa Barbara	Dec. 4, 1786	Santa Barbara	37.83
La Purisima Concepcion	Dec. 8, 1787	" "	——
Santa Cruz	Aug. 28, 1791	Santa Cruz	16.94
La Soledad	Oct. 9, 1791	Monterey	34.47
San Jose	June 11, 1797	Alameda County	28.33
San Juan Bautista	June 24, 1797	Monterey	55.23
San Miguel Arcangel	July 25, 1797	San Miguel	33.97
San Fernando	Sept. 8, 1797	San Fernando	76.94
San Luis Rey	June 13, 1798	San Diego	53.39
Santa Inez	Sept. 17, 1804	Santa Barbara	17.35
San Rafael Arcangel	Dec. 18, 1817	Marin County	6.48
S. F. de Solano	Aug. 25, 1823	Sonoma	14.20

In addition to those mentioned in the above table and generally accepted as being properly called Missions, the following are given: Canada de los Pinos or College Rancho, located in Santa Barbara County, and containing 35,499.37 acres; La Laguna, located in San Luis Obispo County, and containing 4,157.02 acres; Two Gardens, in San Luis Obispo County.

At first the Indians were exceedingly cautious about approaching or connecting themselves with this new style of civilization, but gradually their fears and superstitions were overcome and they began to cluster about the Fathers. Their old habits and manner of living were thrown off and they contented themselves with the quiet life and somewhat laborious duties of the Missions. In 1822, the independence of Mexico from Spanish rule was formally recognized, and two years later a republican constitution was adopted for the government of the Mexican citizens, under which California, on account of her sparse population, ranked only as a territory. In 1836, a change having been made in the political affairs in Mexico, the Californians arose in rebellion under Juan Bautista Alvarado and Isaac Graham, but were finally quieted down and compelled to accept the condition of affairs.

Heretofore the soldiers in the Presidios had played an unimportant part, the friars in the Missions being the controlling power, but now the Mexican Government intended to reverse the order of prominence. August 17, 1833, the Mexican Congress passed a bill to secularize the Missions in Upper and Lower California. This took away from the friars the control of the Mission property, placing it in charge of administrators; it gave the civil officers predominance over the priestly class. The President of the Republic issued his instructions to Governor Figueroa, of California, who in turn, August 9, 1834, issued a decree that in August, 1835, ten of the Missions would be converted into pueblos or towns. A portion of the Mission property was divided among the resident Indians, who had now be-

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come independent citizens, but their business capabilities were not sufficiently developed and their old habits were too strongly implanted, so the greater proportion soon resumed their former wild mode of living. This action on the part of the Mexican authorities was the death blow to the Mission system and its overthrow was soon accomplished.

The following extract is from the original report of the Rev. Father President of the Mission establishments of the Upper California, dated the 31st of December, 1828, now in the possession of Mr. J. Alexander Forbes. It shows the result of the labors of the Fathers during a period of fifty-nine years from 1769.

Number of Missions,	21
Baptisms,	83,696
Marriages,	22,009
Deaths,	53,082
Existing Indians,	18,731
" Horned Cattle,	173,238
" Sheep,	183,183
" Goats,	4,944
" Swine,	1,568
" Breeding Mares,	14,417
" Tame Horses,	5,103
" Mules,	1,907

A margin should be added to the number of live stock, as the Fathers, who were compelled to donate to the support of the Presidios in proportion to the property possessed by them, would report below the true amount.

In the meantime, foreigners had commenced their visitations and settlements. In the summer of 1835, Wm. A. Richardson moved from Sancelito to Yerba Buena (San Francisco), opened a store, and began trading in hides and tallow. Jacob P. Leese, for a number of years a resident of Los Angeles, in July, 1836, built a store in Yerba Buena. He had previously met many obstacles in obtaining a grant of land upon which to locate the building, but by the authority of Governor Chico, this was finally effected. Previous to the location of Richardson and Leese, the only inhabitants of the Pueblo and Mission at Yerba Buena were Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians; in other parts of the State, several Americans had settled. In 1840, there were in Yerba Buena four Americans, four Englishmen, and six other Europeans. For a number of years, the Russians had been occupying and trapping in the country around Bodega bay under a charter from Spain, their headquarters being Fort Ross. Although the Mexican Government had cast envious eyes on the little settlement, the authorities did not dare to molest the occupants. Finally, in 1840, the Russians withdrew, disposing of their establishment and property to Capt. John A. Sutter, for thirty thousand dollars, to be paid on time.

The desire for the possession of California by the Americans commenced with the dawn of the nineteenth century. The sway of the feeble Mexican power caused no advancement in the condition of the population, and a land of such vast resources needed stronger and more enlightened rulers. Being located contiguous to the United States, and having a large part of its population of that nationality, it was no wonder that the tendency for annexation was in that direction. An offer was made to Mexico for California in 1835, when it was expected that the annexation of Texas would be accomplished, but it was rejected. Notwithstanding this refusal, from 1837 the securing of the State was regarded as a certainty, and in event of a war with Mexico, California was to be seized. Acting under instructions, Commodore Jones entered the harbor of Monterey, October 19, 1842, with the frigate *United States* and the corvette *Cyane*, and hearing the rumor of war, took possession of the town. The falsity of the report was learned next day, and the lowering of the flag, and the offering of an apology quickly followed. With the inauguration of President Polk on the fourth of March, 1845, the movement tending to the acquisition of California took a more definite shape. June 24, 1845, the Secretary of the Navy, George Bancroft, issued orders to Commodore Sloat, in command of the North Pacific Squadron, directing:—"If you should "ascertain with certainty, that Mexico has declared war against the "United States, you will at once possess yourself of the port of San "Francisco, and blockade or occupy such other ports as your force "may permit." Both England and France desired the possession of the territory, but neither dared to take the initiatory steps towards securing it.

Thomas O. Larkin, the American Consul at Monterey, who under instructions had gained a great amount of influence among the leading native Californians, suggested and caused the issuance of a circular by Governor Pico, in May, 1846, calling a convention of thirty of the more prominent men in the country. This assemblage were to discuss the condition of affairs and to petition the Mexican authorities for an improved government; if the request met with a refusal, the territory was to be sold to some other power. The tendency of this discussion would be towards the transfer of the territory to the United States. The convention did not meet, however, as events transpired which precluded the possibility of a peaceful transfer. Lieut. John C. Fremont arrived in that year, and soon became embroiled in a wordy conflict with the authorities in regard to the ownership of a horse, which nearly led to a pitched battle. This serious complication was averted, and Fremont moved off towards Oregon. On the fourteenth of June, 1846, the Americans north of San Francisco, under Captain S. Merritt and Mr. Wm. B. Ide, without consultation with the representative men of the lower portion of the country, suddenly seized the town of Sonoma, imprisoned General M. G. Vallejo and others, declared California independent, and raised the celebrated "Bear Flag." It seemed necessary for these revolutionists to have some standard under which to pursue their career of conquest, and accordingly they devised, and with the rude appliances at hand constructed a banner. Perhaps no better description of this noted flag can be given than that published by us in our Illustrated History of Sonoma County. "Three men,— Ben Duell (now of "Lake County), Todd and Currie,—made the flag. Duell and Currie, "as it happened, were both saddlers, and did the sewing; Todd painted "the stripes and the bear. The material of which the stripes were "made was not, as has been stated, an old red flannel petticoat, but "was new flannel and white cotton, which Duell got from Mrs. W. B. "Elliott, who had been brought to the town of Sonoma,— her husband, "W. B. Elliott, being one of the bear-flag party. Some blue domestic "was found elsewhere, and used in making the flag; the drawing was "rudely done, and, when finished, the bear,—from which the flag and "party took their name,—resembled a pig as much as the object for "which it was intended. The idea of the bear was, that having "entered into the fight, there was to be no back-down, or surrender, "until the end in view was accomplished.

News of the war on the Rio Grande reached Commodore Sloat at Mazatlan on the seventh of June, 1846, and on the following day he sailed in the *Savannah* for Monterey, arriving on the second of July. On the seventh, Captain Mervine went ashore and took possession of the Custom House and Presidio, raised the Stars and Stripes and read a proclamation from Commodore Sloat announcing that "henceforth California will be a portion of the United States." The next day Captain Montgomery, commanding the *Portsmouth* then lying at Yerba Buena, received his orders from Commodore Sloat and hoisted the flag on the plaza. Three days afterward, the colors were floating at Monterey, San Francisco, Sonoma, Bodega, and New Helvetia, and soon afterwards at Los Angeles and San Diego. The war between Mexico and the United States lasted for two years, although little fighting was done in California, and that was confined to the lower parts of the territory. The occupation of the Mexican capital by General Scott, September 14, 1847, practically ended the war, although the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was made February 2, 1848, and the ratifications were exchanged May 30th.

The discovery of gold, January 19, 1848, an account of which will be found in a subsequent chapter, gave a wonderful impetus to immigration. Men flocked in from all parts of the world, populating this region heretofore comparatively unknown. The need of a more stable government being felt, and as it was certain that the new

territory would soon possess the necessary requirements of a State, General Riley, the Military Governor, issued a call for a convention to prepare a constitution. The delegates assembled September 3, 1849, and when their work had been duly ratified, the election for State officers was held. After a heated and bitter discussion between the Northern and Southern members relative to the question of slavery in the new acquisition, Congress, on the seventh of September, 1850, passed a bill admitting California as a State, and two days later, the President's signature was appended.

On its subsequent history, volumes could be written, but most of the information would prove so familiar to the reader as to preclude any glance at the pages. The progress has been marvelous, and while it has been by irregular movements at varied intervals, still the summit of prosperity is far in the future.

CHAPTER III.

INDIANS.

Col. J. J. Warner's Account—The Scourge of 1833—General John Bidwell's Description of its Effects—Theory Regarding Its Contraction—Division of the Indians of California—Adam Johnson's Report—Local Indian Tribes in Yuba and Sutter Counties—Characteristics—Features—Dwellings—Hair Ornaments—Covering—Manner of Gathering Food—Kinds—Preparation for Eating—Water Craft—Weapons—Festivities.

ETHNOLOGISTS have written and theorized in reference to the California Indians, but have come to no satisfactory conclusion regarding the place whence they immigrated, or the date of their actual settlement on this coast. It is sufficient to know that when the first white man passed through this valley, he found the Indian villages swarming with the rude barbarians.

Col. J. J. Warner, at present residing in Los Angeles, was one of the Ewing Young party, who, while on a trapping expedition, passed up through the Sacramento valley in 1832, and returned in 1833. His description of the Indians is as follows:—

"The banks of the Sacramento river, in its whole course through "its valley, were studded with Indian villages, the houses of which, "in the spring, during the day-time, were red with the salmon the "aborigines were curing. At this time there were not, upon the San "Joaquin or Sacramento rivers, or any one of their tributaries, nor "within the valleys of the two rivers, any inhabitants but Indians, "among whom we occasionally found one, who had fled from some of "the Missions of California. On no part of the continent over "which I had then, or have since traveled, was so numerous an "Indian population, subsisting upon the natural products of the soil "and waters, as in the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento. "There was no cultivation of the soil by them; game, fish, nuts of "the forest and seeds of the fields, constituted their entire food. "They were experts in catching fish in many ways, and in snaring "game in divers modes. On our return, late in the summer of 1833, "we found the valleys depopulated. From the head of the Sacra- "mento, to the great bend and slough of the San Joaquin, we did not "see more than six or eight live Indians, while large numbers of their "skulls and dead bodies were to be seen under almost every shade "tree, near water, where the uninhabited and deserted villages had "been converted into graveyards; and, on the San Joaquin river, in "the immediate neighborhood of the larger class of villages, which, "the preceding year were the abodes of a large number of those "Indians, we found not only many graves, but the vestiges of a "funeral pyre. At the mouth of Kings river we encountered the "first and only village of the stricken race that we had seen after "entering the great valley; this village contained a large number of "Indians, temporarily stopping at that place. We were encamped "near the village one night only, and, during that time, the death "angel, passing over the camping ground of these plague-stricken "fugitives, waved his wand, summoning from the little remnant of a "once numerous people, a score of victims, to muster in the land of "the *Manitou;* and the cries of the dying, mingled with the wails "of the hereaved, made the night hideous, in that veritable valley "of death. This disease, which swept down the valley of the "Sacramento, and up that of the San Joaquin, appeared, so far as I "could judge (and I came near dying from it), to be a most acute "and violent type of remittent fever. It attacked members of our "party, when we were upon the San Joaquin, near the Merced river, "and nearly every one of the party suffered from it. Two Indian "boys about fifteen or sixteen years of age, one a Columbia river or "Oregon Indian, the other from New Mexico, both of our party, "died of the fever. The disease presented none of the symptoms of "cholera. Its fatality among the Indians, was, in my opinion, in "great measure owing to the treatment of the sick, which was to "give them a hot air bath in their sweat houses, and then immerse "them in water; the immersion was soon followed by death. "Excepting the Indians of our company who died, I was the most "severely affected member of our party. In fact I was left, while "on the marsh, the day following our encampment at the mouth of "Kings river, unable to ride, and as was supposed, to die; but in the "evening I revived, and was able to mount my mule and reach camp."

It seems to be a disputed question whether the epidemic which prevailed in 1833 was the small-pox or cholera. General Bidwell and Mr. Claude Chana both agree in the assertion that it was the former. General Bidwell relates that several years before he came to this country in 1841, the small-pox broke out among the Indians of this valley, contracted, probably, from the trappers of the Hudson Bay Company, and must have destroyed a large number of them in the valley and depopulated whole villages. The General informs us that he has seen the sites of villages where no Indians had lived since his arrival in the country, strewn with whole skeletons; in fact, he was able to count from a single standpoint, no less than forty. A village is mentioned in particular, located on the east bank of the Sacramento at the mouth of Feather river, and there were numerous others on the west bank of the latter along nearly its whole length, and a considerable number on the east bank. The bodies or skeletons were found on the river banks, and under bushes in the woods, as if the sufferers were endeavoring to protect themselves from the ravages of the pestilence. In many cases the remnants of these tribes were absorbed by others. The fact that the pestilence was small-pox was proven by the stories of Indians, who were themselves attacked and had recovered, carrying with them its marks as evidences. The habit of the Indians when attacked by any kind of fever was to rush into the river, the general result proving fatal from the too sudden chill.

Mr. Chana, already referred to in this connection, states that he had an Indian woman in his employ, who, having passed through the scourge in 1833, declared the disease was introduced among them by the Hudson Bay Company. She claimed that the company desired to get the Indians out of the valley, as they interfered with the trapping, and in order to accomplish their end, sent to them articles of clothing inoculated with the disease. This feature of the narrative, Mr. Chana states, was verified to him by the trappers whom he met in Saint Joseph, Missouri, before he came here, and it was the prevailing explanation among the Indians and the early settlers, as to the origin of the scourge. This theory does not seem credible, as such inhumanity could hardly exist among members of an organization so fair and honorable in all its dealings as was the Hudson Bay Company. It is probable that the Indians, in their ignorance and superstition, ascribed it to that cause on account of the jealousy and rivalry existing between them and the foreign trappers.

Bancroft, in his "Native Races of the Pacific States," divides the Indians of the coast into seven distinct groups. The Californians comprise one of the important branches occupying the territory between latitudes 43° and 32° 30′ north, extending east into the Rocky mountains. This group is subdivided into geographical divisions, viz: the *Northern Californians*, the *Central Californians*, and the *Southern Californians*.

The early inhabitants of this region belonged to the central division which occupied all of California and extended from about latitude 35° to 40° 30′ north. The races in this region were separated into numerous small tribes whose system of nomenclature was exceed-

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ingly primitive. The segregation of these Indians was not properly into tribes, but into villages, each having its own name and head. Sometimes one chief would be more powerful than other neighboring chiefs in physical strength, number of warriors, or hereditary influence, and hence had authority over the villages near him; such was the case with the ruler of the Hocks. From the report of Adam Johnson, Indian sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior in 1850, we call the following: "I could discover no distinction in their cus- "toms, habits of life, or their general language, which could induce "me to think they were not originally the same people. Indeed their "customs and manners of living are, in many respects, almost identical."

From June to the middle of September, 1850, Mr. Johnson traveled over more than eight hundred miles through the Sacramento valley, and along the banks of the rivers. He visited ten distinct tribes of Indians, besides meeting many wandering families or communities. The following is a list of the tribes visited in the valley and the neighboring mountains:—

The Hocks.—Located upon Hock Farm, near the old residence of Capt. Sutter, numbering from eighty to one hundred.

The Yubas.—At or near the junction of the Yuba with Feather river, numbering about one hundred and eighty.

The O-lip-pas.—On Feather river, about thirty-two miles above its mouth, comprising about ninety or one hundred people.

The Bogas.—A short distance above the O-lip pas, on the opposite side of the river, including about seventy.

The Ho-lic-li-pah.—At the base of the mountains near the Feather river, about one hundred and fifty in number.

The Erskins.—On Butte creek, near Neal's rancho, comprising about eighty.

The Ma-chuck-nas.—In the valley near Potter's rancho, including about ninety.

The Cush-nas.—In the mountains, on the South Yuba, numbering about six hundred.

The Tagus.—Also in the mountains above the head-waters of Butte creek, the number being unknown.

The Nim-sus.—Also in the mountains, near the Tagus tribe; number unknown.

General Bidwell locates the villages in what is now Sutter county, as follows:—

Yubas, where Yuba city is now situated, numbering from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five.

Seshums, located in Shanghai bend of the Feather river, between Yuba city and Hock Farm.

Hocks, located near Sutter's residence, was the largest village in what is now called Sutter county.

Yukulmes, situated three miles below Hock Farm.

Oleshes, located about one mile above Nicolaus, on the west bank.

No permanent villages were located on the eastern bank of the Sacramento river, on account of the lands being subject to overflows. There were no other tribes in Sutter county, although the Colusi, Coptis, Willys and Kymatins ranged through the country around the Buttes.

In Yuba county, on the site of Marysville, was a village of Indians called the Memals. It was of good size and populated by about one hundred Indians. When Cordua settled there, some of these Indians located on the south side of the Yuba (in 1843).

The Tomchas were located a little above, on the east side of the Feather river, but not immediately on the banks. The distance from the mouth of Yuba river was about two miles, and from the banks of Feather river about a half mile; they numbered about fifty souls.

The Honcuts were located on the east bank of Feather river, just below the mouth of Honcut creek, and comprised about one hundred and fifty persons. On the south branch of the Honcut and scattered through Brown's valley region, in little villages with one principal village, were a large number of Indians with no particular tribal name. There were several small tribes of Indians living between the Bear and Yuba rivers, and one large tribe, who occupied the country from the foothills to Nevada. These Indians spoke a different language from the Marysville Indians and were more warlike. Their chief stole some of General Sutter's cattle in 1841. Sutter pursued him and retook them after a fight in which no one was killed. The scene of the bloodless conflict was the bank of the Yuba river, a few miles above Marysville.

Horatio Hale in his "Ethnography and Philology" says: "South "of the Rogue River Indians, the population is very scanty until "we arrive at the valley of the Sacramento, all the tribes of which "are included by the traders under the general name of 'Kinkla,' "which is probably like Klamath, a term of Chinook origin."

The following are noted by authorities on Indian history: "The Oleepas lived on Feather river, twenty miles above Marysville."—(Delano's Life on the Plains). "The Yuhas or Yuvas lived on Yuva river, a tributary to the Sacramento."—(Fremont's Geographical Memoir). "The Meidoos and Neeshenams were on the Yuba and "Feather rivers. As you travel south from Chico the Indians call "themselves Meidoo, until you reach Bear river; but below that it "is Neeshenam, or sometimes Mana or Maidee, all of which denote "men or Indians."—(Powers, in the *Overland Monthly*). "The "Cushnas live near the south fork of the Yuba river."—(Schoolcraft's "Arch.) "Taylor also mentions the Cushnas south of the Yuba."

The physique of these natives did not correspond at all with that of the "noble" warriors east of the mountains. "Strongly, though "not symmetrically built, their height rarely exceeded five feet and "eight inches, a low retreating forehead, black deep-set eyes, thick "bushy eyebrows, salient cheek-bones, a nose depressed at the roots "and somewhat widespreading at the nostrils, a large mouth, with "thick prominent lips, teeth large and white, but not always regular, "and rather large ears, is the prevailing type."

It was only in winter that a dwelling was needed, and this was by no means pretentious. The general method was to dig a hole in the ground three or four feet in depth, with a diameter of from ten to thirty feet. The ends of pliable willow poles were sunk into the ground around the excavation, and the tops were brought together, the same poles serving for walls and roof. If the poles were sufficiently long, the two ends were driven into the ground on opposite sides of the hole, the curve of the willow forming the roof. Mud or sod was then placed over the frame. The more pretentious residences had bushes interwoven between the willow poles, and an outside covering of tule grass. The smoke from the fire in the hut found an outlet through a hole in the roof; the doorway consisted of a small hole in the side, barely large enough for a person to crawl through.

The men generally wore the hair long, taken up all around and tied in a bunch; the ends being loose, floated out, much resembling a feather duster. To bind the hair they used a net made from the milk-weed; in this they frequently placed grasses or flowers forming a wreath. The women "hanged" their hair in front, as do now their civilized white sisters. The process pursued and the implements used by them were exceedingly crude and simple; a sharpened mussel-shell was drawn across the hair, pressed against a stick. The longer hair was brushed back and allowed to float in its confusion. The men generally wore their beard in the form of a goatee, plucking out the hairs on the side of the face. The growth was not luxuriant, but the hair was fine in texture. The men had their heads and necks ornamented, but did not trouble themselves about other covering. A string of beads made from spiral fossil shells was worn around the neck. Through the holes in their ears were placed the leg-bones of vultures, or small ornamented elders, from six inches to one foot in length, the ends hanging down to the shoulders. Sometimes they inserted a quill or small bone through the nose for ornament. In their huts they had coverings made from the feathers of ducks and geese, firmly bound together, and these strips woven into a blanket. They also had coverings made from the skins of the wild hare and deer. Sometimes they used the coverings for the body, but generally they preferred nature's garb. The women also wore necklaces, but of

small white beads. These strings were drawn around the neck several times. They wore no head dresses. They all wore the double apron in front and behind, attached to a belt, which was made in the form of a strap, from the milk-weed. At times the women donned these feather or skin coverings, although their general use was for the bed. Their ears were pierced, although the holes were not as large as among the men. These holes were made with a sharp pointed bone, and by successively inserting larger bones, the openings were made of sufficient size with but little pain. Both the men and women tatooed, the latter carrying it to the greater extent. Small lines of a dirty blue or black, a quarter of an inch in width, were drawn down from the corners of the mouth, and from the center of the lower lip; the men never painted their faces.

The women gathered their food in large conical baskets, placed upon their backs, the apex being at the bottom and resting on the belts. In order to hold them to the back, and support their weight, a circular band was placed around the basket, and across the forehead of the squaw. For their subsistence they relied mainly upon the different kinds of acorns, angle-worms, green vegetable worms (found on green plants and about three inches in length, resembling hairless caterpillars), ants, pine nuts, game, fish, wild clover, wild pea vines, grass seeds, etc. The acorns of the scrub white oak growing on the hills were sweet and could be eaten in their natural state, or when roasted or dried. The substantial food was made from the long sour-oak acorns found along the banks of the streams. These were gathered in the fall and put in bins to preserve for winter use, and covered over securely to keep out the rain. These bins were made of the tough stalks of a weed growing in the river bottoms, which, when driven into the ground and interlaced with smaller branches and boughs, formed a very convenient receptacle for the winter's food. These bins were circular, with a diameter of three or four feet, and were situated just outside the villages. The Indians seemed to understand the danger incurred by storing moist acorns in their heated huts. Each family, or set of families, had its bin. In preparing the acorns for food they were hulled and ground to a fine powder in a mortar. These mortars were hollowed out of small rocks, or in the surface of rocky formations, the hole being about five or six inches deep, and at the top about one foot in diameter. The pestle was of stone, about one foot in length; when traveling they carried these implements with them. The acorn in its natural state contains a large amount of tannin, which renders it unpleasant as an article of food. To get rid of this disagreeable feature, the squaws formed a hollow, with a rim, in the dry white sand, much resembling the impression produced by a milk-pan. In this receptacle they carefully poured the prepared acorn flour to the even depth of one-half or three-fourths of an inch. Tufts of grass, or small willow branches, were laid on one side of the sand pan, and water was then poured carefully upon, and allowed to spread over the flour, and soak through without disturbing the mass or mixing it with sand. The flour was kept covered with water for several hours, which seeping through separated and carried off most of the tannin, the sand becoming discolored with the fluid. Finally, in the process, the water was allowed to drain off, leaving the tough dough. By moistening the hand and pressing on the mass, it adhered to the palm and was removed from the hollow in cakes the size of the hand. If any sand adhered, it was washed or brushed off. The dough was thus by successive applications of the hand taken up and deposited in another receptacle filled with water, in which it was washed. Sand sometimes became mixed with the dough, but caused no inconvenience to the strong teeth and healthy digestive organs of the aborigines. Finally the water was poured off and the pure dough was ready for use. A hole was then dug in the ground in which the fire was built and several rocks were thrown in. This fire was kept up until the earth and rocks were thoroughly heated, then the rocks, together with the remnants of the fire, were removed and the hole brushed out. A layer of sycamore leaves was put in to form the "bread-pan," and on this was placed the dough with a hot rock in its center. More leaves were placed over it, and the fire replaced and replenished. The next day, when cooled, the baked acorn bread was taken out, ready for use. In this state it resembled somewhat a bladder of putty, and perhaps was not more digestible.

In procuring the grasshoppers, the squaws first sought a suitable locality abounding in this native luxury. Having found the favored spot, they dug holes in the form of an inverted cone, and of sufficient size to admit their baskets. These excavations were about four feet deep, and two feet in diameter at the top, the sides sloping to meet at the bottom. A hole was dug for each basket, and when everything was ready, the men and children were called out to make a "surround." With bushes and boughs they beat the grass, driving the insects toward the center where the baskets were located. Thus they gradually approached the luckless grasshoppers, finally enclosing them in their baskets, which were quickly covered. This was done at a time of year when they were heavy on the wing. They were then dried, boiled or broiled and eaten like shrimps. The other process of capturing them was by fire. The locality was chosen as before, but at a time of year when there was dry grass. This patch was fired on the outer parts, and as the circle of fire diminished, the insects were driven before it until they met the flame on the other side, when their wings becoming singed, they dropped and were roasted, ready for the dainty palate of the savage epicure. Gathered and crushed in the mortar, the result greatly resembled "blue mass." This was considered by the savages a great delicacy, and served as dessert. Even when raised among civilized people, many kept their packages of grasshopper preserves, and frequently resorted to them. The squaws packed this article away in baskets, and it was only brought out on special occasions. Americans who have partaken of this food declare that the taste is quite pleasant. Eating the grasshopper alive was a common custom, and seemed to please the savage appetite. The angle-worms were found in boggy and swampy localities, around springs, ponds, etc. The squaws, taking their sticks of chapparel, which formed their usual instruments of excavation, pushed them down into the mire. By shaking these from side to side, the surrounding earth was compressed. The worms feeling the pressure, came to the surface, and were quickly siezed and thrown into the baskets. When washed and boiled they made an excellent and nutritious soup—for the Indians. The green plant-worms were picked from the vegetation, stripped by the fingers, and dried or boiled. The ants were sometimes disposed of by simply carrying them from the tree or bush to the mouth upon the tongue—primitive, indeed, in its simplicity. Pine cones were gathered before the nuts had fallen out, and much labor was therefore saved. The nuts, which are of a pleasant, oily taste, and exceedingly nutritious, were extracted by beating the cones, and eaten raw.

Clover was eaten raw in the spring time, and had a beneficial effect. The wild pea vines were gathered in immense quantities when young and tender. By placing elder sticks against the sides of the basket and extending beyond the opening, the squaw was enabled to carry nearly a cart-load of the light growth. In the spring and summer they make lengthy trips into the mountains in search of food, and sometimes prepared their winter stock in these encampments, carrying it afterwards to their rancheras. To prepare the pea vine for eating, the hole in the ground was resorted to. In this, heated rocks were placed, and covered with a layer of the vine; water was thoroughly sprinkled on; then two or three heated rocks; another layer of pea-vine, sprinkled as before; and so in that order by successive layers, until the mass was formed in the shape of a cone. When completed, one of the baskets was placed over it, forming a secure covering, and the mass left until the next day. It was then thoroughly steamed and cooked. The squaw, with the stone pestle, crushed the steamed mass on an inclined board. With the sole of her foot placed at the bottom of the incline, she kept the vines on the board. The process was continued until all became plastic. The squaw then with her hands shaped it into the form of a cake, and after putting a hole through the center, hung it

RESIDENCE OF DR. N. S. HAMLIN. YUBA CITY. SUTTER CO. CAL.

out to dry. The heated rocks were handled by the squaws with two sticks, as easily and gracefully as a civilized woman can wield the tongs.

Grass seeds were gathered by the squaws at the time when ready to drop from the stalks. Each squaw took her swath, and a small basket arranged with a suitable handle was passed over and among the standing grass with a swinging motion, thus catching the seeds which were emptied by the same continuous motion into a larger basket, fastened behind the squaw and to her left. The chaff or dried grass was winnowed out by the breath or wind, and the seeds were prepared by grinding in the stone mortar or by boiling. The boiling was performed by throwing heated rocks into the baskets containing the water and articles to be cooked, taking them out when cooled, and replacing with heated ones until the water was brought to the boiling point. The seeds when boiled were eaten by all from the same pan, the implements used being the fingers.

In the securing of game they used the bow and arrow for the larger animals, and snares for the smaller ones. They generally crept upon the deer or elk, or lay in wait for them to pass. Sometimes they surrounded the rabbits, and driving them to the center, captured them in large numbers. Ducks were caught during dark nights in nets made of the bark of the milk-weed and wild nettle, woven together, and spread across a stream; the ducks were then slyly driven into them by the Indians on both banks of the river. Foxes, coons and badgers were among the meats of the Digger. The game was cooked generally without any dressing or cleaning, being thrown into the fire. When the outside seemed sufficiently cooked, the bird or animal was taken out and the flesh eaten from the outside until the inner part was found too rare, when the fire was again brought into requisition, until the eatable portion was at last consumed. Young birds, even crows, were taken from the nests as also the eggs. The principal game was antelope, which roamed in large bands over the plains, two hundred and three hundred being often seen in a single band. Upon these animals the early settlers also drew largely for their supply of meat.

Bear, Yuba and Feather rivers were full of salmon, and the Indians speared them by the hundred in the clear water. When the river began to be muddy, the fish became scarce. The Indians even then speared them, and although unable to see the fish, they could tell their position with unerring precision by the ripples made in their passage through the water. The Feather river was partially closed by piles extending nearly to the middle of the stream. These piles were interwoven with brush so as to prevent the passage of the fish. They were thus compelled to pass through the opening, where the Indians on platforms, captured them with their spears in their ascent of the stream. Smaller fishes were caught in dip nets, or larger nets held by four men, quietly slipped under a "school," and raised to the surface. The fish were cooked by being thrown on the coals or hot rocks. Salmon were generally opened and dried.

Johnson, in his report previously referred to, describes the feeding of the natives in Sutter's Fort, as follows: "Long troughs inside "the walls were filled with a kind of boiled mush made of the "wheat-bran; and now the Indians, huddled in rows upon their "knees before these troughs, quickly conveyed the contents by the "hand to the mouth." Powers, in the *Overland Monthly*, states: "But it is a well-established fact that California Indians, even when "reared by Americans from infancy, if they have been permitted to "associate in the meantime with others of their race, will, in the "season of lush, blossoming clover, go out and eat it in prefer- "ence to all other food."

For navigation on the streams they bound two logs together and propelled these crafts (balsas) by means of a pole which also could serve as a paddle. They also constructed tule rafts, generally ten feet long and four feet wide, lashed firmly together in rolls and pointed at both ends. Their weapons for the chase and war were bows and arrows, spears, a species of javelin and rarely clubs. Their battles were never very sanguinary or long-continued, the plan generally being to frighten the opposing forces by yells and outlandish antics and gestures. With all these peculiarities they were brave when brought directly in the face of death, although they preferred the ambush to the more open method of warfare. The bows were models of strength and utility and great care was taken in the selection of material and the subsequent manufacture. The arrows were of complicated structure and were made mostly by the old Indians who were unable to take part in the chase or battle. During their feasts and dances the participants adorned their heads with feathers and elaborately painted their bodies. The performance was given with the accompaniment of chanting, clapping of hands, playing on reed pipes with the nose or mouth, pounding on skin drums, and the clatter of pebbles in tortoise shells. Johnson says, in his report: "They have an indefinite idea of their rights to the soil, and they "complain that the 'pale faces' are over-running their country and "destroying their means of subsistence. The emigrants are tramp- "ling down and feeding their grass, and miners are destroying their "fish-dams. For this they claim remuneration, not in money (for "they know nothing of its value), but in the shape of clothing and "food."

The race is a thing of the past; the villages which dotted the banks of the rivers are razed to the ground, and nearly all traces of their existence are obliterated. Most of the aborigines have gone to the happy hunting grounds, those remaining being scattered among the hills and settlements, possessing no tribal relations or village organizations.

CHAPTER IV.

TRAPPERS.

California Valleys Occupied by Trappers in 1820—Mr. Wm. H. Ashley—Expeditions of Jedediah S. Smith—A Curious Document—Captain B. L. E. Bonneville—The Ewing Young Party—The Story of Indian Peter—Hudson Bay Company's Operations in California—Death of Wm. G. Ray and Withdrawal of the Company from the Territory.

THE valleys of California were, during the early part of this century, occupied and traversed by bands of trappers in the employ of the many American and foreign fur companies. The stories of their wanderings and experiences are mostly related in the form of sensational novels, whose authenticity and accuracy must be taken with a great degree of allowance. Few records concerning these fur-hunters remain which are within the reach of the historian, and the information given has been gleaned in part from personal interviews with those whose knowledge of the subject was gained by actual experience or by a personal acquaintance with those who belonged to the parties. In many cases their stories differ widely in regard to facts and names.

As early as 1820, the Tulare, San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys were occupied by trappers, who had wandered there while searching for the Columbia river. Capt. Sutter, in 1834, while in New Mexico, heard from these California trappers, of the Sacramento valley, which afterwards became so reputed as his home. The disputes arising in regard to the occupation of the northern part of the Pacific coast trapping region in Oregon, led the American hunters to occupy the territory in and about the Rocky mountains. In 1815, Congress, at the earnest request of the people of the West, passed an act driving out British traders from the American territory east of the Rocky mountains. Immediately the employés of the old North American Fur Company, still under charge of John Jacob Astor, began to trap and hunt in the region of the headwaters of the Mississippi and Upper Missouri. In 1823, Mr. W. H. Ashley, of St. Louis, an old merchant in the fur trade, at the head of a party, explored the Sweetwater, the Platte, the South Pass, and the head waters of the Colorado, returning in the summer. In 1824, he extended his explorations to Great Salt Lake, near which, on a smaller lake named Lake Asbley, he built a fort and trading post, which was occupied for three years by his men. In 1826 (or 1827), Mr. Ashley disposed of his business, including the fort, to the Rocky Mountain Fur Co., under the leadership of Jedediah Smith, David Jackson and William Sublette.

During the spring of 1825, Smith, with a party of forty trappers and Indians, started from the headquarters on Green river,

traveling westward, crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains, and in July entered the Tulare valley. The country from the Tulare to the American Fork of the Sacramento river was traversed in trapping for beaver. They found at the Fork another party of American trappers encamped, and located their own rendezvous near the present town of Folsom. In October, Smith, leaving the remainder of the party at the camp, returned to the company's headquarters on Green river. In May, 1826, Smith again set out for the new trapping region, taking a route further south than on the first trip, but when in the Mohave settlements on the Colorado, all the party, except Smith, Galbraith, and Turner, were killed by Indians. These three escaped to San Gabriel Mission, and December 26, 1826, were arrested as spies or filibusters. They were taken to the Presidio at San Diego, where they were detained until the following certificate from Americans then in San Francisco was presented:—

"We, the undersigned, having been requested by Captain Jedediah "S. Smith to state our opinion regarding his entering the Province "of California, do not hesitate to say that we have no doubt but that "he was compelled to, for want of provisions and water, having "entered so far into the barren country that lies between the latitudes "of forty-two and forty-three west that he found it impossible to "return by the route he came, as his horses had most of them "perished for want of food and water; he was therefore under the "necessity of pushing forward to California—it being the nearest "place where he could procure supplies to enable him to return.

"We further state as our opinion, that the account given by him "is circumstantially correct, and that his sole object was the hunting "and trapping of beaver and other furs.

"We have also examined the passports produced by him from the "Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Government of the United "States of America, and do not hesitate to say we believe them "perfectly correct.

"We also state that, in our opinion, his motives for wishing to "pass by a different route to the Columbia river, on his return, is "solely because he feels convinced that he and his companions run "great risk of perishing if they return by the route they came.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seal, "this 20th day of December, 1826.

"William G. Dana, Captain of schooner *Waverly*.
"William H. Cunningham, Captain of ship *Courier*.
"William Henderson, Captain of brig *Olive Branch*.
"James Scott
"Thomas M. Robbins, Mate of schooner *Waverly*.
"Thomas Shaw, Supercargo of ship *Courier*.

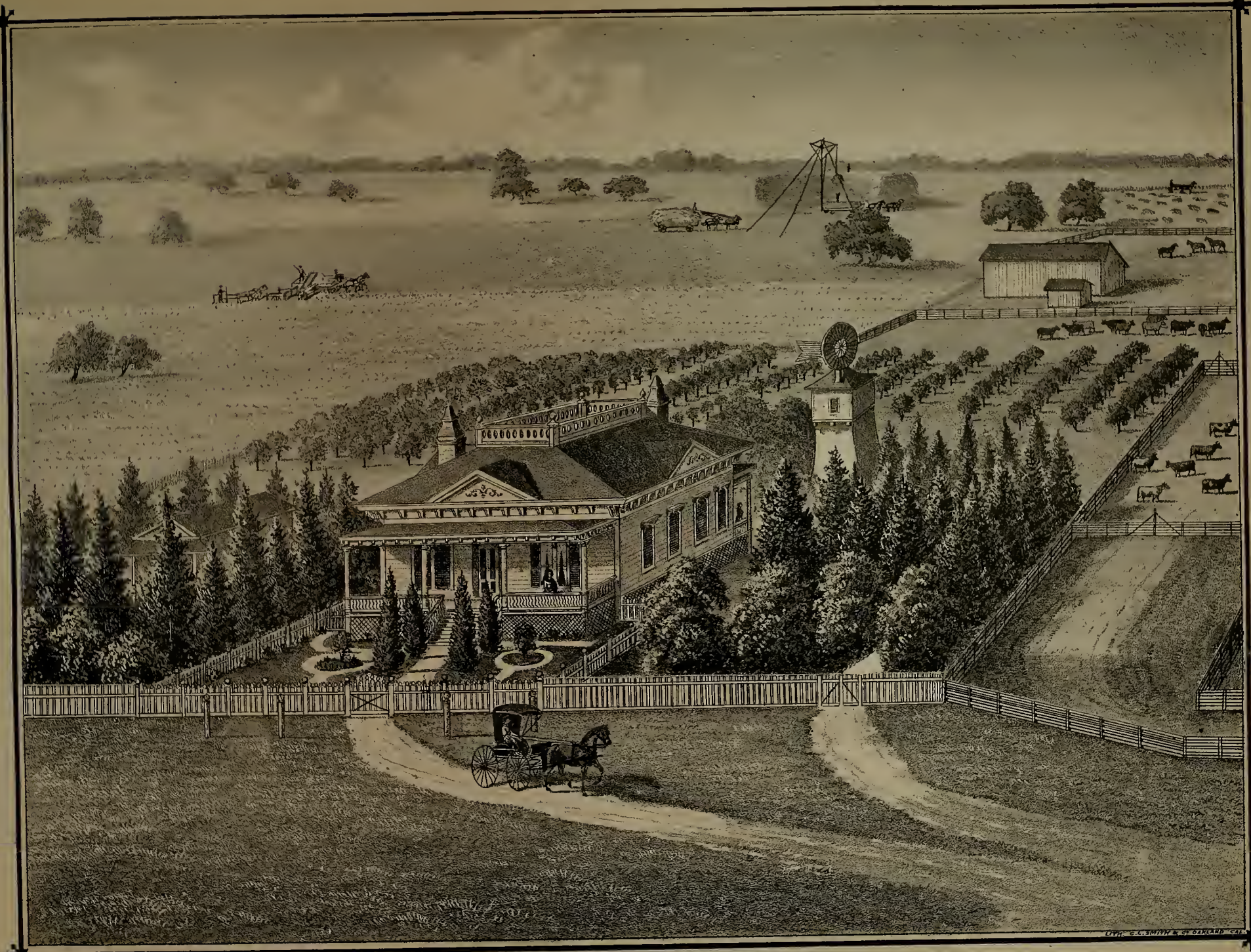
Smith was liberated, and during the summer of 1827 with his party left the Sacramento valley, journeying toward the Columbia river. While encamped at the mouth of the Umpqua river near Cape Arago, the Indians attacked them, and, with the exception of Smith, Richard Laughlin and Daniel Prior, killed the entire party. These three escaped to Fort Vancouver where they received a cordial reception and kind treatment. Some writers state that Smith then went directly to St. Louis, while others claim, that, with a party of the Hudson Bay Company's men, he returned to the scene of his last battle, and meeting no opposition, journeyed on and down the Sacramento valley, until he reached the junction of the Sacramento and Feather rivers near which a camp was located. This party under command of a Scotchman named McLeod, were the first of the Hudson Bay Company to occupy California. If the latter version is correct, then Smith soon after left the party and returned to the trapping grounds of his own company.

In the spring of 1832, Captain B. L. E. Bonneville, an officer in the U. S. Army on furlough, at the head of a company of one hundred men with wagons, horses, mules and merchandize, crossed the Rocky mountains, leading parties of men into the Colorado, Humboldt, and Sacramento valleys.

Ewing Young, who had trapped with parties on the upper part of the Del Norte, the eastern part of the Grand and the Colorado rivers, pursuing the route formerly traversed by Smith, in the winter of 1829–30, entered the San Joaquin valley and hunted on Tulare lake and the adjacent streams. During the last part of 1832 or early in 1833, Young, having again entered the San Joaquin valley and trapped on the streams, finally arrived at the Sacramento river, about ten miles below the mouth of the American. He followed up the Sacramento to the Feather river, and from there crossed over to the coast. The coast line was traveled till they reached the mouth of the Umpqua, where they crossed the mountains to the inland. Entering the upper portion of the Sacramento valley, they proceeded southerly till they reached the American river. Then they followed down the San Joaquin valley and passed out through the Tejon Pass in the winter of 1833–4.

Indian Peter was a Sioux Indian and came to California with a company of American trappers in 1825 (probably the Jed. S. Smith party). Peter used to relate that they had two great battles with the Indians, in the first of which the trappers were defeated; in the second the Indians were badly whipped. Besides this there was more or less fighting all the time. When the trappers returned Peter remained, because the hunting was better than at any place he had been before; he was for a long time an employé of the Hudson Bay Company. He married a French woman and had three daughters, all being great hunters, the eldest especially, who used to go out with her father. She commonly rode astride, riding down and killing elk and deer. She once saved her father's life from the paws of a grizzly bear. They were smoking a grizzly out of a cave; the fellow came out sooner than anticipated, and was about to leap from a rock upon Peter, when a well-directed bullet from the girl's rifle killed him. The skill in the sports of the field and wood and heroism in the presence of danger exhibited by these girls was a common characteristic among the pioneer women of the State. If these accomplishments were possessed in a degree by the modern belles, they would be more self reliant in troublous times, and better able to cope with an enemy, be it human or brute. One day, in 1849, Peter went to the Buttes to shoot antelope, when he was savagely attacked by a female grizzly, deprived of her cubs a few days previously. She knocked his gun from his hand and seized his head with her paws. While in this position, Peter drew his knife and succeeded, after many cuts, in killing her. His head was terribly mangled and the wound never completely healed. He ever after wore a cloth about his head, and died a few years later from the effects of his wound, and whiskey. Besides these parties and leaders mentioned, during this period there were several trappers or "lone traders" who explored and hunted through the valleys.

The attention of the officers of the wealthy and powerful Hudson Bay Company was first specially called to the extent and importance of the fur trade in California by Jedediah Smith in 1827 or 1828. The first expedition sent out by them was that under the command of McLeod. A short time after the departure of this company, a second one was sent out under the leadership of Mr. Ogden, which followed up the Columbia and Lewis rivers, thence southerly over Western Utah, Nevada, and into the San Joaquin valley. On their return they trapped on the streams in Sacramento valley and went out at the northern limit in 1830. About the middle of 1832 another band of trappers, under Michael Laframboise, came into the Sacramento valley from the north and until the next spring spent the time in trapping on the streams flowing through the great valley. The Hudson Bay Company continued sending out its employés into this region until about the year 1845. Their trappers in California belonged to the "Southern Trapping Party of the Hudson Bay Company," and were divided into smaller parties composed of Canadians and Indians, with their wives. The trapping was carried on during the winter in order to secure a good class of furs. The free trappers were paid ten shillings sterling for a prime beaver skin, while the Indians received a moderate compensation for their services. The outfits and portions of their food were purchased from the company. The Hudson Bay Company employed about ninety or one hundred men in this State. The greater part of the Indians were fugitives from the Missions, and were honest



RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF P. L. BUNCE, YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO., CAL.

and peaceably inclined, from the fact that it was mainly to their interest to be so. From 1832 the chief rendezvous was at French Camp, about five miles south of Stockton. About 1841, the company bought of Jacob P. Leese the building he had erected for a store in San Francisco, and made that their business center for this territory. The agents were J. Alex. Forbes and Wm. G. Ray, both of whom were intelligent, dignified, and courteous gentlemen. Mr. Ray, who was very sensitive, and given slightly to dissipation, when some complaint of a trivial character was made in reference to his acts, committed suicide in 1845. His death, and the scarcity of beaver and otter, caused the company to wind up their agency and business in the territory. Mr. Forbes was for a long series of years the British consul at San Francisco, and by his genial manners, superior culture and finished education, made a record which places him among the noted men of the State. This gentleman now resides in Oakland, and, although seventy-five years of age, his faculties are as strong as ever. His memory is wonderful, and this power of retention, with the vast fund of knowledge possessed, has been of great service to the historian.

CHAPTER V.

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT.

Brief Sketch of the Life of Captain John A. Sutter—His Settlement at New Helvetia—A Noted Party of Emigrants—Fremont's First Exploration—Arrival of Governor-General Micheltorena—Courtesies Extended by Captain Sutter—Journey to Monterey—Revolution of Native Californians—Insurrectionary Actions of Captain C. M. Weber and his Subsequent Imprisonment at Sutter's Fort—A Curious Document—The Californians Victorious—Appearance of Fremont on his Second Exploration—His Trouble with the Authorities—Attack on the Forces under Lieutenant De Arco—The Mexican War—Arrest and Trial of General Fremont.

THE Southern portion of California was essentially Spanish and Mexican in its population, while the northern part was left to the occupation of foreigners. The Sacramento valley was comparatively unnoticed until after the settlement of Captain John A. Sutter at New Helvetia, but following that event, it became the theater for grand operations and achievements. Sutter's Fort was the nucleus about which congregated nearly all of the early emigrants, and the annexation of California is largely due to the influence of that gentleman and those associated with him. Ever hospitable and generous, he was a friend to whom the early settlers and explorers repaired for advice and sustenance. Captain John Augustus Sutter was born in Baden, Germany, at midnight, February 28, 1803, of Swiss parents. After the completion of his education he became a Captain in the French army, but becoming tired of the superficial nature of French society and customs, he set out for America, to find some secluded spot where he might surround himself with a home and associations more in consonance with his ideas and tastes. New York was reached in July, 1834, and from there, after a sojourn of only one month, the Captain went to the far-famed "West." From here he journeyed to New Mexico and having heard of the marvelous beauty and fertility of California, he joined a party of trappers, expecting soon to reach his destination. But the journey ended at Fort Vancouver, and Captain Sutter's only way to reach California was to go to the Sandwich Islands and from there to take a sailing vessel to Monterey. After waiting a long time in Honolulu he took passage in a ship bound for Sitka. By singular good luck the vessel was driven into San Francisco Bay, July 2, 1839.

Capt. Sutter, having reached the goal of his ambition, received permission from the Mexican authorities to select a place for settlement in the Sacramento valley. After much difficulty he finally succeeded in reaching the junction of the Sacramento and American rivers, on the 16th of August, 1839, and being fully satisfied with the condition and prospects of the region, a location was made, and Captain Sutter commenced the construction of a house. The spot was named "New Helvetia" in honor of his mother-country. On account of the strength, armament and formidable appearance of the buildings, the place was called by all the early settlers "Sutter's Fort," which name is even now the most general one. This fort was commenced in 1842 and finished in 1844. In 1841, when his grant of land was to be made, it became necessary to have a map of the tract, and he employed for that purpose Captain Jean Vioget, a seaman and Swiss by birth. The survey was made by lines of latitude and longitude. Sutter made his application under this survey in 1841, the same year the map was completed. The Mexican laws allowed only eleven leagues to be granted to any one person, but Sutter's map contained fifty leagues or more. Nevertheless, he got the idea that he could hold it, and with this came the idea that he could sell it. The original claim embraced a considerable portion of Sacramento and Placer counties, all of Sutter, the valley portion of Yuba and a little point of Colusa.

May 8, 1841, a party of thirty-six persons left Independence, Missouri, bound for California. They passed near Salt Lake, to Carson river, and then to the main channel of Walker's river. Near its source they crossed the Sierras, descending into the San Joaquin Valley, and thence journeyed to the ranch of Dr. Marsh, near Mt. Diablo, arriving on the fourth of November, 1841. At this point the Company disbanded, the members distributing themselves over different parts of the state. Many of these emigrants have played such important parts in the early history of California that a list of their names is appended:—

COL. J. B. BARTLESON,	Captain of the party. Returned to Missouri. Is now dead.
JOHN BIDWELL,	Resides in Chico.
COL. JOSEPH B. CHILES,	Resides in Napa County.
JOSIAH BELDEN,	Resides at San Jose and San Francisco.
CHARLES M. WEBER,	Resides in Stockton.
CHARLES HOPPER,	Resides in Napa County.
HENRY HUBER,	Resides in San Francisco.
MICHAEL C. NYE,	Resides in Oregon.
GREEN MCMAHON,	Resides in Solano County.
NELSON MCMAHON,	Returned to Missouri.
TALBOT H. GREEN,	Resides in Pennsylvania.
AMBROSE WALTON,	Returned to Missouri.
JOHN MCDOWELL,	" " " and died.
GEORGE HENSHAW,	" " "
COL. ROBERT RYCKMAN,	" " " and died.
WILLIAM BELTY,	
CHARLES FLUGGE,	" " "
GWINN PATTON,	" " " and died.
BENJAMIN KELSEY, and wife,	Resided within a few years in Santa Barbara County.
ANDREW KELSEY,	Killed by Indians at Clear Lake.
JAMES JOHN,	Went to Oregon.
HENRY BROLASKI,	Went to Calhao and thence to Missouri.
JAMES DAWSON,	Drowned in Columbia river.
MAJOR WALTON,	Drowned in Sacramento river.
GEORGE SHORTWELL,	Accidentally shot on the journey.
JOHN SWARTZ,	Died in California.
GROVE C. COOK,	Died at San Jose, Cal.
D. W. CHANDLER,	Died at San Francisco.
NICHOLAS DAWSON,	Dead.
THOMAS JONES,	"
ROBERT H. THOMES,	Died March 26, 1878, at Tehama.
ELIAS BARNETT,	Lived in Napa County.
J. P. SPRINGER,	Died at or near Santa Cruz.

Little of note occurred in the valley during the year 1842. In 1843, Fremont went to Oregon at the head of a government exploring party, and in the winter following started for California, the route taken bringing him east of the Sierra Nevada mountains and passing and naming Pyramid lake. When opposite the Bay of San Francisco, he began to cross the Sierras. Though the winter had been a very dry one, perhaps the dryest ever known in California, Fremont encountered quite a quantity of snow at the head of the American river. He was obliged to leave his howitzer, and after great labor and hardship succeeded in getting through the snow and reaching Sutter's Fort on March 6, 1844.

In the summer of 1843, a party came into the valley from Oregon, to which they had journeyed the previous year from the Eastern States. In the fall of 1843 a body of emigrants, after crossing the plains, via Fort Boise and Pitt river, traveled down the west bank of the Sacramento river, crossed near the mouth of Stony creek, and thence went down the valley via Feather river. In the fall of 1844 a party of

forty men, women, and children, led by Captain Elisha Stevens, made their way into California by way of the Humboldt, Truckee and Bear rivers down to Sutter's Fort, bringing the first wagons into California. The wagons were left during the winter on the tops of the mountains in charge of Moses Schellenberger; in the spring, Captain Stephens went back with provisions to bring them down to the valley.

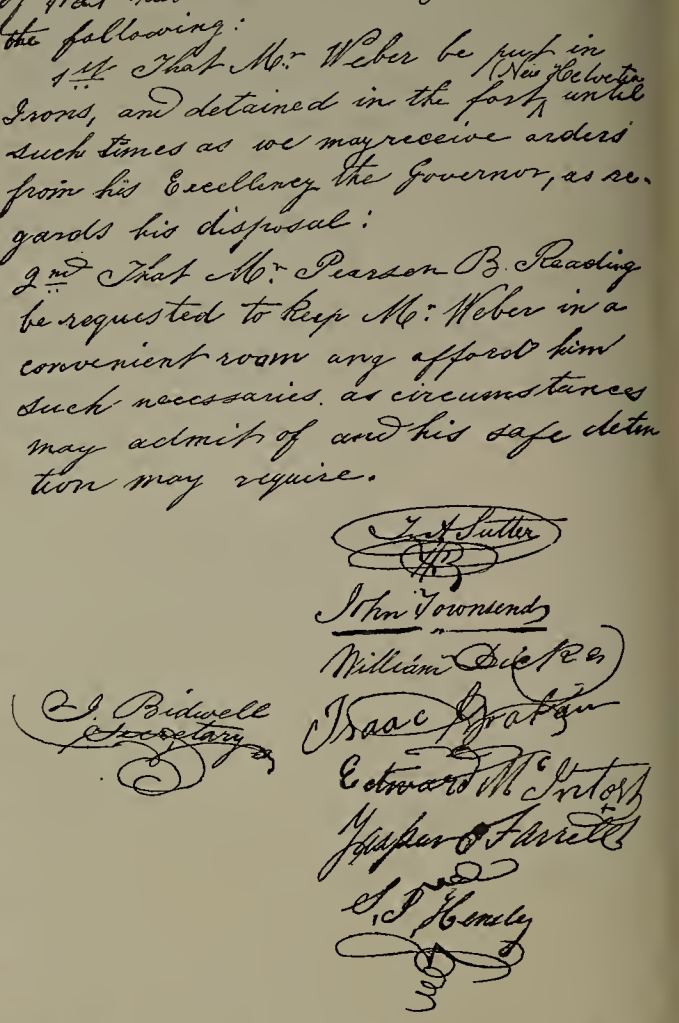
In 1846, Captain Sutter had a survey made and commenced the location of a village called Sutterville at a spot about three miles below Sacramento. It flourished until the discovery of gold, for a long time being the garrison of U. S. troops, under the command of Major Kingsbury. General Micheltorena, in August, 1843, arrived from Mexico to take the place of Alvarado as Governor of California. It was with great difficulty that the home government could obtain the services of really good men for that responsible position. General Micheltorena was an enlightened and educated gentleman and an agreeable personage. He had traveled extensively, and by contact with people of other nationalities had prepared himself for the government of the mixed population of his new province. He would not consent to act, however, without the presence of troops; accordingly five hundred Mexican soldiers were sent out with him. Captain Sutter learning of the arrival of the new Governor, sent a congratulatory message by Charles Flugge who met him at Los Angeles. In due time, Governor Micheltorena went to Monterey and made it his capital. A very friendly correspondence sprang up between the Governor and Captain Sutter. The latter had never seen General Micheltorena, although he had been in frequent correspondence; hence, in the fall of 1844, he concluded to make him a visit at Monterey, and accordingly started on the journey accompanied by two persons, John Bidwell, of Chico, being one. They traveled on horseback, crossing the San Joaquin river on improvised tule rafts, and camping out every night, except one in San Jose. It was there that the Captain heard of the revolt brewing, and he was the first to convey the intelligence to Governor Micheltorena, and while the party was there, the first blow was struck. Castro and Alvarado captured all the Governor's horses on the plains in a single night. Such an act, of course, suspended all business transactions, and the attention of every one was directed to the scene of warfare. At that time there were on the coast four or five vessels from Boston, trading in hides, and in one of these, Captain Sutter took passage for San Francisco. On arrival, he immediately repaired in his little sloop to his fort, arriving there about the last of October, 1844, where he remained during November and a part of December, starting out during the latter part of the year on a campaign with most of his friends and employees. General Bidwell and others remained in Monterey for a time. Sutter took the precaution to put his fort in a more secure state of defense, as was usual on the uprising of the natives. The native Californians desired the possession of the country, and the formation of an independent republic, but their leanings were against the Americans, and more prejudiced, in fact, than were the Mexicans themselves. It was for the interest of Governor Micheltorena to encourage the settlement in the country of intelligent and energetic foreigners, hence he was friendly disposed toward that class. In the struggle going on at that time, the majority of Americans were on his side, because hostility toward the Government meant hostility to American interests. The other foreigners naturally took part with the Americans, and any on the opposing side, were, in the nature of the case, extremely obnoxious. Captain C. M. Weber aided Castro and Alvarado against the Government under Micheltorena, and he carried the insurrection so far as to proceed to Sutter's Fort and attempt to stir up dissatisfaction among the occupants. In case of any disturbance in the political affairs of the country, the foreigners, for miles around, assembled at the fort for mutual protection. Captain Weber, even after being cautioned, continued in his insurrectionary work, until finally the occupants of the Fort met, and the document, of which a fac simile is presented on next column, was drawn up and signed. The sentence, or instructions, were not carried into effect, but Mr. Weber was closely watched and guarded.

Micheltorena, appealed to Captain John A. Sutter for assistance, which he agreed to render in view of the following advantages to be derived by himself and the other foreign residents in his vicinity.

The conditions imposed by Sutter, who was the magistrate in this region, were that every petition for a grant of land which he as Justice should approve, was to be taken as granted, and that a copy of the general title which the Governor then confirmed, should be considered as binding as a formal grant.

Sutter started south with one hundred men, and was met at the residence of Dr. Marsh, near Mt. Diablo, by J. Alexander Forbes, who in vain tried to dissuade him from his undertaking. The result was that when the hostile armies met, the foreigners were found on both sides, and, after a consultation, withdrew, leaving the Mexicans to fight out their quarrel alone. Micheltorena was defeated, and compelled to return to Mexico; Sutter was captured by Castro, and only given his liberty upon the personal interposition of Weber and others, to whom Castro was under obligations for assistance.

The country now being in the hands of the native Californians, the California "Deputation" declared Pio Pico, Governor. Castro not relishing this selection, renewed his acts of dissension, but his plans were frustrated by the appearance of John C. Fremont on his second exploring expedition in March, 1846. This time Fremont came down Humboldt river, directing the larger part of his exploring party to bear to the south until they came to a certain pass which he imagined to



We the subscribers, chosen as council of War have unanimously resolved the following:

1st That Mr Weber be put in Irons, and detained in the fort (New Helvetia) until such times as we may receive orders from his Excellency the Governor, as regards his disposal:

2nd That Mr Pearson B. Reading be requested to keep Mr Weber in a convenient room any afford him such necessaries as circumstances may admit of and his safe detention may require.

J. A. Sutter

John Townsend

William Dickey

Isaac Graham

Edward McIntosh

Jasper O'Farrell

S. J. Hensley

J. Bidwell
Secretary

exist there, and await his orders, while he, with about eight men, followed the emigrant trail (which now had an existence), into California, arriving at Sutter's Fort about the first of January, 1846. He came up the Truckee river, and down the north side of Bear river. In 1841, when General Bidwell's party crossed the mountains, there was no trail.

Castro having given Fremont permission to pass through the San Joaquin valley, soon proved untrue to his promise, and ordered Fremont to leave. The explorer was obliged to fortify himself on Hawks'

CAMP AT DONNER LAKE,
Nov. 1846.

Peak, thirty miles from Monterey. Castro's forces appeared, but beyond a few mock assaults, did no fighting, so that on the fourth day, Fremont deemed it expedient to avoid actual collision, and slowly marched north toward Oregon. Having passed the border he was overtaken by Lieutenant Gillespie, an army officer, with dispatches, the contents of which, and the existing state of affairs, caused him to return. Passing down the Sacramento valley, he encamped in the Buttes, in Sutter County. Fremont, while here, was informed by Mr. Knight that a party of Mexican soldiers under Lieutenant De Arce, in charge of a band of horses, were traveling from Sonoma to the southern country. Fremont immediately sent out a party, which, after passing Sutter's Fort, and without the knowledge of Captain Sutter or any consultation with him, attacked the Mexicans on the Cosumnes river, June 11th, capturing the horses and sending Lieutenant De Arco and his men to report to Castro. The movement was claimed to be in defense of American settlers, but the real facts in the case were that no settler ever implored Fremont for aid. All Americans believed or prayed that the territory should come under the control of the United States; they desired, however, the change to be brought about by peaceful measures. The hunters who usually wintered at Sutter's Fort, were the first to rally around Fremont's camp. Sutter, having at one time complained of the acts of Fremont, the latter came down and told the generous old pioneer that if he did not like what he (Fremont) was doing, he would set him across the San Joaquin river, and he could join the Mexicans. Tuthill, in his "History of California," states that the party who attacked Lieutenant De Arco were under the leadership of Captain Merritt, and that they were the persons who marched on Sonoma, and formed the nucleus of the "Bear Flag Party." Following this assault on the Mexicans and the acts of the "Bear Flag Party," Castro retreated to Los Angeles, and was promptly followed by Fremont. Before any action occurred, the news of the raising of the stars and stripes at Monterey by Commodore Sloat was heralded. Then followed a series of conflicts, mostly of slight importance, the battles in California being supplementary to the war in the East and South. After the war was ended, it became necessary for the conquering forces to appoint a Governor. A contest ensued as to whether Lieutenant Fremont, who had received a commission from Commodore Stockton, or General Kearney, should be the ruler. It was finally ended by Fremont, under orders, accompanying General Kearney on his march east. At Fort Leavenworth Fremont was arrested, and at Fortress Monroe, a court-martial found him guilty of mutiny, disobedience and disorderly conduct, and he was by its sentence, deprived of his commission. This ended his connection with the army, but did not serve to dampen his ambition, or sully his reputation as one to whom the gratitude of all American citizens is due.

CHAPTER VI.

THE HISTORY OF THE DONNER PARTY.

Scene of the Tragedy—Organization and Composition of the Party—The Departure—Election of George Donner as Captain—Hasting's Cut-off—Rest at Reno—Ascent of the Mountains—Arrival at Donner Lake—Snow Storms—Construction of Cabins—Starvation—"Forlorn Hope Party"—Captain Reasin P. Tucker's Relief Party—The Sufferings at Donner Lake—James F. Reed's Relief Party—"Starved Camp"—The Third Relief Party—Heroism and Devotion of Mrs. George Donner—The Fourth Relief Party—The Survivors.

[The data for the following narrative have been gleaned from "The History of the Donner Party," a work from the pen of Mr. C. F. McGlashan, and published by Messrs. Crowley & McGlashan, proprietors of the *Truckee Republican*, to which we refer the reader for further information on the subject.]

THREE miles from Truckee, resting in the green lap of the Sierras, lies one of the loveliest sheets of water on the Pacific Coast. Tall mountain peaks are reflected in its clear waters, revealing a picture of extreme loveliness and quiet peace. Yet this peaceful scene was the amphitheatre of the most tragic event in the annals of early California. "The Donner Party" was organized in Sangamon county, Illinois, by George and Jacob Donner, and James F. Reed, in the spring of 1846. In April, 1846, the party set out from Springfield, Ill., and by the first week in May, had reached Independence, Missouri, where the party was increased until the train numbered about two hundred or three hundred wagons; the Donner family numbering sixteen persons, the Reed family, seven, the Graves family, twelve, the Murphy family, thirteen, were the principal families of the Donner party proper. At Independence provisions were laid in for the trip and the line of journey taken up. In the occasional glimpses we have of the party, features of but little interest present themselves, out of the ordinary experience of pioneer life. A letter from Mrs. George Donner, written near the junction of the North and South Platte, dated June 16, 1846, reports a favorable journey of 450 miles from Independence, with no forebodings of the terrible disasters so soon to burst upon them. At Fort Laramie a portion of the party celebrated the Fourth of July. Thereafter the train passed, unmolested, upon its journey, George Donner having been elected Captain at the Little Sandy river, on the 20th of July, 1846, from which act it took the name of "The Donner Party."

At Fort Bridger, then a mere trading post, the fatal choice was made of the route that led to such fearful disasters and tragic results. A new route, via Salt Lake, known as Hastings' Cut-off, was recommended to the party as shortening the distance by three hundred miles. After due deliberation, the Donner party of eighty-seven souls (three having died), were induced to separate from the larger portion of the train (which afterward arrived in California in safety), and commenced their journey by way of the Hastings' Cut-off. They reached Weber river, near the head of the canyon, in safety. From this point, in their journey to Salt Lake, almost insurmountable difficulties were encountered, and instead of reaching Salt Lake in one week, as anticipated, over thirty days of perilous travel were consumed in making the trip—most precious time in view of the dangers imminent in the rapidly approaching storms of winter. The story of their trials and sufferings in their journey to their fatal camp at Donner Lake is terrible; nature and stern necessity seemed alike arrayed against them. On the 19th of October, near the present site of Wadsworth, Nevada, the destitute company was happily supplied by one C. T. Stanton, with food and mules, together with two Indian vaqueros, furnished by Captain Sutter, without compensation.

At the present site of Reno, it was concluded to rest. Three or four days' time was lost. This was the fatal act. The storm clouds were already brewing upon the mountains, only a few miles distant. The ascent was ominous. Thick and thicker grew the clouds, outstripping in threatening battalions the now eager feet of the alarmed emigrants, until at Prosser creek, three miles below Truckee, October 28, 1846, a month earlier than usual, the storm set in, and they found themselves in six inches of newly-fallen snow. On the summit it was already from two to five feet deep. The party, in much confusion, finally reached Donner Lake in disordered fragments. Frequent and desperate attempts were made to cross the mountain tops, but at last, baffled and despairing, they returned to camp at the lake. The storm now descended in all its pitiless fury upon the ill-fated emigrants. Its dreadful import was well understood, as laden with omens of suffering and death. With slight interruptions, the storm continued for several days. The animals were literally buried alive and frozen in the drifts. Meat was hastily prepared from their carcasses, and cabins rudely built. One, the Schallenberger cabin, erected November, 1844, was already standing about a quarter of a mile below the lake. This the Breen family appropriated. The Murphys erected one three hundred yards from the lake, marked by a large stone twelve feet high. The Graves family built theirs near Donner creek, farther down the stream, the three forming the apexes of a triangle, and distant 150 yards or more. The Donner brothers, with their families, hastily constructed a brush shed in Alder Creek valley, six or seven miles from the lake. Their provisions were speedily consumed, and starvation, with all its grim attendant horrors, stared the poor emigrants in the face. Day by day, with aching hearts and paralyzed energies they awaited, amid the beating storms of the Sierras, the dread revelation of the morrow, "hoping against hope" for some welcome sign.

On the sixteenth day of December, 1846, a party of seventeen were enrolled to attempt the hazardous journey over the mountains, and pass into the valley beyond for relief. Two returned, and the remaining fifteen pressed on, including Mary Graves, her sister Mrs. Sarah Fosdick, and several other women,—the heroic C. T. Stanton and the noble F. W. Graves (who left his wife and seven children at the lake

to await in vain his return) being the leaders. This was the "Forlorn Hope Party," over whose dreadful sufferings and disaster we must throw a veil. Death in its most awful form reduced the wretched company to seven—two men and five women—when suddenly tracks were discovered imprinted in the snow. "Can any one imagine,"—says Mary Graves in her recital,—"the joy these footprints gave us? We ran as fast as our strength would carry us." Turning a sharp point they suddenly came upon an Indian rancherie. The acorn-bread offered them by the kind and awe-stricken savages was eagerly devoured. But on they pressed with their Indian guides, only to repeat their dreadful sufferings, until at last, one evening about the last of January, Mr. Eddy, with his Indian guide, preceding the party fifteen miles, reached Johnson's Ranch on Bear river, the first settlement on the western slope of the Sierras, when relief was sent back as soon as possible, and the remaining six survivors were brought in next day. It had been thirty-two days since they left Donner Lake. No tongue can tell, no pen portray, the awful suffering, the terrible and appalling straits, as well as the noble deeds of heroism that characterized this march of death. The eternal mountains, whose granite faces bore witness to their sufferings, are fit monuments to mark the last resting place of Charles T. Stanton, that cultured, heroic soul, who groped his way through the blinding snows of the Sierras to immortality. The divinest encomium—"He gave his life as a ransom for many"—is his epitaph, foreshadowed in his own noble words, "I will bring aid to these famishing people or *lay down my life.*"

Nothing could be done, in the meantime, for the relief of the sufferers at Donner Lake, without securing help from Fort Sutter, which was speedily accomplished by John Rhodes. In a week six men fully provisioned, with Captain Reasin P. Tucker at their head, reached Johnson's Ranch, and in ten or twelve days' time, with provisions, mules, etc., the first relief party started for the scene at Donner Lake. It was a fearful undertaking, but on the morning of the nineteenth of February, 1847, the above party began the descent of the gorge leading to the lake.

We have purposely thrown a veil over the dreadful sufferings of the stricken band left in their wretched hovels at Donner Lake. Reduced to the verge of starvation, many died (including numerous children, of whom seven were nursing babes) who, in this dreadful state of necessity, were summarily disposed of. Raw-hides, moccasins, strings, etc., were eaten. But relief was now close at hand for the poor stricken sufferers. On the evening of the nineteenth of February, 1847, the stillness of death that had settled upon the scene was broken by prolonged shouts. In an instant the painfully sensitive ears of the despairing watchers caught the welcome sound. Captain Tucker with his relief party had at last arrived upon the scene. Every face was bathed in tears, and the strongest men of the relief party melted at the appalling sight, sat down and wept with the rest. But time was precious, as storms were imminent. The return party was quickly gathered. Twenty-three members started, among them several women and children. Of this number two were compelled to return, and three perished on the journey. Much hardship and privation was experienced, and their provisions were soon entirely exhausted. Death once more stared them in the face and despair settled upon them. But assistance was near at hand. James F. Reed, who had preceded the Donner party by some months, suddenly appeared with the second relief party on the twenty-fifth of February, 1847. The joy of the meeting was indescribable, especially between the family and the long absent father. Reprovisioned, the party pressed on, and gained their destination after severe suffering, with eighteen members, only three having perished. Reed continued his journey to the cabins at Donner Lake. There the scene was simply appalling,—starvation and disease were fast claiming their victims. March 1st (according to Breen's diary), Reed and his party arrived at the camp. Proceeding directly to his cabin, he was espied by his little daughter (who, with her sister, was carried back by the previous party) and immediately recognized with a cry of joy. Provisions were carefully dealt out to the famishing people, and immediate steps were taken for the return. Seventeen comprised this party. Half starved and completely exhausted, they were compelled to camp in the midst of a furious storm, in which Mr. Reed barely escaped with his life. This was "Starved Camp," and from this point Mr. Reed, with his two little children and another person, struggled ahead to obtain hasty relief if possible.

On the second day after leaving "Starved Camp," Mr. Reed and the three companions were overtaken by Cady and Stone, and on the night of the third day reached Woodworth's Camp at Bear Valley in safety. The horrors of Starved Camp beggar all description, indeed, require none. The third relief party, composed of John Stark, Howard Oakley, and Charles Stone, were nearing the rescue, while W. H. Foster and W. H. Eddy (rescued by a former party) were bent on the same mission. These, with Hiram Miller, set out from Woodworth's camp the following morning after Reed's arrival. The eleven were duly reached, but were in a starving condition, nine being unable to walk. By the noble resolution and herculean efforts of John Stark, a part of the number were borne and urged onward to their destination, while the other portion were compelled to remain and await another relief party. When the third relief party under Foster and Eddy arrived at Donner Lake, the sole survivors at Alder Creek were George Donner, the Captain of the company, and his heroic wife, whose devotion to her dying husband caused her own death during the last and fearful days of waiting for the fourth relief. George Donner knew he was dying and urged his wife to save her life and go with her little ones with the third relief, but she refused. Nothing was more heart-rending than her sad parting with her beloved little ones, who wound their childish arms lovingly around her neck and besought her with mingled tears and kisses to join them. But duty prevailed over affection, and she retraced the weary distance to die with him whom she had promised to love and honor to the end. Such scenes of anguish are seldom witnessed on this sorrowing earth, and such acts of triumphant devotion are her most golden deeds. The snowy cerements of Donner Lake enshrouded in its stilly whiteness no purer life, no nobler heart than hers. The terrible recitals that close this awful tragedy we willingly omit.

The third relief party rescued the five last survivors but one; the fourth and last relief party rescued Lewis Keseberg on the seventh of April, 1847. Ninety names are given as members of the Donner Party. Of these, forty-two perished, six of whom did not live to reach the mountains, and forty-eight survived. Twenty-six, and possibly twenty-eight, out of the forty-eight survivors are living to-day, several residing in San Jose, Calistoga, Los Gatos, Marysville, and in Oregon.

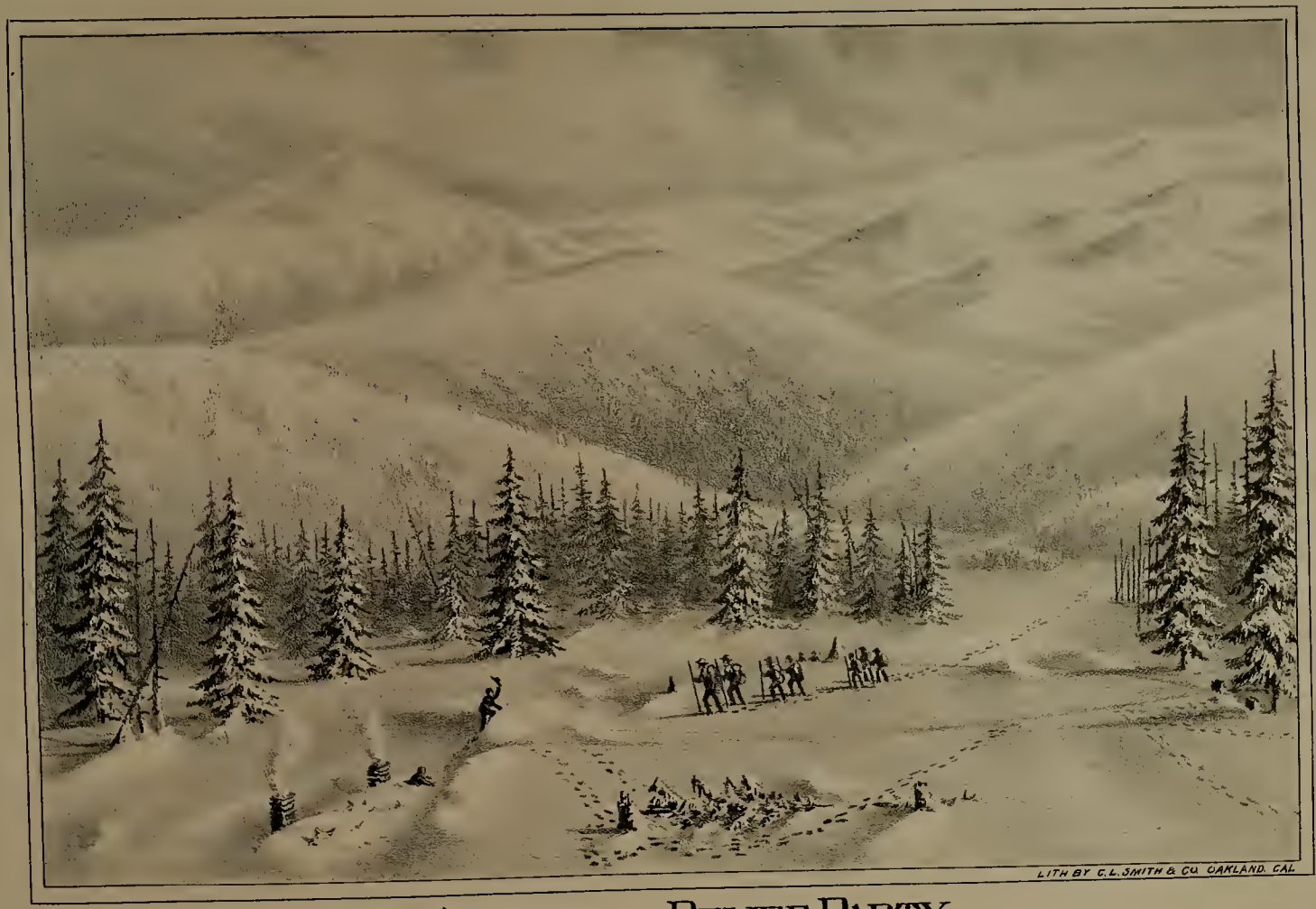
Thus ends the narrative of horrors, scarcely without a parallel, certainly not in the annals of American history, of appalling disasters, fearful sufferings, heroic fortitude, self denial and heroism. The mind turns with relief from its recital.

CHAPTER VII.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Discovery of Gold near San Fernando Mission by Baptiste Rouelle in 1841—Slow working of the Mines—Visit of Dr. Sandels—His Opinion of the Country in Regard to its Mineral Wealth—His Advice to Captain Sutter—Pablo Gutteirez finds the Precious Black Sand on Bear River—The Necessity of a Batea—Efforts to Secure One—Death of Gutteirez and Abandonment of the Search by General Bidwell—Preparations for the Construction of Sutter's Mill—James W. Marshall the Contractor—The Discovery in the Mill-Race at Coloma—The Credit Due to Captain Sutter.

THE finding of gold at Coloma by Marshall was not the real discovery of the precious metal in the territory. But the time and circumstances connected with it, together with the existing state of affairs, caused the rapid dissemination of the news. People were ready and eager for some new excitement, and this proved to be the means of satisfying the desire. From all parts of California, the Coast, the United States, and in fact, the World, poured in vast hordes of gold-seekers. The precious metal had been found in many places, but the most notorious of these discoveries were the following. Baptiste Rouelle, who settled on Feather river in 1848, was a Canadian Frenchman, and had been trapping many years in the Rocky mountains, whence he had found his way into New Mexico, where he lived for some years and followed placer-mining. From New Mexico he came to the southern part of California at the



ARRIVAL OF RELIEF PARTY,

FEB. 18TH 1847.

opening of 1841, or the year previous. At all events, in the fall of 1841, he discovered gold about twenty-five miles northeast of the Mission of San Fernando. The mines were not sufficiently rich to attract notice, though some pieces of gold weighing an ounce were found; nevertheless, forty or fifty people, mostly from New Mexico, of the class called "greasers," worked there. What little gold they obtained was disposed of at Los Angeles for what they could get. Their average wages were possibly twenty-five cents per day. General Bidwell visited the mines in March, 1845, and although the work had been going on for three and a half years, they had scarcely penetrated twenty feet into the gold yielding gravel bank.

In the summer of 1813, there came to this Coast, from England, a very learned gentleman named Dr. Sandels. He was a Swede by birth, and received his education in London, after which he went to South America, and located. Subsequently, he sold his place for $189,000, and removed to Mexico. Here by unlucky speculation and robbery he was left impoverished, and was compelled to return to England. His daughter's husband was a wealthy nobleman, and thereafter Dr. Sandels traveled under the patronage and auspices of his son-in-law. Soon after his arrival on the Coast the Doctor visited Captain Sutter. The Captain always thought there must be mineral in the country, and requested Dr. Sandels to go out into the mountains and find him a gold mine; the Doctor discouraged him by relating his experience in Mexico, and the uncertainty of mining operations, as far as his knowledge extended, in Mexico, Brazil, and other parts of South America. He advised Sutter never to think of having anything to do with the mines; that the best mine was the soil, which was inexhaustible. However, at Sutter's solicitation, Dr. Sandels went up through his grant to Hock Farm, and thence through the Butte mountains up the Sacramento Valley as far as the location of Chico. While passing over the black adobe land lying between the Butte mountains and Butte creek, which resembled the gold wash in Brazil, Dr. Sandels remarked:—"Judging from the Butte mountains, I believe that there is gold in this country, but I do not think there will ever be enough found to pay for the working." Dr. Sandels was hurried, as the vessel upon which he was to take passage was soon to sail, and he could not spare the time to pursue his search to any more definite end.

When General Bidwell was in charge of Hock Farm, in the month of March or April, 1844, a Mexican by the name of Pablo Gutteirez was with him, having immediate supervision of the Indian vacqueros, taking care of the stock on the plains, "breaking" wild horses, and performing other duties common to a California rancho. This Mexican had some knowledge of gold mining in Mexico, where he had lived, and after returning from the mountains on Bear river, at the time mentioned, he informed General Bidwell that there was gold up there. When asked if he had seen it he answered "no," but explained that there was every sign of it, and that there "was surely gold in the mountains." In enumerating the signs, he mentioned the appearance of heavy black sand. General Bidwell proposed that they should go and make the actual discovery of the metal; the Mexican was most willing, but said that he could not do so without a *batea*. He talked so much about that Mexican mining implement, that General Bidwell was led to coincide with him in the belief that only by means of the *batea* could gold be extracted from this sand. They went up into the mountains on the north side of Bear river, and Gutteirez pointed out the very place, the gulch, and the same black sand which he had previously declared showed the signs of gold. An agreement was entered into between them that they should keep the matter a profound secret, and that some means should be devised for procuring this wonderful *batea*. The Mexican proposed that General Bidwell should advance the money for him to go to Mexico for the desired article, but the General was suspicious that this was a plan for securing sufficient capital for his return to his native land. So it was decided that the matter should rest for a couple of years, until General Bidwell had saved enough to take them both in a vessel around the Horn to Boston, where it was expected that Yankee ingenuity could fashion, from the description given by the Mexican, an instrument of the correct size and shape to do the work of the Mexican *batea*. The secret was kept until 1844, when the visit of Sutter and his party to Governor Micheltorena was made. In the last of 1844, or first of 1845, Gutteirez was killed, and with his death the hope of carrying to a successful issue their discovery, died out in the mind of General Bidwell. Had the General known that the implement so minutely described by the Mexican, as being of such particular construction as to size and shape, was nothing more nor less than a wooden bowl, and that any tin pan ordinary receptacle would have been of equal service, the discovery of gold in this region might have been chronicled four years earlier.

Captain Sutter always had an unconquerable desire for the possession of a saw-mill, by which he could himself furnish the necessary material for the construction of more improved buildings than the facilities of the country could at that time afford. Around his fort, in 1847, was a person named James W. Marshall, who had a natural taste for mechanical contrivances, and was able to construct, with the few crude tools and appliances at hand, almost any kind of a machine ordinarily desired. It was to this man that Sutter entrusted the erection of the long contemplated and much needed saw-mill. The contract was written by Mr. John Bidwell, then Captain Sutter's Secretary, and signed by the parties. Marshall started out in November, 1847, equipped with tools and provisions for his men. He reported the distance of the selected site to be thirty miles, but he occupied two weeks in reaching his destination, being compelled to travel in a very indirect manner, and encountering a severe rain storm. On his arrival, he commenced the labor of cutting timber for the mill, and the construction of suitable appliances for using the water for propulsion. The mill being ready for use, the machinery was started, but it was found that the race needed deepening. It was on the morning of January 19, 1848, that Marshall, while examining the race to see where it was necessary to cut it out, saw through the clear water on the granite bed, bright particles of metallic substance. These he picked up, and this proved to be the first important discovery of gold in California. Sutter was not within fifty miles of the location of the discovery at the time. John Bidwell was the first to carry the news to San Francisco. This discovery by Marshall was entirely accidental, and although it is certain that gold would have been found at a later period, yet, if any credit is due, it should justly attach to Captain John Sutter, whose energy and capital were the primal causes of the discovery which opened out a new vista for California.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE VALLEY.

Sutter's Endeavor to Hold the Land Embraced within his Map—Settlements in the Upper Portion of the Valley—Locations Southeast of Sutter's Fort—Murder of Lindsay and Prompt Punishment of the Indians by Sutter and his Forces.

The early settlements of Sutter and Yuba counties were parts of a series extending through nearly the whole Sacramento valley, and an account of the most important will doubtless prove interesting. Sutter's map included a much larger area than the Mexican laws would allow, and in order to hold the land he placed tenants on various portions of the territory embraced within its limits. Subsequently, when it was thought that he could not hold all the land applied for, he endeavored to obtain a Sobrante grant for his children, and this was partly the motive that induced him to visit Governor Micheltorena at Monterey, in 1844.

After the settlement at New Helvetia, the next point where a dwelling was located was about two miles northeast of the fort on the American river, in 1841. This was settled by John Sinclair for Capt. Elias Grimes and Hiram Grimes, to whom Sutter afterwards sold it. It made a fine ranch and farm, and was extensively stocked.

In 1842, Nicolaus Allgeier was placed on what is known as the town of Nicolaus, on the east bank of Feather river. The next two places were settled almost simultaneously in the fall of 1842. Hock Farm, which subsequently became the home of Captain Sutter, was established and made his principal stock farm, the animals ranging

over that part of Sutter county lying west of Feather river, and south of the Butte mountains.

The land in the vicinity of the site of Marysville was leased to Theodore Cordua. Cordua made a stock farm of it, and to a limited extent, a trading post. He obtained a few otter and beaver skins, and was continually passing to and from Yerba Buena, trading, in his launch. The settlement of George Patterson on the opposite side of Yuba river, in 1845, was another of these locations in the interest of Sutter to hold the land.

The next grant was to Charles W. Flugge, and was located on the west bank of Feather river adjoining the northern portion of Sutter's grant, and called the "Flugge Grant." It fell into the hands, by purchase, of Thomas O. Larkin, as did also the Hernandez Grant. Larkin tried to locate the Flugge Grant in the mining regions, but failed. William Gordon settled upon his grant on Cache creek, in Yolo county, in the fall of 1842. The place now known as Vacaville was settled about the same time by Manuel Baca, from New Mexico. Wolfskill settled on his grant on Putah creek, south of Cache creek, and south of Gordon's Grant, in 1843. Knight's Grant on the Sacramento river was settled by himself, in 1844. The next settlement was by Peter Lassen, in Tehama county, on Deer creek. Lassen started to take possession of the land in December, 1843, but did not reach his destination till January or February, 1844. The settlement by Samuel Neal and David Dutton on Butte creek about seven miles south of Chico, was made in 1844. About the same time Edward A. Farwell, with Thomas Fallon, settled on his grant on Chico creek, about a mile below the present town site. The same year, but a little later, a settlement was made on the present property of General John Bidwell by William Dickoy, who obtained the grant. In 1845, several grants were selected in what is now Tehama county by A. G. Toomes, R. H. Thomes, Job F. Dye and Josiah Belden.

In 1845, the Hensley grant was located between Chico and Butte creeks. Marshall, the discoverer of gold, was employed by Hensley to make a settlement on the tract. Sicard's grant (four leagues), and Johnson's grant (four leagues), on Bear river, were secured in 1844. The grant to Reading, located in Shasta county and northern part of Sacramento valley, was also settled upon in 1845, by a man named Julian. The grant to the children of Thomas O'Larkin in Colusa County, was selected in 1844 and subsequently settled upon by John S. Williams. In 1844, the first settlement southeast of Sacramento, on Cosumnes river, was made by William Daylor. The grant was originally made to one Sheldon, and Daylor was a partner. The first map of this land was drawn by Dr. Sandels in 1843. The next settlement south of Sutter's Fort was made on the grant of Guillermo Gulnac by a man named Thomas Lindsay, in August, 1844, being the tract upon which the city of Stockton is now located. He was there but a short time when he was killed by the Indians, in the spring of 1845. Sutter having returned from the war of Castro against Micheltorena, sent an expedition to punish the Indians who had murdered Lindsay. A number, who were supposed to be the guilty parties, were killed in the fight, together with one of the number composing the expedition. His name was Juan Baca, a relative of the Bacas of Vacaville, and son of an Ex-governor of New Mexico. This grant soon passed into the possession of Capt. C. M. Weber. It is a fact that there was not a house in the Sacramento or San Joaquin valleys in 1841, except Sutter's. He had one adobe house and a few huts, but his Fort was not completed until sometime afterwards.

CHAPTER IX.

SETTLEMENTS IN THIS REGION TO 1848.

Theodore Cordua—Theodore Sicard—Don Pablo Gutteirez—William Johnson and Sebastian Kyser—George Patterson—Charles Roether—Jack Smith—Baptiste Rouelle—An Emigrant Party of Importance—Arrival of the Donner Party—Sketch of the Life of Claude Chana—Settlements in Sutter County—Hock Farm—Nicolaus.

The bottom lands of Sutter and Yuba counties offered special inducements to settlers, on account of their fertility and contiguity to Sutter's settlements. There were only two settlements of note in this county up to 1848, at Hock Farm and Nicolaus. At Hock Farm, after its location, Theodore Sicard and a man named Dupont lived. In the spring of 1843, John Bidwell went up to take charge of the farm. He built the house during the summer, the adobes being made on the place. Sicard and Dupont sawed boards for its construction out of the cottonwood trees. These were the only white men there until near the close of the year, when J. C. Bridges, from Kentucky, came; but he died during the winter. On Hock Farm Sutter had about five thousand head of cattle, and twelve hundred horses. He employed about twenty-five Indian vaqueros in herding the animals and breaking horses. General Bidwell remained there fourteen months, to the early part of the summer of 1844, and during that time planted some trees and otherwise improved the spot. William Bennitz then took charge, and continued there for a year, to the summer of 1845. Major Hensley followed, remaining to the spring of 1846, when nearly all of Sutter's force went into the Mexican War, the farm being left in the charge of Kanaka Jim, a Kanaka, whom Captain Sutter had brought from the "Islands." It was not until the spring of 1850, after the discovery of gold, that Sutter moved to Hock Farm. His fort was so occupied with traders that every available room was taken, and every suitable place was in demand for the numerous stores to supply the rush of miners into the districts. Peter H. Burnett was left as Sutter's agent for the sale of lots in Sacramento, and when the former was elected Governor, H. A. Schoolcraft was appointed in his place. Burnett received a commission of twenty-five per cent. for affecting sales and making deeds. Sutter fixed up the house on Hock Farm and built the iron structure. It was erected for a store-house, and was bought from parties who had brought it around the Horn.

In 1842, the settlement of Nicolaus Allgeier was made at the location of the present town of Nicolaus. This gentleman was born in Freiberg, Germany, in 1807, and came to America about 1830. He went into the employ of the Hudson Bay Company as a trapper, and in this capacity spent a number of years in the wilds of British America. It was while in this service, in 1839 or 1840, that he came overland to California. A short time after his arrival here he left the employ of the company, and engaged to work for Captain Sutter. He assisted in the construction of an adobe house, about one and a half miles below Hock Farm, in the winter of 1841-2. This was Sutter's first establishment in Sutter county, and the first settlement of any kind made in this vicinity. The plains between the Sacramento and Feather rivers were used by Sutter as a grazing range for immense bands of horses and cattle. The road from his establishment at New Helvetia to the one at Hock Farm crossed the river at Nicolaus, and Sutter desired some one stationed at that point with a ferry to assist in the transportation of men, cattle, horses, supplies, etc., across the stream. He, therefore, deeded to Allgeier a tract one mile square at that place in consideration of the labor he had performed and of the services he should render in the future in the manner described, all valued at four hundred dollars. This land commenced four hundred yards above the old adobe house, and extended one mile down the stream. When Allgeier first settled there in 1842, he built a small hut of poles, covered with tule grass and dirt. In this he lived for several years until, in 1847, he constructed a small adobe house near the old ferry crossing, about 150 yards above the present landing. A primitive ferry boat was constructed in 1843, which the Indians rowed across the river in transacting the business of the crossing.

The contiguity of Sutter and Yuba counties renders the records of their early settlement almost inseparable, and to fully appreciate the situation of affairs during that period, it is well to understand the relative locations in both counties.

Theodore Cordua, having obtained from Captain Sutter, in the fall of 1842, a lease for nineteen years of the tract of land upon which Marysville is now located, erected at where is now the foot of D street, an adobe dwelling-house, a store-house or trading room, culinary department and out-houses. The walls of the dwelling were thick and well constructed for withstanding a siege. The spot was named "New Mecklenburg" by Captain Sutter

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RANCH OF **BERG BROTHERS.** RESIDE

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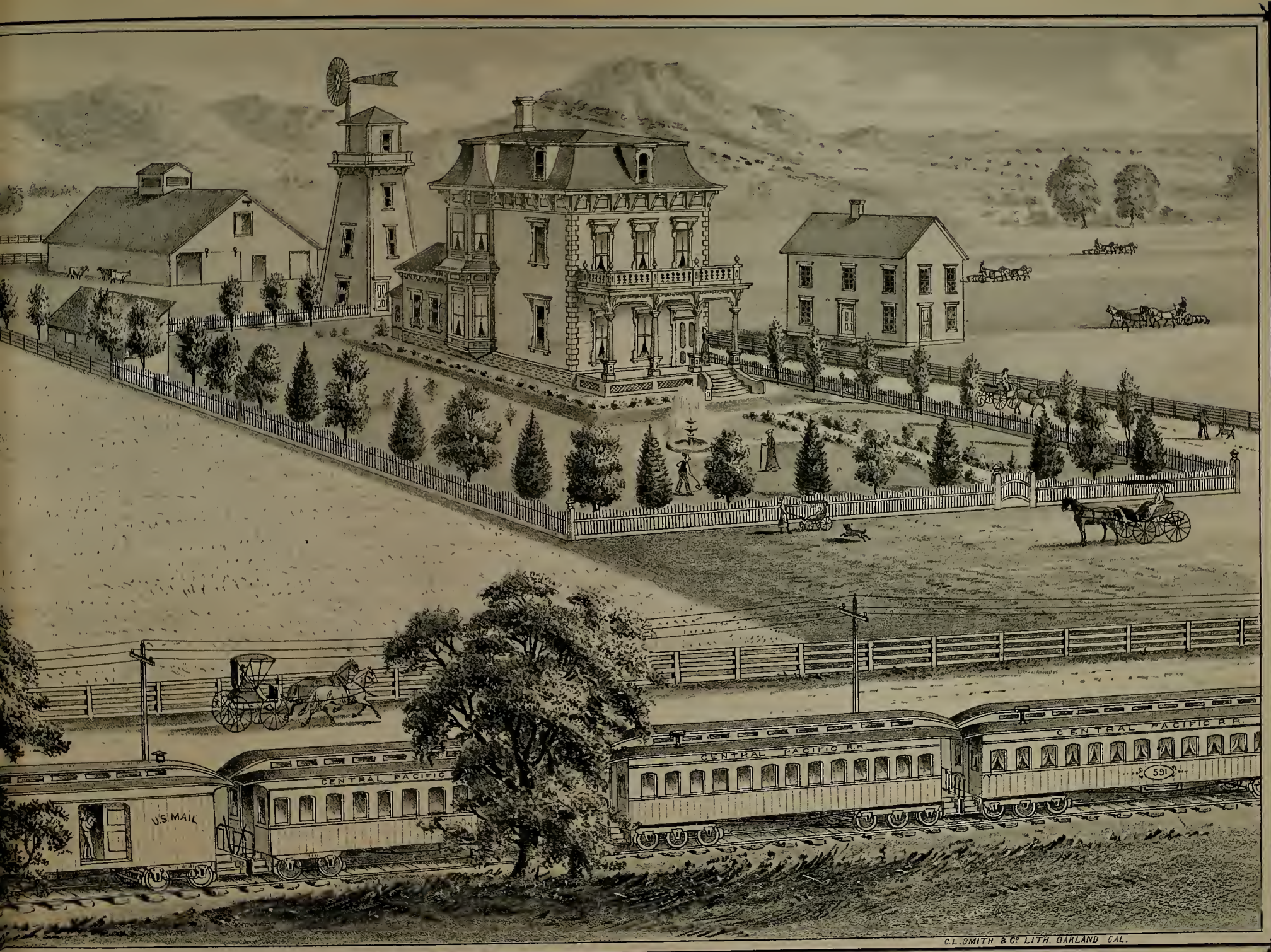

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in honor of the place of nativity of Cordua. It soon became known, however, as "Cordua's Ranch," the neighboring settlers choosing the latter title in preference to the more European name. Many of the Indians in the vicinity gathered about Cordua, and he was able to utilize them in herding his animals, in tiling the soil, and in gathering the products. Their village was located near where the railroad crosses the Yuba river. December 30, 1844, Cordua obtained from the Mexican Government a grant of land bounded on the north by the Feather river and Honcut creek, on the east by the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains, on the south by the Yuba river and by the tract of land previously leased from Captain Sutter, and on the west by the same land and the Feather river, embracing about seven square leagues.

Cordua's house was located on the trail leading from the upper to the lower portions of the Sacramento Valley, and as the country became more closely settled, travel on this route became more extensive, until, finally, in 1846, Cordua conceived the idea of establishing a trading post at his adobe structure. Provisions and supplies were brought from Yerba Buena and the lower settlements in the valley, which, with the products of his own land and flocks, enabled him to provide a suitable stock for his store. It is said that in 1847 and 1848 he exported to the Sandwich Islands a large quantity of the products of his farm. He soon found abundant opportunity to dispose of all he could produce in a nearer market—a change brought about by the discovery of gold. In the summer of 1847, when Mr. Wm. G. Murphy arrived at the ranch, Cordua had in his employ fifteen or twenty Indians and white men, among whom was Mr. Charles Covillaud, who acted as mechanic and overseer. At that time Cordua had about ten or twelve thousand cattle and five hundred wild mares. The latter were used for raising colts, while their luxuriant manes and tails furnished material for "hair-ropes." The bottom lands near the buildings were cultivated to a small extent.

Theodore Sicard was a French sailor, and first came to California on a voyage in 1835. At a later period he remained in the country and worked for Captain Sutter, at one time, in 1842 and 1843, superintending the operations at Hock Farm. He petitioned for and obtained from the Mexican Government a grant of four Spanish leagues, extending from opposite the mouth of Dry creek ten miles up the south side of Bear river. His settlement was made in 1845, and was on the south bank of Bear river, about half a mile above Johnson's Crossing. In 1844, a Mexican—Don Pablo Gutteirez—who had been in the employ of Captain Sutter, obtained a grant of five leagues on the north side of Bear river, now known as the Johnson grant. During this year Gutteirez built a mud house at the place afterwards called Johnson's crossing. Gutteirez was killed in the last of 1844 or first of 1845, and his grant and cattle were sold at auction by Capt. Sutter, as magistrate of the region, being purchased for one hundred and fifty dollars, by William Johnson and Sebastian Kyser, who settled there the same year. Mr. Johnson was a sailor and had made voyages to California quite early, and for several years previous to this purchase had traded between the Sandwich Islands and Yerba Buena. Mr. Kyser had gone with Capt. Sutter from Missouri, accompanying him on his wandering tour from that State, through New Mexico and up to Oregon; here he remained while the Captain went on to the Sandwich Islands. When Sutter arrived in California, in 1839, Mr. Kyser came down from Oregon and again entered the service of his old employer. After the purchase, the grant was divided, Johnson taking the east half, and Kyser the west. In 1846, they built an adobe house a short distance below the crossing.

In 1845, George Patterson settled on the south side of the Yuba river, opposite Cordua's, under a lease from Capt. Sutter, and constructed an adobe house. He cultivated some land and dug a ditch which, at that time, was the substitute for a fence. Jack Smith at one time lived with Patterson on this ranch. This was known as "Sutter's Garden," and the occupation of the tract was by his proxy, Patterson. The soil was cultivated only sufficiently to comply with the laws under whose terms the land was held. During the year 1845, Charles Roether, a German, settled on the north side of Honcut creek, Butte county, one half mile from the stream, and about two miles from its mouth. Jack Smith, an old sailor who had been in Sutter's employ, obtained from that gentleman in 1844, a grant of land on the south side of Yuba river, extending from the site of Linda, three miles up the stream, and one mile back. He settled here in 1845, and built a cabin on the location of the subsequent town of Linda. In 1846, Smith sold the center mile of his tract to George Patterson. The purchaser had come to California in 1841, in one of the ships belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. He escaped from the vessel in the night and took refuge on Goat Island in San Francisco Bay. An attempt was made that night by John Rose to rescue him in a boat, but it was unsuccessful. Patterson found his way to this valley, and entered the employ of Mr. Sutter. In 1847 Michael Nye purchased a portion of the Sutter grant adjoining Smith on the west. The tract was one mile in extent along the south bank of the stream, and one and one half miles in depth. In the latter part of 1847, when Mr. Wm. G. Murphy moved from Cordua's ranch to Nye's place, Mr. Nye, had seven hundred head of cattle, and Mr. Smith eight hundred; in partnership they owned one hundred and fifty wild horses. The house occupied by Mr. Smith was of peculiar construction. Ends of stout poles were sunk into the ground, and wiliows interwoven horizontally, forming a sort of basket work; a heavy coating of soft clay was placed on both sides, and the roof thatched with tules brought from Nicolaus. The floor was constructed of sun-burned brick and earth pounded down firm and smooth. A coat of whitewash was the only covering of the bare and unsightly walls. Nye built his dwelling in 1847, making a more pretentious and commodious structure of two rooms. The walls were thick and constructed of adobe; the roof was covered with split shakes, brought from the river bottom, opposite Cordua's ranch.

October 18, 1846, there arrived at Bear river, a company of emigrants, several members of which were to play important parts in the settlement and development of Sutter and Yuba counties. Claude Chana, who now resides in Wheatland, was one of the leading spirits. Born in the department of the Rouen, France, in 1814, Claude Chana came to New Orleans, arriving March 7, 1839, where he worked as a cooper. He was one of the first settlers of the town of St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1841. While there, he heard from an old trapper who had been through the Sacramento valley, of the wonderful climate of California, and of the flourishing settlement of John A. Sutter. In 1846, he sold his property in St. Joseph, to this trapper, and joined a train that was crossing the plains. This train consisted of five hundred wagons and over one thousand men. They crossed the Missouri river May 10, 1846. The train contained emigrants for Oregon, Utah, California, and other points. The emigrants organized into companies, according to their place of destination, Mr. Chana being in what was called the California company; this party lead the train. In 1846, Mr. Chas. Covilland, who was a member of the same company, and Mr. Michael Nye, a member of General Bidwell's party, went to work for Cordua, and Chana, who had brought his cooper's tools, went to work for Sutter, at the fort, making water-tanks, barrels, churns, pails, etc., for the settlers throughout the whole valley.

In 1847, Baptiste Ronelle, the discoverer of gold in the mountains near the Mission of San Fernando, settled near Sutter's Garden on the south bank of the Yuba river. During the spring of 1847, the survivors of the Donner Party arrived, many remaining at the settlements in this vicinity; among these were the members of the Murphy family.

CHAPTER X.

1848.

Changes in the Settlements—Effect of the Discovery of Gold at Coloma—Circumstances attending the Discovery in Yuba County by Jonas Spect—His journal—Movements of Messrs. Nye and Foster—Biography of Jonas Spect—Arrival of Major S. Cooper and Party—Sketch of the Life of John Rose—Chana and Party Mine on the Yuba River—Election of Alcaldes of the District—Sale of One-half of the Cordua Ranch to Charles Covillaud.

This year proved a period of unusual importance in the history of this vicinity. On the nineteenth of January the discovery of gold was made at Coloma, and was followed in less than four months by the

finding of the precious metal within the limits of the present Yuba county. During this year Roncile abandoned his place on the south side of the Yuba river, and settled again on Feather river near Charles Roether, and Nye occupied his old house. Patterson sold to Sicard the land he had purchased in 1846 from Smith. In the spring Foster moved his family from Yerba Buena, and in partnership with Nye, bought Smith's ranch. During this year Charles Covillaud married Miss Mary Murphy, sister of Mrs. Nye and Mrs. Foster. Nothing of note occurred in this region until the discovery of gold on the American river, when all eyes were turned in that direction; but the heat of the mining fever was not yet becoming apparent. The people were suspicious regarding the quality and amount of the gold. As the weeks passed confidence was gained, and the belief that there might possibly be precious minerals in other localities was strengthened. Prospectors gradually pushed out beyond the narrow limits of the first mining district, and thus commenced the opening up of the vast mining fields of California and the Pacific Coast.

There seems to be some dispute regarding the first discovery of gold north of the American river, and in the vicinity of Marysville. Mr. Jonas Spect, who kept a diary at the time, is a reliable gentleman, and undoubtedly his narrative of the finding is true, and his claim as the discoverer just. The circumstances which led to the event, and which transpired during the period, are peculiar. Californians returning to the States at that time, could only go in companies of twenty or thirty men, thus affording mutual protection against the Indians, and they could not cross the mountains before the latter part of June or first of July, on account of the snow. On the sixth of April, 1848, Mr. Jonas Spect, accompanied by two young men, being anxious to return East, left Yerba Buena with the intention of journeying to Johnson's crossing on Bear river, the usual place of rendezvous. Each had three horses, one to ride and the other two for pack animals. The route was around the bay of San Francisco, through San Jose, and thence up to Carquinez straits. The party traveled slowly in order to recruit the horses, and arrived at the place now called Martinez, on the thirteenth of April. As the ferry boat was a flat scow, and could only cross the straits in calm weather, they camped till the eighteenth, when the voyage was accomplished and a successful landing made at Benicia. The journey was continued leisurely until the twenty-fourth, when they camped on the banks of the Sacramento river near Knight's Landing. The remainder of the narrative is best related in the words of Mr. Spect.

"Up to this time there had been no excitement about the gold diggings; but at that place we were overtaken by Spaniards who were on their way to Sutter's mill to dig gold, and they reported stories of fabulously rich diggings. After discussing the matter, we changed our course to the gold mines and hurried on, arriving at the mill on the thirtieth of April. It was true that several rich strikes had been made, but the miners then at work did not average two and a half dollars per day. Marshall and Sutter claimed the land and rented the mines. Every one supposed gold was confined to that particular locality. We did not engage in mining, and concluded to resume our journey across the plains. On our return trip we learned that gold had been found on Mormon Island. But we took no further notice of it, and on the twelfth of May arrived at Johnson's ranch. We found one man there waiting our arrival, but we expected many others in a short time. We waited until about the twenty-fifth, when we learned that there was another rush to the mines, and then vanished all prospect of any company crossing the mountains that summer. My partner left for the American river, and I proposed to Johnson that we should prospect for gold on Bear river. We went some distance up the stream, and spent three days in the search without any satisfactory result. I then suggested to Johnson that he should send his Indian with me, and I would prospect the Yuba river, as that stream was about the size of the South Fork of the American river. We prepared the outfit, and on the first of June we struck the Yuba near Long Bar. After a good deal of prospecting, I succeeded in raising 'color.' That night I camped in Timbuctoo ravine, a little above where we first found the gold. The next day, June 2, I continued prospecting up the stream, finding a little gold but not enough to pay. The Indian was well acquainted and he piloted me up to the location of Rose Bar, where we met a large number of Indians, all entirely nude and eating clover. I prospected on the bar and found some gold, but not sufficient to be remunerative. Greatly discouraged, I started on my return home. When I arrived at a point on the Yuba river a little above Timbuctoo ravine, I washed some of the dirt and found three lumps of gold worth about seven dollars. I pitched my tent here on the night of June 2, and sent the Indian home for supplies. In about a week I moved down on the creek and remained there until November 20, when I left the mines forever. June 3, the next day after the location of my camp, Michael Nye and William Foster came up the creek prospecting for gold."

The discovery of gold on the American river led Mr. Nye and a party to start out on a prospecting trip on the Yuba river. In the summer—the exact date is not known—they found paying diggings on Dry creek near its junction with the Yuba river, and commenced working on an extensive scale. The discoveries by Mr. Spect and Mr. Nye's company were nearly contemporaneous, and as the parties started from different localities, and without any knowledge of the acts of the other, due credit should be given to each. A brief sketch of the life of Jonas Spect, the discoverer of gold on the Yuba river, may be of interest in this connection. He was born in Pennsylvania. In 1846 he went from Ohio to Missouri. In 1847 he left Independence, Missouri, for Oregon, driving an ox team. At the first crossing of Snake river, he left the train and started for Oregon alone, a bold undertaking. The Indians treated him well, although one party with whom he had stopped, a month later killed a great many of the train he had been with. He arrived in Oregon six weeks before the train, and in January, 1848, sailed for San Francisco. In April of the same year he went to Johnson's Crossing to join a train being made up to return to the States. His subsequent career has been given in connection with the previous recital. He founded, in March, 1849, the town of Fremont, Yolo county, and was elected to the first Senate from the Sonoma District. Mr. Spect now resides in Colusa. About the sixth of June, 1848, after Mr. Spect commenced working on his claim, a party from Benicia arrived, consisting of Major S. Cooper, his son Sarshel, Nicolaus Hunsacker, Dr. Marsh, Dr. Long and his brothers. They commenced mining on Parks Bar. Major Cooper, Sarshel Cooper and Nicolaus Hunsacker worked together and made fifty dollars an hour, and because they could do no better, left in disgust. In July, John Rose arrived at the bar which afterward bore his name. Mr. Rose was born in Scotland and learned the trade of ship carpentering. He went to London in 1837 with the intention of shipping for the East Indies, but was disappointed, and instead shipped for Peru. From there the vessel proceeded to Yerba Buena, arriving in 1840. He remained there a year, and then went on a voyage along the coast to Peru and Chili, and returned in 1843. He remained at Monterey a year, and then embarked in ship carpentering at Yerba Buena with two others—Davis and Wm. J. Reynolds; Davis left the firm shortly afterwards. Mr. Reynolds was an Englishman and came early to California. In 1840 he was carpenter on a vessel in the coasting trade. The firm started to build a vessel, but were compelled to discontinue it, as timber had to be cut in Oregon and material could not be obtained cheaply enough. They were building a grist-mill for General Vallejo when gold was discovered. Most of the men left at once, but a few were persuaded to remain and finish the mill, by the agreement to take them to Sutter's Mill in a wagon. This was done, the party arriving on the American river in June, 1848. The next month another party was formed, mostly of men who had been working for Mr. Rose, which went to the Yuba river and located on Rose Bar, the diggings being worked on shares. The greater part of the company became dissatisfied and went away. Mr. Chana was in the bar-room at Weber's hotel in San Jose, one day in February, 1848, when a man came in, and to pay for something he had purchased, offered some gold dust, saying that gold had been discovered at Sutter's Mill

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **D. M. WALTON.** SUTTER TP. SUTTER CO. CAL.

on American river, and all were going to work. The people were very incredulous and would not believe the story. Chana was going up on business, and an old Georgia miner told him that what the man had was really gold, and requested him to investigate the matter. When he arrived he asked Sutter regarding it, and the Captain assured him that it was a certainty, and that a man could make five dollars a day. He carried the news to San Jose, and the place was almost deserted, every one hastening to the mines. On the fifteenth of May, Mr. Chana, three other white men and thirty Indians struck south from Bear river, searching for gold. The first night they camped on Auburn ravine, near the present town site of Ophir, Placer county. He struck his spaid into the ground a short distance from camp and found gold. The next day they all went to work. The gold dust was weighed in very crude scales made of a strap of leather, a silver dollar being used as a weight.

They remained there three weeks, when Chana went up to the Yuba river at Rose Bar, where work had already commenced. He met a man named Inman, who had been working on the river, and who informed him that he was going further south, as he could only make five or six dollars a day on Yuba river. Chana and his party went to the place where he had been at work, and by digging a little deeper, made $150 each the first day. Previous to these discoveries the whole travel had been to the earlier mines, and the surrounding country had only been traveled by roving Canadian families and Indians. But now others flocked in from Oregon, San Francisco and other localities. Prospectors pushed ahead up the river, and claims were rapidly located. During the summer of 1848 there was but little permanent mining, the miners shifting about and finding rich pockets here and there. The nomadic and unsatisfied spirit of the prospectors led them to abandon paying claims in search of some place nearer the "source of gold," and rendering greater results. Through this action they failed to gain any satisfactory results. The more sober and industrious who came afterwards, located on the old claims and worked them to good advantage.

In the fall of 1848, an election was held at Sutter's Fort for first and second Alcaldes, resulting in the selection of Frank Bates and John S. Fowler. The latter resigned in the spring of 1849, and H. A. Schoolcraft was elected to the position. In December, the survey of the town of Sacramento was made by Captain William H. Warner, a U. S. army officer. It has been stated that Cordua sold one-half of his interest to Charles Covilland in October, 1848; and it is probable that an agreement was made at that time, although the documents were not signed till early in January, 1849. The recorded deed sets forth that Theodore Cordua, of New Mecklenburg, Sacramento District, California, for $12,500, sold to Charles Covilland, "the undivided one-half "of all the lands leased to me by Captain Sutter, situate upon Yuba "and Feather rivers; all the undivided one-half of all the lands granted "to me by Manuel Micheltorena, situate upon the Hungut; also the "undivided one-half of all the horned cattle owned by me; also the "one-half of all the tame horses and mares; also the one-half of all "the hogs and poultry; also the one-half of all the goods and chattels "upon said rancho, viz: the one-half of all the saddles, harness, "bridles, household furniture, grain canoes, etc., etc. And the un-"divided half of all other goods and chattels not mentioned in the above "schedule now remaining and being upon my rancho at New Meck-"lenburg." The firm name was Cordua & Co. Mr. Cordua remained in the firm until the fourth of January, 1849, when he disposed of his interest to Messrs. Nye and Foster.

CHAPTER XI.

1849.

Prospects of Sutter County—Sale of one-half of Cordua's Ranch by Mr. Covilland to Mich'l C. Nye and William Foster—The Name Changed to "Nye's Ranch"—Purchase of a Tract of Land on Yuba River, by Rose, Reynolds and Kinlock—Election of a Board of Commissioners to Frame a Code of Laws for the District—Adoption of their Report, and Election of Alcalde and Sheriff—The Town of Vernon—The *Placer Times*—Settlement at Nicolaus—Constitutional Convention—List of Delegates—Sacramento District—Camp Far West—A Christmas Dinner—Purchase of the Interest of Messrs. Nye and Foster, by Mr. Covilland—Subsequent Sale of one-half to J. M. Ramirez and S. Sampson, and one-fourth to Theodore Sicard—The Kennebec Company—Appearance of the Ranch in the Last Portion of the Year—Survey Made by Mr. August Le Poujean—Activity in Real Estate Transactions—Fears Relative to the Validity of the Title—The Name Changed to Yubaville—Settlements on Bear River—Acts of John S. Moore, the Counterfeiter—Barham's—Robinson's—Chana—Jack Neal—Jack Robinson—Yuba City—The Brannan Tract.

The year 1849 was to be the commencement of the era of settlement in this county. Across its lands thousands of travelers, seeking the northern mines, were to pass; towns were to spring up, ferries to be established, and the region was to become one of note. As yet no segregation had been made, and the tract now know as Sutter and Yuba counties formed only a part of the great Sacramento District.

On the fourth of January, Cordua, for twenty thousand dollars, sold to Michael C. Nye and William Foster his remaining one-half interest in the business and possessions of the firm of Cordua & Co., Charles Covilland retaining the other half. Nye and Foster also put into the partnership their previous possessions, in view of which they each were allowed a third interest in the joint business. Nye managed the ranch and stock business, while Covilland had a store at Sicard Flat, and Foster one near Foster Bar. The name of the main ranch was now changed to "Nye's Ranch." The firm found a ready market for all of their beef in the mines, or with travelers to and from the diggings. In April, 1849, the estimated amount of stock on the ranch was five thousand head of cattle, six hundred horses, five hundred hogs, and a small collection of poultry. Cordua, having sold his property, moved to the mines, opening a store at Cordua Bar; it was not long before he had spent all of the money paid him by Nye and Foster. In the spring, Rose, Reynolds and Kinloch purchased the whole tract owned by Nye and Sicard on Yuba river. George Kinloch's father was a Scotchman, who came to California about 1825; his mother was a native Californian. George received his education in the Sandwich Islands under the tuition of the missionaries, there being no opportunities in California except in the mission schools of the Catholic friars. He entered into partnership with Messrs. Rose and Reynolds shortly after they opened their store at Rose Bar in 1848.

During the spring a Board of Commissioners were elected at Sacramento to frame a code of laws for the district. The following were the members:—Messrs. Brannan, Snyder, Slater, Housley, King, Cheever, McCoover, McDougal, Barton Lee, Tetle, Southard, Fowler, and Dr. Carpenter. The committee speedily prepared their report, and, calling the people together under the shade of an oak tree at the foot of I street, Sacramento city, submitted to them the result of their labors. It provided for the election of one Alcalde and a Sheriff, with a jurisdiction extending from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevada mountains, and throughout the Sacramento valley. The report having been adopted, H. A. Schoolcraft was elected Alcalde, and A. M. Turner, Sheriff. These constituted the judiciary of Northern California up to the latter part of 1849. About the first of April, the town of Vernon, in this county, on the east bank of the Sacramento river, at its confluence with Feather river, was started. The land, comprising two sections, had been purchased by Franklin Bates, E. O. Crosby, and B. Simmons from Captain J. A. Sutter, the latter retaining a quarter interest in the town. Owing to the fact that it was considered to be the "head of navigation," its rise was very rapid. Three or four wholesale stores were established in tents or in board structures. Ox teams and pack trains were loaded here with supplies for the mining localities. In a very short time there were opened several hotels and boarding-houses, butcher shops, blacksmith shops, laundries, and even a law office and Alcalde's Court. Eight or ten saloons or gambling-houses were started, and the town presented a busy appearance. Of the business men and firms were Capt. Savage, Bradbury & Co., Williams & Co. Gilbert A. Grant was Alcalde, and agent for the sale of lots. George W. Crane was the Attorney at law. Jonas Spect had previously settled on the west bank of the Feather river, and located the town of Fremont. Thinking that Vernon was to be the city of Northern California, and that the limited confines of the first map would, in the rush of settlers, be insufficient for all the locations, an addition, called "Lower Vernon," was laid out the next spring, but only one house was constructed thereon. The proprietors were Wales S. Porter, Gilbert A. Grant, and James Sevige. April 28, a weekly paper, printed upon paper of the size of foolscap, and called the *Placer Times*, issued its first number at Sutter's Fort.

Mr. E. C. Kimble was its editor, type-setter, printer and publisher, and was the pioneer "newspaper man" of the valley.

Late in July, Nicolaus Allgeier commenced the construction of a two-story adobe house at the present town of Nicolaus, the work being done chiefly by Frederick and Jacob Vahle. Here he established a trading post and hotel for the accommodation of travelers. He procured his goods at San Francisco, bringing them to this point in a launch which he kept for that purpose. The hotel was a large one, and a favorite stopping place for miners *en route* to and from the mines. In September, Phil. E. Drescher came to Nicolaus, and first occupied the position of cook at Allgeier's Hotel. Charles Berghoff, who came in the spring of 1849, was Allgeier's agent, and managed the trading post.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Congress, during its session of 1848–49, discussed at length the state of affairs in the newly acquired possessions, the main point being whether California should be admitted as a free or as a slave State. The session closed without any final action being taken to provide a system of government for the new country. People were pouring in over the plains and mountains, and each successive steamer or sailing vessel landed its hundreds of passengers. Of different nationalities and temperaments, these immigrants could not work in unity. The existing laws of California were of Mexican origin, well adapted to the quiet life in the missions or around the ranchos, but not suitable to keep in check the crimes and turbulence among the host of adventurers. Anticipating the action of Congress, the citizens of San Francisco, San Jose, Sonoma and Monterey, met in their respective localities and discussed the situation. They decided to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention; but owing to a lack of unity, the project failed. Like other important and decisive movements, it required a leader competent to assume authority, and to direct the movements of the forces. Under the existing laws, in the absence of a properly appointed Civil Governor, the General in command of the Military Department was *ex-officio* Civil Governor. This office was entirely separate and distinct from the military position, and he was the only personage exercising "authority by virtue of his military commission." The Government of California was vested in the following officers: Governor, Secretary, Territorial or Departmental Legislature, Superior Court, consisting of four Judges and a Fiscal Prefect and Sub-Prefects, for the execution of the laws, Judge of First Instance for each district, sometimes vested in the First Alcalde of the district, Alcaldes, local Justices of the Peace, *Ayuntamientos* or Town Councils.

By advice of officials in Washington, General B. Riley, as Governor of California, issued a proclamation, dated at Monterey, June 3, 1849, "recommending the formation of a State Constitution, or a plan for Territorial Government." The first day of August was set for the election of delegates to the proposed Convention, and for filling any vacancies existing in the offices. One Judge of the Superior Court was to be voted for in the districts of Sonoma, Sacramento and San Joaquin, and the persons chosen, if qualified, were to be appointed by the Governor, the office by law being filled by gubernatorial appointment. The district of Sacramento was bounded on the north and west by the Sacramento river, on the south by the Cosumnes river, and on the east by the Sierra Nevada mountains. To this district four delegates were allotted. Those elected under this apportionment, were J. R. Snyder, W. E. Shannon, W. S. Sherwood and J. A. Sutter. Governor Riley, in his proclamation, had given permission for any district to elect supernumeraries if it thought itself entitled to more representatives, and left the question of admitting these gentlemen to the decision of the Convention. Under this authority, several supernumeraries were chosen. The Convention was called to meet at Monterey, Saturday, September 1, 1849, but as there are not enough members present to form a quorum, an adjournment was made till the following Monday. Considerable discussion followed in regard to the admission of these extra delegates. In the afternoon Mr. Hill, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report recommending that the whole number of delegates admissable from Sacramento district be eight, and named the following in addition to the four already mentioned:—L. W. Hastings, J. S. Fowler, J. Bidwell, M. M. McCarver. This did not end the discussion, however. Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Shannon, of the Special Committee, reported in favor of allowing this district fifteen delegates, and of the admission of the following gentlemen, in addition to the four above-mentioned, as being entitled to seats: John McDougal, E. O. Crosby, W. Blackburn, James Queen, R. M. Jones, W. Lacy, C. E. Pickett. This report was adopted, and the gentlemen were admitted. At the conclusion of their work, the delegates proceeded in a body to the house of General Riley, where Captain Sutter made a short address, to which the General briefly replied. The accompanying table will show the representation from this district. It will be seen that out of the fifteen delegates chosen and entitled to seats, only eight qualified and discharged the duties.

DELEGATES FROM SACRAMENTO DISTRICT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1849.

	NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	OF WHAT STATE LAST RESIDENT.	TOWN OR P. O. CAL.	HOW LONG RESIDENT CAL.	PROFESSION.
1	Jacob R. Snyder	34	Philadelphia	Penn	Sacramento	4 years	Surveyor
2	Winfield S. Sherwood	32	Sandy Hill	New York	Mormon Is.	4 months	Lawyer
3	S. W. Hastings	30	Knox County	Ohio	Sutter	6 years	Lawyer
4	J. A. Sutter	47	Switzerland	Missouri	Sutter	10 years	Farmer
5	John McDougal	32	Ohio	Indiana	Sutter	7 months	Merch'nt
6	E. O. Crosby	34	Tompkins Co N Y	New York	Vernon	7 months	Lawyer
7	M. M. McCarver	42	Madison Co., Ky.	Oregon	Sacramento	1 year	Farmer
8	W. E. Shannon	27	Ireland	New York	Columa	3 years	Lawyer

The Convention closed its labors Saturday, October 13, and one month from that date, the election for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, and the selection of State officers under its provisions, was held. The vote in favor of the Constitution was twelve thousand and sixty-four, and against it eight hundred and eleven. Peter H. Burnett was elected Governor, receiving six thousand seven hundred and sixteen votes, General Sutter being among the defeated candidates, and receiving two thousand two hundred and one votes.

In September, the United States Government established a Military Post, called Camp Far West, on the north side of Bear river, eight miles below the Nevada county line. It was occupied by a detachment of the Second United States Infantry, usually one company, although frequently three or four companies were there. The post was under the command of Captain Day, an old army officer. Major McKinstry and Captain (afterwards General) Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, in 1861, occasionally visited the place. The soldiers when off duty mined near the camp on Bear river, and could make five or six dollars a day. Log houses were built for barracks and officers' quarters; a log fort was also constructed. The place was abandoned in May, 1852, and the troops, numbering about forty men of Company E, First Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Davis, were ordered to set out for the upper Sacramento, with the design of establishing a post in the neighborhood of Cottonwood, for the purpose of protecting the settlers from hostile Indians. A public sale was held on the first day of May of the extra stores. Mr. Chana states that many of the soldiers were discharged, of these, some going to the mines or working for settlers, others settling on lands, and the remainder going to their homes.

Judge Keyser, in his Centennial Address, thus speaks of this post:—"I have mentioned Camp Far West. It was quite an important mil-"itary post in those days. Pleasantly situated on the bank of Bear "river, amid an undulating country that forms the base of the foothills, "and which at that time was covered with tall pines and wide-spread-"ing live oaks, the camp was an easy and delightful drive in the "spring-time from Nicolaus, while its accomplished officers were the "most agreeable and hospitable of hosts to the many visitors to whom "they always exteuded a hearty welcome. Captain (now, I believe, "Brigadier-General) Day was the Commander of the Post. My "acquaintance with him and his brother officers began before Nico-"laus was '*in esse*.' How well I remember the day! Charley Fairfax "(whom all Californians knew and loved), 'Uncle' Dick Snowden, as "we all called him, (he was Fairfax's uncle and the Alcalde of whom "I have spoken), a brother of mine and myself were on our way in "December, '49, with provisions for the winter, to our log cabin which "stood (and I believe yet stands) not far from Nevada and Grass

VIEW ON THE 840 ACRE RANCH OF **B. F. WALTON.** 4 MILES SOUTH WEST OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER, CO. CAL.

"Valley. We built it in October, '49. We were packing our pro-
"visions on mules, but were delayed several days by high water.
"About Christmas Bear river became crossable, and we loaded our
"pack-train, saddled our riding animals and started. Camp Far West
"was in oxistence at this time, and the officers had been invited to
"partake of a Christmas dinner by Charley Hoyt, at Johnson's Ranch,
"which was the name of a large tract of land lying upon the northwest
"bank of Bear river and owned or occupied by Hoyt There was an
"adobe house upon the land, standing upon a high, natural mound and
"surrounded by out-houses and corrals. Hoyt knew some of our
"party and invited us all to join his military friends at the Christmas
"dinner. Of course we were not the boys to decline what we had every
"reason to believe would be 'a feast of reason and a flow of soul.' We
"were all there. Captain Day sat at the head of the table and Charley
"Hoyt at the foot. Before the former stood a splendid roast pig,
"while the remainder of the table was covered with good things.
"There was but one kind of wine (port), and a wretched fraud it was
"upon the name. But it answered the purpose. It stimulated the brain,
"loosened the tongue and made us all eloquent, witty and hilarious.
"The festivities lasted till the small hours began to grow into large
"ones; but of all the good things that were said and the jovial songs
"that were sung, I remember only this, that for the last two hours
"we were at the table, Day sang without ceasing:

'Christmas comes but once a year,
But when it comes it brings good cheer.'

"Such was my first Christmas in California."

September 27, 1849, Messrs. Nye and Foster sold to Mr. Covillaud, for thirty thousand dollars, all their title and interest in the lands, improvements, etc., which had been conveyed to them by Cordua. Mr. Covillaud was now the sole possessor of the ranch, but this was to be of short duration. October 1, 1849, Covillaud sold to J. M. Ramirez and J. Sampson for twenty-three thousand three hundred dollars, an undivided one-half of his property, twelve thousand dollars to be paid down, and eleven thousand three hundred dollars, to be paid July 1, 1850, and during the same month he disposed of one-fourth to Theodore Sicard for twelve thousand dollars, the firm name being Covillaud & Co. On the twenty-fifth of October, a company landed in Marysville which was destined to become an important factor in the more close settlement of the country. This was a joint stock company, composed of twenty-six active, and ten home shareholders, organized in Gardiner, Maine, and called the Kennebec Company. In March, 1849, the company went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where they bought a vessel and loaded a cargo. The officers were: N. N. Bodish, President; C. M. N. Cooper, Captain; Leander Cox and one other, Directors. The departure was made on the first of April, the extra accommodations being secured by passengers not members of the organization. On the seventeenth of September, 1849, the ship arrived at San Francisco and was taken up to "New York of the Pacific," the prospective metropolis on the lower river. A house which they had brought with them in sections was erected at the town, and the vessel was sold. After landing and making necessary preparations, the company started for the northern mining regions, making the voyage in six row-boats. They landed at the site of Marysville and remained on the night of October 25. The next day they resumed the trip, passing up the Yuba two miles to Simpson's Crossing, where they pitched a tent and covered their provisions. The journey was renewed, and after passing ten miles up the river they discovered and located Kennebec Bar, during the last days of October, 1849.

In November, the only buildings at Nye's Ranch were two adobe structures at the foot of D street, about two or three rods apart. One was used as a boarding-house, and the other as a lodging apartment to accommodate the local travel. No furniture was placed in the latter room, the lodgers being required to furnish their own bedding. The brightening prospects of the location, and the certainty that it would be the head of navigation, caused the proprietors to have a survey made for a town in December. The work was performed by August Le Plonjean, who segregated the tract into ranges, blocks, and lots. The incipient city was called Yubaville, the name it bore till the beginning of the next year. Mr. L. H. Babb states that it was a common rumor when he arrived in 1850, that the streets had been laid out and the lines run by the use of a ship's quadrant. This, if true, accounts for the irregularities in direction and distance existing now. The survey was speedily followed by a lively real-estate market; lots and blocks were disposed of at good round figures, and the attention of many who had heretofore thought that all the wealth of the State lay in the mines, was called to this new money-making investment. There was one obstacle which prevented many careful speculators from purchasing lots in this new town, and that was the validity of the title. The tract had been secured from Captain Sutter by Cordua, through a lease for nineteen years, and at the end of that period the land would revert to its real owner. During the next year this matter of title was settled, and the obstacle removed. Although the generally accepted name at this time was Yubaville, there were those among the people who had other favorite titles, and who persisted in applying them to the new town. The old adobe house was the nucleus about which were erected, near the close of the year, a number of shanties. The general style of habitation was the tent made from canvas, cloth or sacks. There appeared to be no permanent population, everybody being on the move; all full of life. A man named Osborne had a store on Front street, near the old adobe, and furnished the travelers and transient settlers accommodation.

During this year there were a number of settlements made along Bear river. The Johnson grant fell into the hands of Henry Robinson and Eugene Gillespie, who laid out a town at Johnson's Crossing, and gave it the name of Kearney in compliment to General Kearney. It did not prove much of an honor, as the place never became settled, and nothing is left to show its former greatness except the stakes that mark the corners of the lots. At Johnson's house there lived a man named Hoyt, who was placed there by Gillespie and Robinson to look after their property. Late in the year J. L. Bartis settled there and opened a hotel. Mr. Chana bought two leagues of the Sicard grant, and laid out a field of about five hundred acres. Baptiste Roselle sold his place on Feather river to a Frenchman named Monet. Alexander Van Court, of St. Louis, located on some land near what is known as McDonald's Mill, or Wire Bridge, about five miles from Johnson's Crossing.

In November, a saw-mill was built on Bear river, about five miles above Johnson's Crossing, by a man named John S. Moore, a Missourian, and was known as Moore's Mill. This energetic individual was a counterfeiter, and had in his possession a large quantity of spurious Missouri bank bills. With these he paid for the building of his mill, and remunerated his employees. He established a broker's office and exchanged his bills for gold dust with the returning miners, who were glad of an opportunity to have their heavy wealth converted into paper money. So well executed were these bills that thousands of dollars of them were taken by the Missouri banks before their true character was discovered. When their real nature was found out, many miners who arrived in Missouri on their way home, thinking themselves to be rich, found that, notwithstanding the toil and dangers they had passed through, they were as poor as when they started. When Moore heard of the discovery he decamped, but was afterwards apprehended in South America, although he was never brought back to this country for trial.

Barham's Crossing, near the mouth of Bear river, was settled this fall by John Barham, who built a small house and kept a hotel. General Thomas Green had purchased the land from Captain Sutter, and in December of this year, or in the following January, laid out the town of Oro. A man named Robinson also settled this fall at Kempton's Crossing, then called Robinson's Crossing. He also kept a hotel. Claude Chana this year bought the east two leagues of the Sicard grant, and laid out a field of five hundred acres. There were two settlements on the Sacramento river this year, above the mouth of the Feather. Jack Neal

located on the Low and Myers tract; he was living among the Indians, and had a squaw wife. Jack Robinson, or Jack Dougaree, settled south of the site of the present town of Meridian. Ed. Thurman and partner settled at the South Butte on George Brittan's place.

In July, 1849, Samuel Brannan, Pierson B. Reading, and Henry Cheever bought some land opposite the mouth of the Yuba river, and and laid out the town of Yuba City. By the end of the year this little place had come into great favor, and lots were selling rapidly, the purchasers being convinced that here was to be the city that was destined to supply the mining trade for this region. Samuel Brannan bought, May 11, 1849, two square miles opposite Nicolaus, from Capt. Sutter, which are still known as the "Brannan tract."

CHAPTER XII.

1850.

Condition of the County—Nicolaus—Yuba County—Population of California—Arrival of the Steamer "Lawrence"—Advertisement for the Sale of Lots in Marysville—Arrival of Mr. Stephen J. Field—The Title Quieted by a Deed from Captain John A. Sutter to Messrs. Covillaud, Ramirez, Sicard and Sampson—First Election of Officers in the Town—Mr. Stephen J. Field chosen First Alcalde—The Town named Marysville—Depredations of Cattle Thieves—Formation of Sutter County by the First Legislature—Boundaries—The County Seat—Appearance of Marysville in February—Sale of Sicard's Interest to Messrs. R. B. Buchanan and Gabriel N. Swezy—Religious Condition of the People—Condition of Business—Eliza—Alcaldes—Election of the First County Officers—The Gold Lake Excitement—The Benefits Attained—Another Similar Excitement—Entertainment at Hock Farm—The Toasts—Court of Sessions—Townships—County Seal—The "Marysville Herald"—Linda—The Status at the Close of 1850.

At the dawning of the year 1850, the prospects of Sutter county were very bright. Three towns were established in what is now Sutter county, one of which had arrived at a surprising degree of prosperity, and the other two were making rapid strides towards success. The town of Vernon, the oldest established north of Sacramento, had become a flourishing business place. Nicolaus, although not laid out in lots until January, 1850, had, however, become a flourishing settlement, with a hotel, trading post, and several residences. Yuba City had been laid out in the fall before, and settlers were rapidly coming in, who felt convinced that this was the site of the future great city. The town of Oro had also received magnificent proportions on paper, so magnificent, in fact, that in February it was declared the seat of justice. Thus with four towns surveyed, three of which were on the road to prosperity, the outlook for Sutter county was very bright. The county of Yuba has as yet no settled trading town, except the little place on the Yuba, known as Yubaville, which in January was called the city of Marysville. The total population of Sutter county was not, however, nearly so large as that of Yuba, because it did not lie in the mining district, but its broad acres of rich grain land were waiting for the hand of the thrifty husbandman to be tilled, and to raise the county to the height of permanent prosperity that she has since attained.

Judge Keyser, in his centennial address delivered in Yuba City, July 4, 1876, vividly describes the condition of Nicolaus at the opening of the year 1850, and narrates some amusing incidents connected with its history:

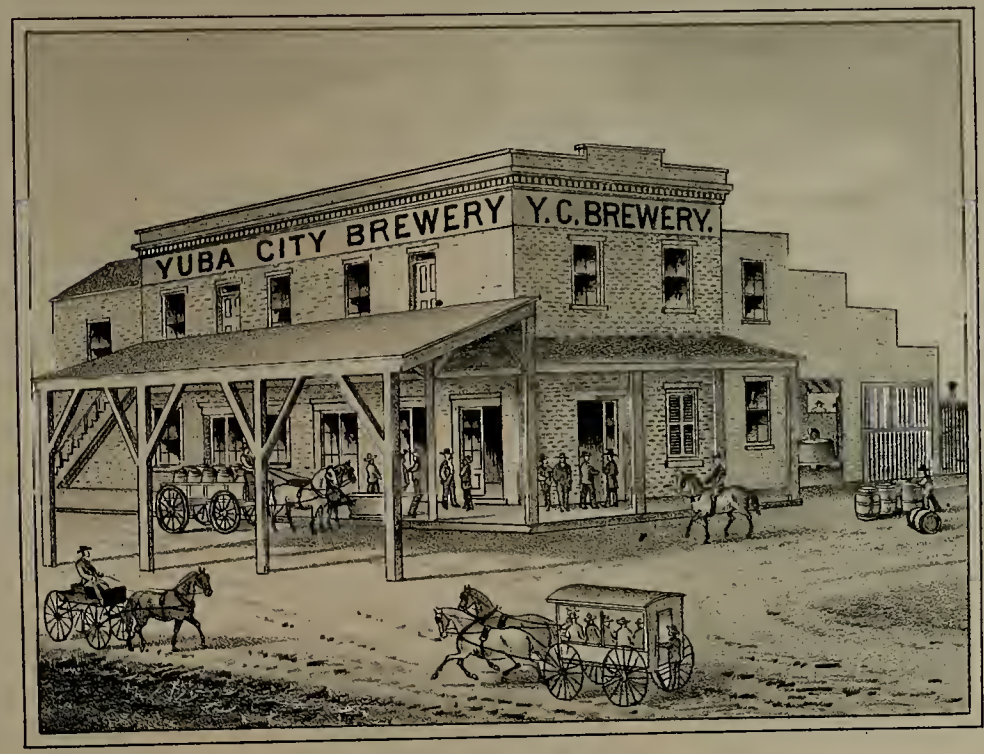
"A surveyor was employed, and early in January, '50, a beautiful "town (upon paper like the rest) sprang into existence. Among the "'proprietors' was Colonel Dick Snowden, who was, in February, "elected Alcalde of the town, and who, like his brother judge, Col- "onel Grant, was fully up to what popular opinion requires a judicial "officer to be physically. Snowden was a man of quick and some- "what violent temper; but his natural abilities were above mediocrity, "and he possessed social qualities that secured him many warm per- "sonal friends. His social, judicial and physical functions came very "near receiving a sudden and tragical termination. There lived at "that time at Nicolaus, a wild, reckless fellow named Bell. He "built, and for some time conducted a hotel called then as now the "Bell House. He was the defendant in a suit in Alcalde Snowden's "Court; and while it was progressing, he suddenly came to the con- "clusion it was not going very favorably for him. No sooner did this "idea strike him than he drew his six shooter and blazed away at the "presiding judge. The ball hit Snowden on the forehead but glanced "off without doing him serious injury. This argument was so direct "and convincing that judgment was immediately ordered for the "defendant. Another prominent character of Nicolaus was George C. "Johnson. He came to the town in a full-rigged barque belonging to "the Government of the United States. The vessel had come round "the Horn with Government stores for the United States' troops. "Johnson was commissary, and after discharging part of her cargo at "Benicia, which was the principal military post at that time on this "coast, and a self-asserted rival of San Francisco, he brought the ves- "sel to Nicolaus to deliver the balance of her supplies to the officers "and men stationed at Camp Far West. This was a small military "post established by the United States on Bear river, some ten or fif- "teen miles above Nicolaus, for the protection of the immigrants from "any unfriendliness on the part of the Indians who were numerous in "that section in those days. The barque never again saw salt water, "but she gave to Nicolaus the right to boast of being the only port of "entry that has ever been established north of Sacramento—the only "town north of that city that ever has had a full-rigged sea-going ves- "sel lying at her landing. Johnson built quite an imposing block of "frame houses almost opposite the site of the present American Hotel, "in one of which he carried on a lively produce and general merchan- "dise business. He accumulated quite a fortune with which he went "to San Francisco where he established a large iron foundry, or some- "thing of that sort. He was afterwards appointed Consul for Norway "and Sweden, of one of which countries he was a native, and a few "years ago died, leaving an estate valued at over a million."

The era of growth and progress in Yuba county had also come, and the city, which before this time, had been seen only in dreams, was now to become a realty. The possibility of uninterrupted navigation to its landings, gave the location of Marysville superiority over the towns on the lower parts of the river. The distance to the mines was so small that the cargoes of the steamers and sailing vessels could easily be transferred to the camps on the north and east. The mines were in active operation along the Yuba river and its tributaries, from ten miles above its mouth, to the higher ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The growth of the town had just commenced, but it started full fledged. Lots sold rapidly, for the first object of the merchant on arriving, was to purchase or lease a suitable location for erecting his store. This wonderful increase in the number of business houses was simply the outgrowth of necessity. The mines were yielding millions of dollars, and miners must have some place to dispose of their gold dust, and to purchase their food, clothes and supplies. This was the only available point, and it became the business center. It is estimated that on the first of January there were about three hundred inhabitants in the town.

The following tabulated statement will show the population of California at the commencement of the years 1849 and 1850, and the increase during the intervening time:

NATIVITY.	JAN. 1, 1849.	JAN. 1, 1850.	INCREASE.
Californians	13,000	13,000	.....
Americans	8,000	76,069	68,069
Foreigners	5,000	18,000	13,000
Total	26,000	107,069	81,069

Illustrative of the unsettled state of opinion regarding the location of the principal town of the region, the following may be mentioned: About the tenth of February, Messrs. J. H. Jewett and Horace Beach arrived at Yuba city with a train of pack mules from Sacramento. The important question of settlement then presented itself to them. Being undecided, they remained in Yuba city about a week, when, fully convinced that the town across the river was to be the fortunate one, they crossed in a canoe, swimming their mules. The result showed their opinion and decision to be correct. During the first part of January, the second steamer on the river arrived at Marysville. This was the "Lawrence," commanded by E. C. M. Chadwick, and she was quickly followed by others. There were no warehouses in that town in which to store the abundant supplies of goods and merchandise that were being landed from the steamers and sailing vessels, and so they were deposited on the Plaza. The tent stores were filled to their



YUBA CITY BREWERY.

PROPERTY OF **FRED. KLEMPP.** YUBA CITY.

SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

utmost capacities. The only means of transportation to the mountain camps was by the pack trains. In the valleys the immense freight wagons could be used. Saturday, January 19, 1850, the following advertisement appeared in the *Placer Times:*

NOTICE.

"The undersigned take this method of informing the public that "the new town of Marysville, at the mouth of Yuba river, formerly "known as Nye's ranch, is now undergoing survey, and the lots will "be offered for sale as soon as the map can be prepared. Persons "desirous of visiting this place, will find a road passable at all seasons "of the year from Sacramento city, by way of Norris Johnson's "old ranch (now Gillespie's), thence to the town. The steamers 'Law-"rence' and 'Linda' are also making regular trips twice a week. "For further information, inquire of Messrs. Covillaud, Fajard & Co.

"CHAS. COVILLAUD & Co., Proprietors.

"Marysville, January 8, 1850."

On the fifteenth of January, there arrived in Marysville a young lawyer from New York, who was destined to become a power among the citizens of the new town. This was Mr. Stephen J. Field. On his arrival he visited the old adobe house and witnessed the sale of lots which was taking place every evening. While there the salesman, in his endeavor to dispose of the land in the new town of Yubaville, as the place was called, directed his attention to Mr. Field, and attempted to secure his patronage. That gentleman, upon learning the price and the time allowed for payment, subscribed for a large number of lots. The impression immediately went out that he was a capitalist, and the proprietors of the land, especially Mr. Covillaud, were most friendly. This interest was deepened when it was found that Mr. Field could speak the French language. Being versed in the law, the services of the young attorney were immediately called into requisition, and within a day or two he was busily engaged in drawing up the legal papers necessary in the transfer of the lands. Now that there was a lawyer in their midst capable of framing correctly the documents for a transfer of the land, and placing a quietus on the title, Captain Sutter was sent for, and signed a deed, written by Mr. Field, which conveyed to Messrs. Covillaud, Ramirez, Sicard and Sampson, all his right and title in the tract settled upon by Cordua, and described as follows: "Bounded southwardly by a small stream "emptying into Feather river, called Yuba river; westwardly by Feath-"er river, and northwardly by a line forming the northern boundary "of the property of the party of the first part, which line is in latitude "39 degrees 33 minutes and 45 seconds, and which line commences at "Feather river, at the rancharia of Honcut, and extends to the lands "of Theodore Cordua's ranch; eastwardly by a straight line running "from the lands of said Cordua's ranch, at right angles to the above "mentioned northwardly line of Yuba river."

The controversy and discussion relative to the title of the town being ended, a new impetus was given to the sale of lots. Locaters and their tents multiplied, stores became more numerous and business in every line improved. In this rapid development, it became apparent that some governing power was necessary, and that there should be a legal officer before whom the acknowledgments could be taken, and an office in which documents could be recorded. The steamer from which Mr. Field had landed at Yubaville, had brought the materials for a frame building, belonging to Dr. Ayers and Mr. Colby. The sections were united, and in a day or two the building was in its place, at the corner of D and First streets, ready for occupancy, the only other structures in the place being the adobe house and a frame tent.

An assemblage of the prominent citizens was called to meet in this edifice, and it was decided to lay this matter before the people on the next day, January 18, and if it met with their approval, to hold an election for first and second Alcaldes, and a Sheriff, immediately. The public favored the idea and the voting commenced in the afternoon. There were two candidates in the contest for first Alcalde, one of which was Mr. Field, the other being Mr. Dobson. The principal objection to the first was that he had only been three days in the place; his opponent had been a resident for about one week, and hence was supposed to have become more identified with the interests of the town. Two hundred and thirty-one votes were cast; Mr. Field receiving a majority of nine votes was declared duly elected. Mr. J. B. Wadleigh was elected second Alcalde, and Mr. T. M. Twitchel, Sheriff. The first found no duties to perform, and appears never to have accepted the office. The Sheriff-elect declined serving, and his position was filled by Judge Field, who appointed Mr. Robert B. Buchanan. An Ayuntamiento or Town Council, was also selected, but had no work to perform, the administration of all affairs being left in the hands of the First Alcalde. At that day the office sought the man and it was difficult to find those who would accept the public position, for the prospective emoluments were small, and the time occupied large. The duties devolving upon them would interfere greatly with other business and no equivalent in salary could be furnished. The position secured, Mr. Field, at his first opportunity, gained from the State authorities a recognition of his election, as Alcalde of Yubaville. Soon afterwards he opened his office and Court, in a frame building owned by himself, at the corner of E and First streets.

In the evening, after the result of the election had been declared, the people assembled in the frame house to congratulate the successful candidates, and to participate in the usual festivities attending such occasions, but more particularly to celebrate the quieting of the title to the tract of land. In the midst of the hilarity, the subject of naming the town was broached, the name Yubaville being thought too much similar to Yuba city. Various were the suggestions, including the words Norwich, Sicardora, Yubafield, and Sircumdoro, but none seemed to meet the popular desire. Finally, a gentleman, probably Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, arose, and in a neat little speech proposed that the town be called Marysville, in honor of the most beautiful lady in the place, Mrs. Mary Covillaud. At that time she was the only lady in the place, and her husband being one of the owners and the principal projector of the town, the name seemed peculiarly appropriate. The proposition was favorably received by the people, and the permanent application of the name was made. The turbulent element finding that a tribunal had been established which could legally punish any criminal or lawless acts, used great discretion, and the better class of citizens felt the protection afforded. This served as another pillar to hold up the city in its rapid march to pre-eminence. Gambling was an evil with which the law was incapable of dealing; it had become a mania, and policy required that the eyes of justice should be turned away from its scene. Hotels were established to accommodate the citizens and travelers. The rates charged were large, yet commensurate with the price of provisions and labor. The free and easy morals at this time frequently tended to the commission of criminal acts. The favorite being the stealing of horses and cattle roaming on the wide unfenced tracts. The following is an account of the proceedings to force the discontinuance of this custom, published in the *Placer Times* of Saturday, February 2, 1850:

"CRIMINAL COURT OF)
"SACRAMENTO DISTRICT:)

"At a term of this court, held for the District of Sacramento, at "Marysville, upon the Yuba, this twenty-eighth day of January, 1855; "present, R. A. Wilson, Judge of the Criminal Court of said Dis-"trict.

"It having been made to appear to this Court that there was a com-"bination of cattle thieves, with extensive ramifications through this "District; and it further appearing to this Court that certain evil dis-"posed persons have industriously circulated the report that it is law-"ful to kill unmarked cattle upon the ranches, as well as upon the "public lands, and that thereby many misguided persons have been led "to the commission of felony; and the Grand Jury of said district "having, upon their oaths, found true bills for grand larceny against "Samuel Hicks, Michael Watson, Nelson Gill, and James Nicholson "for cattle stealing: It is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk give "public notice warning all persons that may have been misled by such "misrepresentations, of the consequences of the farther commission of

"such crime—that the stealing of beef cattle, whether branded or un-
"branded, is an infamous offense, within the meaning of the Constitu-
"tion, and a person convicted of said offense is deprived of all the
"rights of citizenship in California, and liable to a sentence to two
"years' confinement in the chain-gang; and that, in conducting the
"administration of justice, when necessary, the Court is authorized to
"call upon the Commandant of the United States' troops stationed
"at Johnson's ranch.

"STEPHEN J. FIELD,
"Clerk of said Court, and Alcalde of Marysville."

In the *Placer Times* of Saturday, February 16, 1850, first appears a notice by Nicolaus Allgeier, dated January 17, 1850, appointing Charles Berghoff his agent. Then a notice appointing Joseph Grant agent to sell lots in Nicolaus, signed "Nicolaus Allgeier, by Carl "Berghoff, his agent." Then the following appeared:—

"SACRAMENTO CITY, 9th Feb., 1850.

"The subscriber having a few lots undisposed of in the new town
"of 'Nicolaus,' will offer them to this community for a few days lon-
"ger, when those remaining will be offered to the citizens of San
"Francisco. 'The terms are easy and the burden light.' Strike
"while the iron is hot.

"JOSEPH GRANT,
"Cor. I and Front sts., over Stevens & Co."

The first Legislature met in San Jose on the fifteenth of December, 1849, and February 18, 1850, passed an an act segregating the Territory into twenty-seven counties, the names of which were as follows:—San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Branciforte, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Marin, Sonoma, Solano, Yolo, Napa, Mendocino, Sacramento, El Dorado, Sutter, Yuba, Butte, Colusa, (attached to Butte for judicial purposes) Shasta, Trinity, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Tuolumne and Mariposa.

The boundaries of this county as fixed by the act were as follows:—Beginning on the Sacramento river at the northwest corner of Sacramento county (a point due west of a point ten miles due north of the the mouth of the American river), and running thence up the middle of said river to a point due west of the mouth of Honcut creek; thence due east to the mouth of said creek; thence down the middle of Feather river to the mouth of Bear creek; thence up Bear creek to a point six miles from its mouth; thence in a direct line to the junction of the north and middle forks of the American river; thence down the north fork to the junction of the south fork; and thence in a westerly direction following the northern boundary of Sacramento county to the place of beginning. The seat of justice was fixed at Oro. General Vallejo, as Chairman of a Committee on Derivation and Meaning of the Names of the Counties, made a lengthy and elaborate report, in which he stated that Yuba was a misspelling of Uva, a name given to the stream by an exploring party in 1824, on account of the large quantities of wild grape-vines found growing on the banks. General Bidwell disagrees with General Vallejo in regard to the derivation of the word Yuba. It is more probable that the name was of Indian origin, and the similarity between it and the Spanish word was a mere coincidence. Sutter county, of course, was named after Captain Sutter, who at that time owned a flourishing ranch and stock-farm within its limits. The name of the Feather river may have been of French origin, Rivere de la Plume, which translated into Spanish becomes Rio de los Plumas.

Perhaps no better description of the difficulties attending the selection of the first county seat can be given, than by quoting from the sketch written and delivered by Judge P. W. Keyser, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the country's independence:

"The first county seat was Oro, which was a noble city of broad
"streets, imposing buildings, and splendid public squares—on paper,
"but in fact a tract of land fronting on the south bank of Bear creek,
"and distant about two miles from the then and present site of the
"good old town of Nicolaus. The tract had been purchased from Gen
"eral Sutter by Thomas Jefferson Green, who, with others who had
"become interested with him in the enterprise, had had the land sur-
"veyed and laid off into streets and squares and lots; and who, as
"State Senator from the Senatorial District, of which Sutter county
"formed a part, caused this paper city to be declared by the Legis
"lature the county seat of Sutter county. Green was a shrewd ener-
"getic man, of a fine, imposing presence, jolly, good-natured, frank,
"bluff-mannered, with pleasant countenance and persuasive tongue. It
"was necessary for him to bring all these advantages into play, in order
"to carry his point. Auburn, Nicolaus, Vernon and Yuba City were
"all aspirants for the honor and expected benefits of the county-seatship,
"while either was not only better fitted for it than Oro, which was
"utterly unfitted, but was well entitled, by situation, improvements,
"and its apparent future, to claim the distinction. Each, therefore,
"made the best fight it could in the Legislature against Oro and for
"itself; but the active, talkative, and merry mannered Senator for the
"district, won the day, and Oro became the first county seat. A
"pleasant story, illustrative of the Senator's *modus operandi*, is told in
"connection with the history of that contest. Bear creek—or river, as
"it was sometimes called—was in those days, a small but pretty
"stream, quietly and lazily wandering through the foot-hills down to
"the plains, where it meandered between well-defined and well-wooded
"banks, its calm flow disturbed and impeded by trees and underbrush
"growing thickly in the midst of its clear waters, to Feather river
"with which it formed a junction at a point a mile or two above Nico-
"laus. Of course it was unnavigable to all but small oar boats, while
"the large river steamers, of which the largest and the finest at that
"time was named the 'Senator,' could even at the highest waters
"scarcely enter its mouth. Green, however, in describing, during the
"discussion of the county-seat question, the advantages of his town of
"Oro, spoke of the splendid river on which it was situated, the waters
"of which (he asserted), when at the lowest stage of a long and dry
"summer, could be easily navigated. A brother Senator, who knew
"Green's weakness for hyperbole, interrupted by asking him if he
"meant to say that the river steamers could navigate Bear river at
"its lowest stage of water. 'I mean to say,' replied Green, 'that the
"Senator can navigate it any time of the year.' After adjournment
"some one accused him of having—to put it mildly—stretched the
"truth in saying that a steamer like the 'Senator' could navigate
"Bear river. 'I never said,' answered Green, 'that the steamer
"Senator' could; I said the Senator could, but I meant the Senator
"who had asked the impertinent question.'

"Oro, however, enjoyed the honor—if it enjoyed it at all—but a
"short time. There was not a house nor a building in the town for
"any purpose, much less for holding Court, the transaction of county
"business, and the preservation of public records. Some preparation
"must be made by the owners of the town to enable the first term, at
"least, of Court to be held at the county seat; and to this end they
"erected, or rather placed upon the ground, a zinc building, about 20x20
"feet in size, with a floor of rough boards, a roof of zinc—if I remem-
"ber correctly—and holes cut for the Court, the litigants, the wit-
"nesses, the jurors, and the air to enter, but without glass or shutters
"for the windows, or doors for the entrances. Not a tree, or bush, or
"shrub grew near enough to give its shade to the building. A May
"sun poured its rays upon that zinc building, until outside and inside
"it became almost a hot as the furnace of Shadrack, Meshach, and
"Abednego. Law and equity, lawyers and litigants, jurors and wit-
"nesses, with a spontaniety of action that would astonish nothing but
"a salamander, rushed out of, and fled that building, never again to
"return."

In the middle of February, the appearance of Marysville was that of a huge camp. The United States Hotel, a canvas structure on the east side of D street, between First and Second streets, where Selby's old store is located, was kept by John G. Smith. In the latter part of this month and the first of the following, it was replaced by a boarding-house. The City Hotel, another canvas edifice, was on the northeast corner of First and D streets. Facing on the Plaza, on E street and south of First street, were four canvas houses, one of which had a board front. They were all occupied as wholesale and

RESIDENCE OF **GEO . OHLEYER.** YUBA CITY.
SUTTER CO. CAL.

retail establishments. On the north side of First street, between F and E streets, there were about four canvas houses. John C. Fall's establishment was on F street. Residence tents were scattered around between Second street and the river, most of the people boarding in the two hotels. Old dry goods or grocery boxes were sold for two or three dollars. When torn apart and placed on the ground in the tents they formed excellent floors. At this time it is estimated that the population was as follows: Number of permanent inhabitants, five hundred; floating population, including travelers, teamsters, packers, etc., one thousand; total, one thousand, five hundred. On the nineteenth of February, Theodore Sicard sold to R. B. Buchanan and Gabriel N. Swezy, for twelve thousand five hundred dollars, a large number of lots in Marysville; also, the undivided one-fourth of the land deeded by Captain Sutter, January 18, 1850, to Messrs. Covilland, Ramirez, Sicard, and Sampson, and the same interest in the Cordua grant. Two days afterwards, February 21, Captain Sutter conveyed by deed to Messrs. Covilland, Ramirez, Sampson and Sicard the tract on the south side of the Yuba, described as follows: "All "that piece or parcel of land included in the territory granted to "Captain John Sutter, of Hock Farm, California, by the Government "of California, and situated on the south side of river Yuba or Juba, "bounded as follows:—Northerly by the river Juba or Yuba, east-"wardly by a line commencing at said Yuba river and running one mile "and a half in length, whose course is south of the magnetic pole, and "serves as the boundary of the Memal Ranch, westwardly by Feather "river and southwardly by a straight line one mile and a half in "length, commencing at Feather river and running east of the magnetic "pole, until it joins the eastern boundary at right angles, and measur-"ing in all one thousand and two hundred square acres." This quieted the title to this tract, and Sicard completed the transfer of his property to Messrs. Buchanan and Swezy by deeding this tract to them on the following day, February 22, the consideration being two thousand dollars.

As yet religious services had not been held in these towns. No missionaries had visited this portion of the country. The American river was the line beyond which they did not dare to extend their operations. The foreigners in the north were mostly Americans, and the Indians were of a more savage and independent nature. They wanted no missionaries. In the spring, Rev. Mr. Washburn inaugurated the religious movement by assembling a meeting on a flat-boat near the Plaza in Marysville. Mr. Washburn went from Maine to New Bedford, and came to this coast on the "May-flower," one of the three vessels starting at about the same time from that port, the other two being the "American" and the "Obed Mitchell." Soon after his arrival in Marysville, he opened a store, adjoining which was a saloon, kept by his son. The old gentleman was very much opposed to the business carried on by his offspring. From this circumstance has been heralded the statement that the pioneer minister in Marysville was a saloon keeper, a charge evidently without foundation. There was a person, however, who had served in the ministry in the Eastern States, and who, upon arriving here in the midst of the mixed state of morals, entered into business in the capacity of a monte-dealer. When called to account by his friends from the East, he replied that he had "struck a better thing," and in truth he was quite lucky at gaming. The scene in the little town was one of unusual activity; every person was busy building tents, selling goods, unloading freight, or in one of the hundred other occupations incident to pioneer life. No regard was paid to the Sabbath either as a day of rest or devotion. The following is illustrative of the respect shown to the day. One Sunday a ferry-boat was being constructed near the river bank, and the men were busily caulking the seams. A steamer lay at the wharf near by, the deck hands industriously transferring the freight to the landing. It was a scene of bustle and noise, and yet, in the midst of all this confusion, a chaplain connected with one of the mining companies, desiring to preach, selected as his stand and pulpit the ferry boat. A few men quit their occupations and with the idle persons gathered around the minister. The remainder continued their pursuits. Amid all this noise and confusion, and with frequent interruptions from a drunken sailor, the minister delivered his discourse. By March, over three hundred and fifty lots had been sold and most of them had been located upon. Lumber was selling at from two hundred and twenty-five to three hundred dollars per thousand feet, a price too high for the ordinary purchaser. Among the principal business houses were: John C. Fall & Co.; Babb & Eaton; Cook, Baker & Co.; A. F. Farish; Ford & Goodwin; Eaton & Green; S. Sartwell; Packard & Woodruff; Low & Brothers; Chas. Lambert; J. H. Adams; Treadwell & Co.; John H. Hewett; M. Cheeseman; Wm. B. Thornburg; George H. Beach; Harrington & Hazeltine, and others.

During the early part of the year, a movement was made to establish the town of Eliza on the Feather river. In the previous year, the Kennebec company purchased of John A. Sutter the Memal ranch, occupied by Jack Smith, extending a mile along the river and three miles back, west of Rose's ranch. In March, 1850, the company removed to Downieville, took up thirteen river claims, dammed and turned the stream out of its channel, and mined until the first of November, when it disorganized. This act was not caused by any trouble, but was thought to be an expedient measure. The property was sold at auction, the members being the purchasers. When it was found that the party were to locate on land in the vicinity of Marysville, the owners of the town offered one-fourth of their lots, if the company would settle there and aid in building up the city. Before departing on the Downieville trip, Dr. McCullough was appointed their attorney to conclude the bargain. Before consummating it, the Doctor becoming alarmed, went to Eliza and purchased an interest there. The advantages claimed for this place were, that boats could always reach it. The supposed obstructions in the channel below Marysville and the grounding of several boats in that portion of the river caused quite an alarm. Eliza never realized the hopes and intentions of its locaters. Judge Phil. W. Keyser was chosen Alcalde, and a few buildings were erected. In June the place collapsed and sank out of existence, the residents removing to other parts. Captain Harvey Fairchild was chosen Alcalde of Yuba city, Richard Snowden, of Nicolaus, and Gilbert A. Grant, of Vernon. These gentlemen discharged the duties of this office until the organization of the regular courts in June.

The first Legislature named the first Monday in April for the election of county officers. No record is obtainable which shows the exact result, and the only means by which we could obtain the desired information was by a search through the various minute books, dockets, assessment rolls, etc. It may be that some of the officers elected failed to qualify and others were appointed in their places. The following is the list:—

County Judge, Gordon N. Mott; County Attorney, W. Fisher; County Clerk, T. B. Reardon; Sheriff, John Pole; County Recorder, George Pierson; County Surveyor, ————; County Treasurer, Willard Post; Coroner, ————; County Assessor, Wm. H. Monroe.

The officers of Yuba county elected on the same day were:—

County Judge, Henry P. Haun; County Attorney, Samuel B. Mulford; County Clerk, Edward D. Wheeler; Sheriff, Robert B. Buchanan; County Recorder, Alfred Lawton; County Surveyor, J. B. Cushing; County Treasurer, L. W. Taylor; County Assessor, S. C. Tompkins; Coroner, S. T. Brewster.

During the last of May, a man named Stoddard came to this region and traveled among the camps, endeavoring to enlist a sufficient number of miners to form a party and take advantage of a wonderful discovery he had made. His story was a remarkable one, and well calculated to raise the curiosity and cupidity of the people. A short time before, while he and four others were prospecting about fifty or sixty miles northwest of Downieville, they lost their way and wandered about for some time. One day they discovered a lake and went down to the bank to drink. While stooping over they saw something shining under the moss at the bottom which, upon investigation, proved to be lumps of gold. While taking some of these out they were attacked by Indians, and two of the party were killed. Stoddard and two of his companions succeeded in making their escape in different directions, and were not afterwards reunited. Stoddard went down to San Fran-

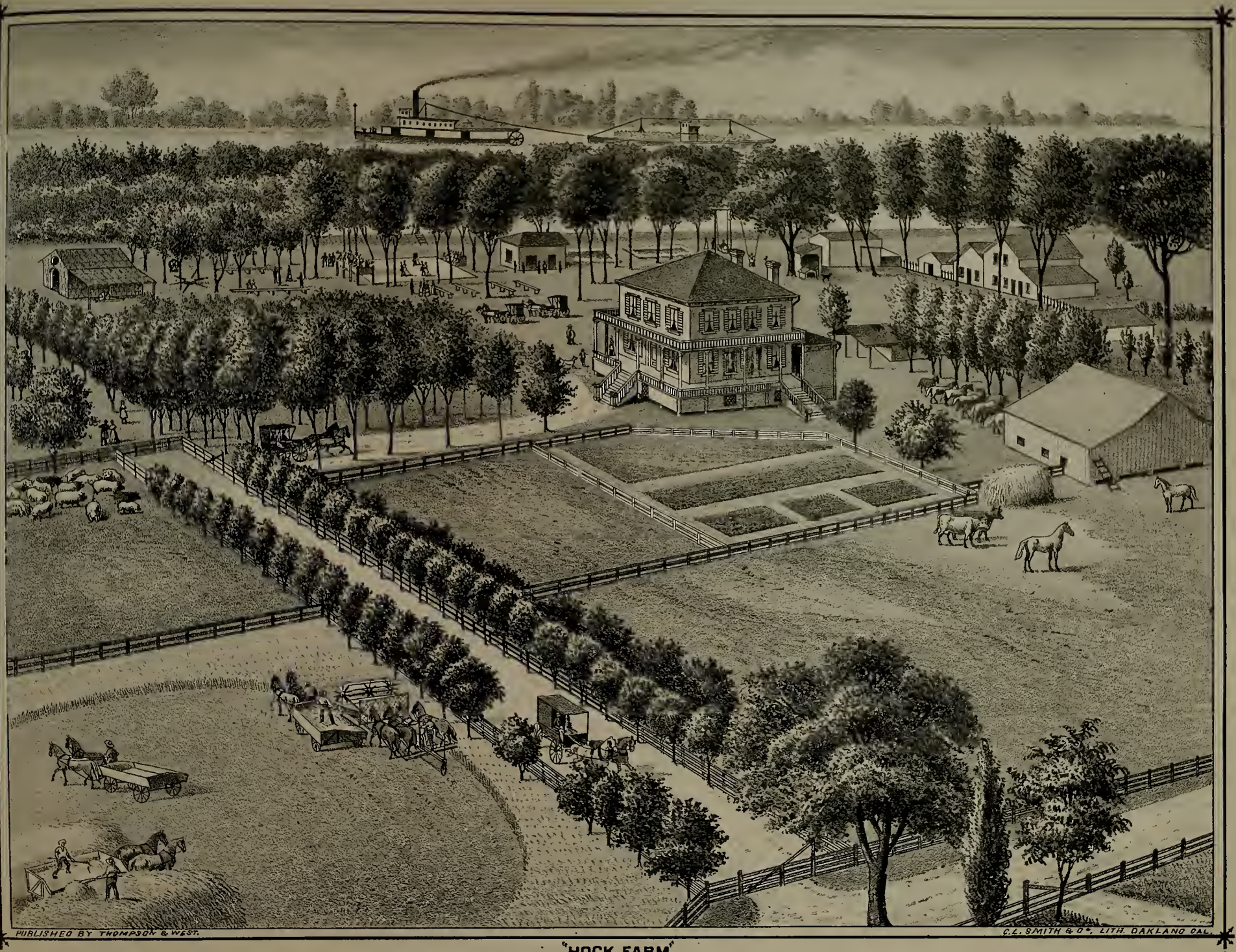
cisco, where there were friends of the two others, that he thought had escaped, to see if any tidings had been received from them. Not being successful, he went to Nevada City. He described the lake as containing from three to five acres, and to prove his story, exhibited several lumps of gold, varying in value from eight to twenty-four dollars. He called the place Gold Lake. Great excitement was caused by this story, and a select party of twenty-five was immediately formed, of which Mr. G. E. Brittan, South Butte, Sutter county, was a member. This company were to search for the lake under the guidance of Stoddard. They had an opportunity to receive five hundred members, who were willing to pay anything for a chance to go with them, but the party was considered of sufficient size without. They started in May, and were followed by five hundred or a thousand men, who closely watched them to see where they were going. Upon hearing Stoddard's story and learning of the subsequent organization of his party, the people became wild and almost crazed with excitement. In many places around the old claims, miners had found pockets where gold to the amount of two or three hundred dollars had been taken out; hence the story that at the lake, in twenty-four hours, they could gather as much of the precious metal as could be carried away, did not seem improbable. The course of travel was on the divide between the Feather and Yuba rivers. Some organized into small parties, but as a general thing they went along helter-skelter and pell-mell, striving to see who would accomplish the journey first. The prices of horses, mules and oxen went up at a rapid rate. Some started with wagons, but owing to the roughness of the region and the lack of roads, this method of traveling had to be abandoned. Mr. I. E. Brown having disposed of his store at Long Bar on the first of June, was in Marysville when the excitement commenced. Perceiving an opportunity for trade and speculation, but having no faith in the existence of the Gold Lake, he loaded his wagons with goods and provisions, and started out on the route of travel. His wagon broke down near the tent owned by Charles Barker, a stopping place for travelers. Mr. Brown bought out Barker, and erected a store and hotel, called the Barker House. (Woodville House). In the last part of October or first of November, he sold an interest in the business to Amos Hill and Cyrus Jumper and went East. When the Stoddard party arrived in the vicinity of the place where the leader thought the lake to be, the search was commenced. They hunted in vain for five or six weeks, their followers keeping on their track all the while, thinking that the party by roaming about, were seeking to throw the others off the scent. The search was finally given up, and the great crowd began prospecting. The Gold Lake exodus, while it failed to bring about the discovery of the wonderful lake, was of great benefit otherwise. The participants, after abandoning the search, commenced prospecting. Mines were found and located, and the rich northern mining district was opened up. The beds and banks of the streams yielded abundant results, and the rivers were followed up to their sources. Stoddard tried to get up another party, but was unsuccessful, as most of the people, considering him to be crazy, and the lake a creature of his disordered brain, would place no confidence in him. Mr. Brittan does not consider him to have been crazy, and thinks that he really did find something, but his excitement made him view his discovery in an exaggerated light. The lumps of gold were evidence that he had found some kind of a mine.

The winter of 1849–50 was very severe. Travelers along the line of journey pursued by the Gold Lake adventurers, leading to Laporte and Gibsonville, now wonder how boards which they find nailed to trees twenty or twenty-five feet above their bases, came there, and for what purpose they were used. These boards were placed there by the leading parties of the Gold Lake seekers, to serve as guide posts, and the snow was so deep at that time, that these marks were only about five feet from the surface. The snow in the mountains during that winter was from twenty to thirty feet deep. Previous to this grand exodus, another, but of less note, had taken place, and may be interesting. Two men, one of them named Marks, were living with the Indians north of the Yuba. An Indian came into the camp with some splendid specimens and said that he had found them on a river further north, and that they lay loose in the gravel. Marks did not understand the Indian tongue as well as the other man, and asked him what had been said. The man was sick and would not tell him, intending when he recovered, to seek it himself. However Marks understood enough to know the general direction, and about how far to go. So he went to Marysville and told a story of how he had been to a certain place and found great quantities of gold on the river bank, and had been driven away by Indians, offering to lead a company there. A select company of about thirty was formed, and John Rose was admitted as a special favor. The man led them along the divide nearly on the same route traveled afterwards by the Gold Lake people. Marks lost his way at the mouth of Nelson creek, and the party came back. If they had continued a little farther in the same direction, they would have struck Rich Bar, an exceedingly rich place that was afterwards developed. Mr. Rose thinks this was the place where the Indian obtained his specimen.

On the second of June, a grand entertainment was given at Hock Farm by Captain Sutter, which was attended by the more prominent residents of this and the adjoining counties, about one hundred ladies and gentlemen from Sacramento being present. The following account of the festivities appeared two days later in the *Sacramento Transcript:*

"Day before yesterday we found ourselves in the midst of a delightful party of about one hundred ladies and gentlemen on board of the 'Governor Dana.' The steamer left the foot of K street about half-past eight, A. M. Hundreds of spectators stood upon the Levee and on the neighboring vessels watching her departure. The band was playing on the upper deck; the ladies and gentlemen were collected under the awnings; her flags were flying; the sun was shining brightly, while at the same time a cool breeze was blowing; in short, everything augured a pleasant time. There were two things that could be depended upon: No rough weather was to be looked for, to discompose the placidity of a hundred breakfasts and cause 'noise, confusion,' etc.; and no fears were to be entertained that a rain-storm would come up to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The crowd on board were congenial to each other, and commenced forthwith to enjoy themselves by taking the proper preparatory steps. The steamer darted swiftly up the river, leaving Sacramento behind, and carrying away from it a hundred happy hearts. The usual amusing small-talk on those highly important subjects, 'charming day,' 'exquisite weather,' etc., passed between certain of the ladies and gentlemen, leaving behind a strikingly apparent and a semi-serio-comic dearth of other matter, while the ladies looked at the opposite bank of the river in the interim, and the gentlemen stood with smiling countenances and glistening eyes, all ready to listen to any subject that any one in the vicinity might suggest. Meanwhile others, the older and more sedate, were exhausting the weightier topics of 'invigorating breezes' and the distant Sierra Nevada. Editors were asked the latest news; physicians answered learnedly interrogatories as to the state of health in the Sacramento valley; the squatter question was discussed, and the wrongs suffered by California were not forgotten. The crowd soon became acquainted with each other, and these merry meetings warm the heart and draw the mind away from the sternness of business and expand the social feeling.

"The 'Governor Dana' is an excellent boat. The river was placid and she steamed swiftly up, now grazing one bank of the winding stream and now passing under the shade of the trees upon the other. Fremont was soon reached. The towns-people were down to see the landing. The American flag was flying from the pole on the levee, and the music of the band was heard in the interval between the cheers which, as we touched the levee, arose from those who had come out to welcome us to their town. After a reinforcement of ladies and gentlemen from Fremont had stepped on board, we left, and touched at the opposite town of Vernon. Then striking from Sacramento into the Feather, we wended our rapid way to Nicolaus. Eberhardt was ready to receive the guests, who dined at his excellent hotel.



"HOCK FARM"

BIRDSEYE VIEW ON **GENERAL SUTTER'S** OLD RANCHO, SETTLED BY HIM IN 1842, NOW THE PROPERTY OF **CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT.**
500 ACRES, 7 MILES SOUTH OF YUBA CITY. SUTTER CO. CAL.

"The next place we stopped at was Plumas. This town flourishes "finely, having grown up since our last trip to Marysville, some two "months ago.

"After passing the steamers 'Martha Jane' and 'Linda' on their "way from Marysville to Sacramento, both of which we saluted, we "reached Hock Farm, where the great pioneer of California stood upon "the bank to receive us.

"The arrival at this place was one of the most interesting parts of "the trip. As we rounded into sight, our coming was announced by "the blowing of the whistle. This was responded to by the firing of "cannon on the bank of the river, in front of Captain Sutter's house. "Amid the echoes, our band struck up 'Hail Columbia,' and as we "neared, another report from the cannon was responded to by the "crowd upon our deck, who raised nine hearty cheers for the inmates "of Hock Farm. Captain Sutter and his family came forth from the "house and down to the edge of the bank. One more report from "the cannon and the plank was thrown to the shore, and the crowd "poured out of the boat, as this was their place of destination. Captain "Sutter, after recognizing his old acquaintances in his usual cordial "manner, stepped back into the spacious inclosure in front of his "house, where he received his friends, and was introduced to his other "guests.

"The Indians who stood in crowds upon the bank were thunder-"struck, not less with the whole scene than with the music from the "band. Captain Sutter informed us that this was the first time they "had heard anything of the kind. A long table was set in the shade "in front of the house, loaded with the delicacies of the season. The "company seated themselves under the direction of General Winn, the "agent of Captain Sutter, who had previously been appointed by the "company Master of Ceremonies. Captain Sutter and family took "seats at the center of the long table; the ladies sat at his right and "left; General Winn sat at one end, and the rest of the company "seated themselves promiscuously at the table. The time was passed "very sociably and at last the regular toasts came off. The first was "drunk by the whole company, standing, it was—

"1. To Mrs. Sutter. Captain Sutter responded on behalf of his "lady and gave—

"2. A hearty welcome to the ladies and gentlemen at Hock Farm.

"Music, 'Hail Columbia.'

"After a pleasant little talk, by which the Master of Ceremonies "brought the company to order, the following toasts, which have "been handed to us by the Secretary, were then given:

"3. By Mr. Stephens—Captain Sutter first, Captain Sutter last.

"4. By Mr. Morrill—To the ladies of California! God bless them.

"5. By Mr. Johnson—Miss Sutter.

"6. By Mr. Fendrick—To the welfare of California and Hock Farm.

"7. By Mr. Hamilton—John A. Sutter, the pioneer of California.

"8. By Mr. L. E. Boren—May the despots of all nations be de-"throned and Republicanism be triumphant.

"9. By Mr. Gore—Captain Sutter; his hospitality will always be "imprinted on our hearts and never forgotten.

"10. By Mr. W. E. Moody—Hock Farm, the remembrance of "which will always cause our hearts to be warm.

"11. By General Winn—The World, may it all be Republican.

"Two toasts were then given—one to our host and hostess and the "other to the captain of the 'Governor Dana.'

"C. H. Pierson then rose and gave—To our absent mothers and "fathers, wives and children.

"Bachelors and maidens all arose and drank heartily to this toast.

"Mr. Swezy then gave a toast which he read from a piece of "paper. We were unable to procure it subsequently. We regret this "as it was an excellent one.

"A gentleman then arose on behalf of Miss F., of Yuba city, and "gave—May all proprietors be as agreeable toward the ladies as "the proprietors of Veazie City.

"General Winn then gave a toast, which, if the Secretary under-"stood correctly, was—May the charity of Californians equal the "charitable feelings of Captain Sutter.

"17. By a lady—Captain Sutter; the man who taught the Digger "Indians how to dig.

"18. Mr. Wilder proposed—Sacramento.

"19. By General Winn—California, may it be settled by those "who have daughters and sons willing to enjoy themselves in this "country!

"This was a toast which breathed the spirit of a true Californian, "who has set the example of his precept.

"20. His eldest daughter then gave—To absent friends!

"21. Mr. Bascara of China—The friends of Captain Sutter!

"22. By George W. Tyler—'Captain Sutter and California—the "fame of the former is world-wide, and inseparably connected with the "latter.'

The following was given by a gentleman, name unknown—The "Beauties of California, the wild flowers and the tame ladies.'

"Colonel Grant was called upon and gave—Brigadier-General "Winn, a brave and good soldier; may he, in his march through life, "never be in want of good pay and plenty of rations.

"Mr. Rust gave—The reunion of the family of Captain Sutter.

"Mrs. Winn gave through her husband—To the ladies now on "their way to California.

"Mr. Latson gave—To Peter H. Burnett, the first American Gov-"ernor of California.

"After it had been moved and carried by acclamation, 'That the "thanks of the company be given to Captain Sutter for his princely "hospitality,' the party adjourned. About half-past six the company "took their leave, delighted with the hospitable treatment they had "received; and, after giving nine cheers for Hock Farm, the boat "pushed from the shore. The band struck up 'Yankee Doodle,' and "we wended our way back to Sacramento.

"The distance up and back was about 130 miles. The speed of the "'Governor Dana' can be judged somewhat by this.

"We are confident that we echo the feelings of every one present "when we say that it will be long before the pleasure trip to Heck "Farm will be effaced from our memories."

The first meeting of the Court of Sessions was held June 10, 1850, at Oro, the county seat. It was organized with Gordon N. Mott as Chief Justice, P. W. Thomas, and T. H. Rolfo, Associate Justices; and T. B. Reardon, Clerk. The first entry of proceedings on that day is as follows:—

"Upon it appearing to the Court that there were not proper and "necessary accommodations and buildings at Oro, the County Seat, "for the offices of the several county officers who are by law required "to keep their offices open, it was ordered that, for the future, "and until said buildings can be procured at the County Seat, the "Courts and county offices shall be held and kept open at Nicolaus, "being the next nearest point where such buildings could be procured; "and the Clerk of said Court was ordered to give notice of the above "order. There being no more business before the Court to-day, it was "adjourned to meet to-morrow at Nicolaus, at 10 o'clock, A. M."

At a special meeting of the court, held at Nicolaus, the next day, it was ordered "that a poll tax of three dollars be levied upon each "male inhabitant over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, and "that a tax of twenty-five cents upon each one hundred dollars worth "of real and personal property in the county, the above tax to be "levied and raised for county expenditures." On the twelfth, the court gave James Bell a license as auctioneer in the town of Vernon, in a house known as the "Bell House," and on the next day was licensed as auctioneer on lot 2, block 23, in the town of Nicolaus, for one year. On the nineteenth of August a poll tax of one day's labor was levied for road purposes. On the same day the Court divided the county into townships, as follows:—

"There shall be a line drawn from a point on Feather river, half-"way between Nicolaus and Vernon, running parallel with the north-"ern boundary of the county to the foot of the hills on the east side "of the county; thence along the base of said mountains to the said

"north lines, and that portion of the county lying within the above "named lines shall be called Township No. 1.

"That part of the county lying directly south of Township No. 1. "including the town of Vernon, shall be township No. 2.

"All the part of the county lying between the Sacramento and "Feather rivers shall be township No. 3.

"All that part of the county included in the following bounds, to "wit:—Commencing at the junction of the north and middle forks of "the American river, and running thence down the center of said river "to a point nine miles below the junction; thence in a line parallel to "the northern boundary of the county, until it intersects the eastern "boundary of Township No. 1; thence along said boundary till it in- "tersects the northern boundary of the county; thence along said "boundary to place of beginning, and the same shall be known as "Township No. 4.

"All that portion of the county bounded as follows:—Commencing "at a point on the North Fork of the American river, nine miles "below the junction of the north and middle forks of said river, and "running thence down said river to a point half way between the "southern line of Township No. 4 and the southern boundary line of "the county; thence in a line parallel with the northern boundary of "of the county, until it intersects the eastern boundary line of Town- "ship No. 1; thence along said line, till it intersects the southern "boundary of Township No. 4; thence along said southern line to the "place of beginning, shall constitute and be known as Township No. 5.

"And all that remainder of the county contained between said "southern boundary of Township No. 5 and Sacramento county, "shall be called Township No. 6.

At the meeting of the Court of Session, August 22, 1850, the design of a seal for the county was adopted. The records of the court state:—"A seal for the county having been presented to the "Court by the County Judge, was approved by said Court, and it was "thereupon ordered that the same shall be the seal of said Court, and "that a description of the same be recorded in the minutes of said "Court, as follows:—The device represents a man in the act of shoot- "ing a grizzly bear, mountains in the background, and the following "words are inscribed around the margin of the seal, viz: 'The County "Court of Sutter County, California.'

The District Court of the Eighth Judicial District, presided over by Judge William R. Turner, held its first session in Marysville on the third of June. Mr. H. P. Watkins was appointed District Attorney by the Court. The next day the first Grand Jury was drawn.

The town had become of such a size, and the surrounding county so developed, that the success of a newspaper became assured. Accordingly, Colonel Robert H. Taylor, on the sixth of August, issued the first number of the *Marysville Herald*, the first newspaper north of Sacramento. The possession of a journal for the dissemination of news gave new dignity to the town and the counties on both sides of the river. It served to herald their condition and resources through different parts of the territory and the Eastern States.

The cholera broke out at about this time, and swept over many parts of the State. Yuba City was singularly free from this scourge, as only one case was reported within its limits. Marysville had also only one person afflicted. During the summer of this year, the water in the Feather river became so low that it was impossible for steamers to ascend to Marysville. This interruption nearly suspended business transactions, and threatened to seriously affect the progress of the town, but in November the "Governor Dana" appeared, and as she steamed up the river, the enthusiasm of the people was almost boundless. It was an occasion which could properly be celebrated with festivities.

A number of settlements were made outside the limits of the towns this year. The Thrift Brothers built a two-story frame house just north of Nicolaus, in March. Here they kept a trading post, called the Miners' Store. They moved to Nevada county the next year. A few public houses were opened on the stage roads for the accommodation of travelers. Captain Sutter took up his residence at Hock Farm, surrounded by his family and many assistants. Several settlements were made in, or near the Buttes, and along the banks of both rivers. Thus, before the close of the year, the country began to present a more settled appearance, and give promise for the future, although it had become evident by this time that Marysville was destined to be the leading city of this region, still Sutter county had three prosperous towns well started, and was awaiting, only the development of her vast agricultural resources, to enter upon an era of prosperity.

The town of Linda was started in the fall of 1850. Following the arrival of the party in the little steamer "Linda," at Rose's ranch, the members of the company persuaded Mr. Rose to lay out a town. The land was surveyed and a number of lots sold. After the survey, the steamer of that name went up to the location with a large party of excursionists to inaugurate the new town. The party enjoyed themselves greatly, partaking freely of the refreshments provided. Charles Lupton built a house there; a few shanties and a small store were also erected. These, with the two old cabins of Smith and Nye, comprised the settlement, Rose kept a ferry at that point, and at a later date a bridge was built. In about two years the town was abandoned, and its site now lies about thirty feet below the surface of the tailings, and over where once grew the finest grain in Yuba county, are now found the unproductive willows.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF SUTTER COUNTY.

The Original County—Formation of Placer County—The New Boundaries—Townships—Sutter and Placer Debts New Boundaries, giving the Buttes to Butte County—Restoration of the Buttes—Creation of the Board of Supervisors First Districts—New Boundaries—Giving Land to Colusa County—New Townships and Supervisor Districts—Sutter Township changed—Supervisor Districts, 1865—Present County Boundaries—Present Supervisor Districts—License Election in Butte Township.

The boundaries of the original county of Sutter, as defined by the first Legislature, are given in the preceding chapter. It will be observed that the county at that time embraced all of the southwestern portion of Placer county, and a strip between the Sacramento river and Butte creek, which now belongs to Colusa county. This large tract had been divided into six townships by the Court of Sessions, as also appears in the preceding chapter. Before the end of the year it had become evident that the county was entirely too large and unwieldy, and when the next Legislature met, a petition of many of the citizens was presented to that body, asking for the creation of a new county. This resulted in the passage of an Act, approved April 25, 1851, forming the county of Placer containing territory formerly in the counties of Sutter, Sacramento and El Dorado. The new boundaries of Sutter county were defined as follows:—Beginning at a point in the middle of the Sacramento river ten miles below the junction of Sacramento and Feather rivers, and running thence up the middle of the Sacramento river to a point due west of the north point of the three Buttes; thence due west to the middle of Feather river; thence down the middle of Feather river to a point opposite the mouth of Bear creek; thence east up the middle of said creek to a point opposite Camp Far West; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of Placer county to the place of beginning.

Besides cutting off the large tract for Placer county, this made several changes in the former boundaries. It gave all of the region north of North Butte, a strip about four miles wide, to Butte county; it also included a strip on the south bank of Bear river, the Sicard grant, which had previously been in Yuba county. The Court of Sessions divided the county into five townships, June 14, 1851, with the following boundaries:

YUBA TOWNSHIP:—Beginning at the northeast corner of the county, and running thence westerly along the northern line of the county six miles; thence southwesterly to a point on the Sacramento river half way between the northwestern corner of the county and the mouth of Feather river; thence easterly to Feather river, at a point where the southern boundary of Hock Farm intersects the same; thence up Feather river to the point of beginning.

BUTTE TOWNSHIP:—Beginning at the northwest corner of the county, and running thence along the northern boundary line to the bound-

"HARKEY CORNERS" THE GRAIN RANCH OF **WM. P. HARKEY.** 1600 ACRES, 9 MILES SOUTH WEST OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.

ary of Yuba township; thence along the boundary of said township to the Sacramento river; thence up said river to the point of beginning.

VERNON TOWNSHIP:—Beginning on the Sacramento river, at the point where the line of Yuba township intersects the same, and running thence easterly along the lower line of said township to a point half way between the Sacramento and Feather rivers; thence in a southeasterly direction to a point on Feather river opposite to the northern line of the Rancho de los Plumas; thence across Feather river and following along said line and being a continuation of the same until it intersects the lower boundary line of the county; thence along said last mentioned boundary line to the Sacramento river; thence up said river to the point of beginning.

NICOLAUS TOWNSHIP:—Beginning at the northeastern corner of Vernon township, and running thence along the upper line of said township to the lower boundary line of the county; thence northeasterly along said county line eight miles; thence in a straight line to Bear river, at a point where the northern boundary line of the town of Oro intersects the same; thence down Bear river to Feather river; thence up Feather river to the boundary line of Yuba township; thence westerly along said line to the place of beginning.

BEAR RIVER TOWNSHIP:—Beginning at the point on Bear river where the line of Nicolaus township intersects the same, and running thence up Bear river to the corner of the county; thence along the easterly line of the county to the corner of Nicolaus township; thence in a straight line along the line of Nicolaus township to the point of beginning.

April 20, 1852, the Legislature appointed W. Sherwood, of Butte county, Thomas J. Henly, of Sacramento county, and B. F. Keene, of El Dorado county, commissioners to ascertain the amount of debt of Sutter county, justly chargeable to the county of Placer. These gentlemen received the sum of eight dollars per day for their services, and met at Nicolaus the first Monday in July, 1852.

The Legislature defined new boundaries for Sutter county by an Act, approved May 3, 1852. They were as follows:—Beginning at a point in the middle of Sacramento river, ten miles below the junction of Sacramento and Feather rivers, and running thence up the middle of Sacramento river to a point due west of the north point of the three Buttes; thence in a southeasterly direction to a point at the base of the Buttes due west of the south point of the same; thence in a northeasterly direction to a point in the middle of Feather river, opposite the mouth of Honcut creek; thence down the middle of Feather river to a point opposite the mouth of Bear creek; thence up the middle of said creek to a point opposite Camp Far West; thence in a southerly direction along the western line of Placer county to the place of beginning. The effect of this was to cut off nearly all of the Buttes, and attach them to Butte county. This was done apparently for no other reason than because it was thought proper to include in Butte county the Buttes, from which it had derived its name.

No new subdivision of the county into townships was made, and the next year, by an Act approved March 31, 1854, the Legislature restored the Buttes to Sutter county, it having been made apparent that the former arrangement was unshapely and inconvenient. The boundary line between Butte and Sutter counties was:—From a point on Sacramento river due west of the north point of the three Buttes, running thence due east to the north point of the three Buttes; thence in a straight line to a point in the middle of Feather river, opposite the mouth of Honcut creek.

By an Act of the Legislature in 1855, the management of county affairs was taken from the Court of Sessions and placed in the hands of a Board of Supervisors. The first entry on Book "A" is as follows:—

"March 30, A. D. 1855.

"SUTTER COUNTY, CAL'A.

"*Be it Remembered;*—

"That a special meeting of the special Board of Supervisers appointed by an Act, to create a Board of Supervisors in the Counties of this State, and to define their duties and powers, in and for Sutter county, Began and held at the Clerk's office in the Town of Nicolans in said County, on Friday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1855.

"When the following proceedings was had (to-wit), on this day there were

Present

"G. W. DURKEE
County Assessor
PHIL. E. DRESCHER
"County Surveyor

"G. W. LEE
"County Clerk

"Appointed by the Legislature said Special Board."

The board divided the county into three supervisor districts:—District No. 1, Vernon and Nicolaus townships; District No. 2, Yuba and Butte; District No. 3, Bear River. After appointing Judges and Inspectors of Election, the Board adjourned *sine die*. The gentlemen elected were David Abdill, Madison Boulware and A. B. Davis, who opened the first term, May 7, 1855.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved April 19, 1856, the strip of Sutter county lying between the Sacramento river and Butte creek, was cut off and given to Colusa county. The same act provided for the appointment of eight commissioners, two from each of the counties of Sutter, Yolo, Butte and Colusa, to ascertain the amount of the debt of Sutter, Butte and Yolo, that should be paid by Colusa, the same act having given parts also of Butte and Yolo counties to Colusa. Mark F. Gaar and C. E. Wilcoxon were appointed by the Board of Supervisors to represent Sutter county on this commission. April 21, 1856, two days after the approval of the former Act, an Act was approved defining the following boundaries for Sutter county:—Beginning at a point in the middle of Sacramento river, ten miles below the junction of Sacramento and Feather rivers, and running thence up the middle of Sacramento river, to the mouth of Butte creek; thence up the middle of said creek, to a point due west of the point of timber, half a mile north of James E. Edwards' house; thence due east to said point of timber; thence in a straight line to a point in the middle of Feather river, opposite the mouth of Honcut creek; thence down the middle of Feather river, to a point opposite the mouth of Bear creek; thence up the middle of said creek, to a point opposite Camp Far West; thence in a southerly direction along the westerly line of Placer county to the place of beginning.

This Act, in addition to cutting off a piece for Colusa county, added a strip north of the Buttes to this county, taking it from Butte. This having considerably altered the formation of the county, the Board of Supervisors, August 26, 1856, re-divided the county into six townships.

Bear River Township:—Commencing four hundred yards south of the mouth of Bear river, on the east bank of Feather river, running due east upon a line parallel with township line (12) to the line of Placer county, including all that portion of Sutter county lying east of Feather river and south of Bear river.

Nicolaus Township:—Commencing on the east bank of Feather river at the southwest corner of Bear River township, four hundred yards south of Bear river, thence with the parallel or southern line of Bear River township to Placer county line; thence with said Placer county line to where it intersects with township line (11) to the east bank of Feather river; thence up and along said Feather river to the place of beginning.

Vernon Township:—Commencing where township line No. (11) intersects with the boundary line between Sutter and Placer counties, thence with said boundary line No. (11) to the west bank of Sacramento river, including all that portion of Sutter county south of said township line No. (11) as Vernon township.

Sutter Township:—Commencing on the west bank of Feather river where township line No. (11) crosses said river, thence with said township line No. (11) to the east bank of Sacramento river; thence with said Sacramento river north to the place where township line No. (14) crosses Sacramento river; thence in an easterly direction to the west bank of Feather river one mile north of Hock Farm house; thence down and along said Feather river to the place of beginning.

Yuba Township:—Commencing at the northeast corner of Sutter township on the west bank of Feather river one mile north of Hock Farm house, thence with the north line of said Sutter township westerly to where it intersects with range two east; thence with said range line No. (2) north to the line dividing Sutter and Butte counties to the mouth of Honcut creek on Feather river; thence with said Feather river to the place of beginning.

Butte Township:—Containing all that portion of Sutter county lying west of range No. (2) east and north of Sutter township.

At the same time the townships were apportioned to the three Supervisor districts, giving to the first district, Vernon and Sutter; second district, Bear River and Nicolaus; third district, Butte and Yuba.

September 16, 1861, the boundaries of Sutter township were changed as follows:—Commencing on the west bank of Feather river, where the line of Township No. 11 crosses said stream, and running thence west on said line to the east bank of Sacramento river; thence north on the east bank of Sacramento river, to where the line between Townships Nos. 13 and 14 intercts said stream; thence east to the west bank of Feather river, one mile north of Hock Farm house; thence down said river to the place of beginning. The boundary lines of the townships adjoining Sutter were necessarily changed to assimilate to the new lines. The Board of Supervisors re-arranged the Supervisor districts, August 9, 1865, giving them boundaries irrespective of the division into townships. The boundaries were:—

District No. 1:—Beginning on the boundary line between Sutter and Butte counties, where the line between Ranges 2 and 3 E., crosses said line, and running thence south eight miles to the third standard line; thence west to the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 E.; thence south six miles, to the southeast corner of Township 15 N., Range 2 E.; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 14; thence south on the line between Ranges 1 and 2 to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 14 N., Range 2 E.; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 20; thence south nine miles to the southwest corner of Section 33 on the line between Township 12 and 13; thence east to the northeast corner of Township 12; thence south to the southeast corner of Township 12; thence east to the middle of Feather river; thence up said river to the Butte county line; thence west on said line to the place of beginning.

District No. 2:—Beginning at the middle of Sacramento river where the line between Townships 11 and 12 N., R. 2 E. intersects the same, and running thence down said river to the boundary between Sacramento and Sutter counties; thence along the boundary line between Sutter and Sacramento and between Sutter and Placer counties to the middle of Bear river, opposite Camp Far West; thence down Bear river to Feather river; thence down Feather river to the line between Townships 11 and 12 N., R. 3 E.; thence west to the place of beginning.

District No. 3:—Beginning at the middle of Sacramento river where it is intersected by the line between Townships 11 and 12 N. R. 2 E., and running thence up said river to the mouth of Butte creek; thence up said creek to the Butte county line; thence east to the west line of District 1; thence southerly on said line to the south-east corner of Township 12 N., R. 2 E.; thence west to the place of beginning.

In defining the boundary line between Butte and Sutter counties in 1856, the Legislature had been so indefinite that it was a source of considerable trouble to adjust it. Several committees from the Boards of Supervisors met at different times to consult about it, and a number of surveys were made both by the Surveyor of each county and the Surveyor-General. An Act was approved March 13, 1866, which not only rectified this boundary line, but also cut off a portion of Sutter county, lying along Bear river, and attached it to Placer. The lines, as then declared, have not since been altered, and are the boundaries of the county to-day. They are:—Beginning at the northwest corner of Sacramento county (which was a point on the Sacramento river, due west of a point ten miles due north of the mouth of the American river), and running thence up the middle of Sacramento river to the mouth of Butte creek; thence up the middle of said creek to its intersection with the south line of Section 19, Township 17, N., R. 1 E.; thence east on section lines to a point in the middle of Feather river; thence down the middle of Feather river to a point opposite the mouth of Bear creek or river; thence up the middle of said creek or river to the northwest corner of Placer county; thence along the western boundary line of Placer county to the southwest corner of said county; thence along the northern boundary line of Sacramento county to the place of beginning. The western line of Placer county is as follows:—Beginning on the northern boundary line of Sacramento county, at a point due south of the south-west corner of Township 11 N., R. 5 E.; thence due north to the north-west corner of Township 12 N., R. 5 E.; thence due east to the south-west corner of Section 34, Township 13 N., R. 5 E.; thence due north to the middle of Bear creek or river.

June 12, 1866, the Board of Supervisors made a subdivision of the county, as defined by the preceding Act, into five townships—Butte, Nicolaus, Sutter, Vernon, and Yuba—the boundaries of which are given in the separate histories of the townships. The Board also, July 18, 1866, rearranged the Supervisor Districts as follows:—

District No. 1.—Beginning where the Third Standard line intersects Feather river, and running thence west to the line between Ranges 2 and 3; thence south to the south-west corner of Section 6, Township 11 N., R. 3 E.; thence west six miles; thence north one mile; thence west to the Sacramento river; thence down said river to the north line of Section 35, Township 13 N., R. 1 E.; thence east to the north-east corner of Section 32, Township 13 N., R. 2 E.; thence south one mile; thence east to Feather river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

District No. 2.—Beginning on Bear river, where the east line of the county intersects said stream, and running thence down said river to Feather river; thence down Feather river to its intersection by the line between Townships 12 and 13 N., R. 4 E.; thence west on said line to the south-east corner of Section 32, Township 13 N., R. 2 E.; thence north one mile; thence west to the Sacramento river; thence down said river to the south boundary of Sutter county; thence east and north on Sacramento and Placer county lines to the place of beginning.

District No. 3.—Beginning on Feather river, at the north boundary of Sutter county; thence west to Butte creek; thence down said creek to Sacramento slough; thence up said slough to Sacramento river; thence down said river to the line between Townships 14 and 15 N., R. 1 E.; thence east to the line between ranges 1 and 2; thence south one mile; thence east six miles; thence north on the line between Ranges 2 and 3 to the Third Standard; thence east to Feather river; thence up said river to the place of beginning. These are the districts as they exist at present.

May 3, 1873, an excellent map, made by J. T. Pennington, a former County Surveyor, was declared by the Board of Supervisors to be the official map of the county.

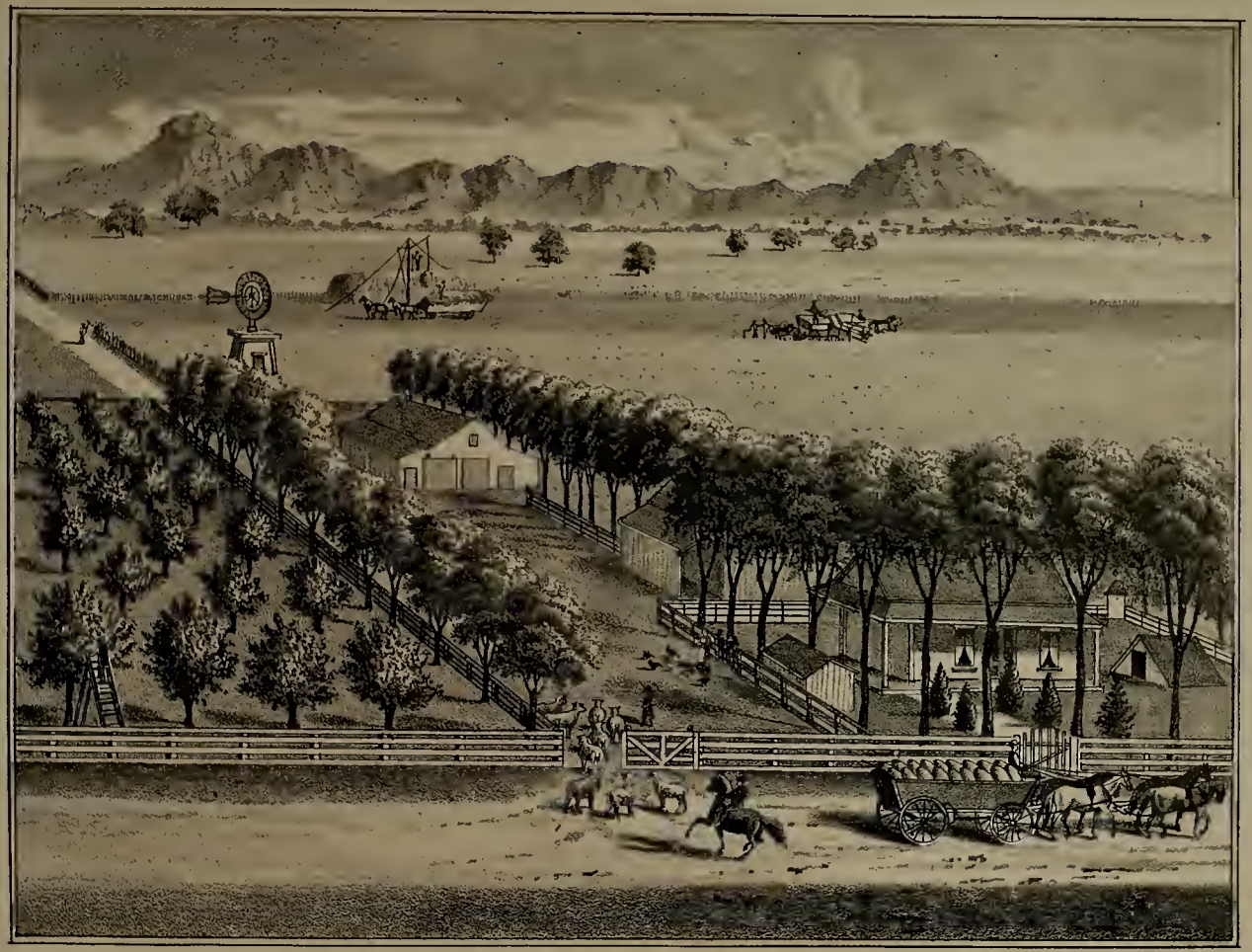
May 6, 1874, in pursuance of a petition from citizens of Butte Township, the Board of Supervisors called an election in said township for June 13, 1874, to decide the question of granting liquor licenses in said township, under the provisions of an Act approved March 18, 1874. The Board canvassed the returns June 23, 1874, with the following result:—For license, 28; against license, 113. The Board, therefore, ordered that no more licenses be granted.

CHAPTER XIV.

COURTS AND BAR OF SUTTER AND YUBA COUNTIES.

Introduction of Law into California—The Courts under the Mexican Law of 1837—Proclamation of Governor Bennett Riley—Election of Alcaldes—Courts as Established by the Constitution—Supreme Court—District Court—County Court—Court of Sessions—Probate Court—Justice's Court—Courts under the New Constitution—The County Seat—Oro and Nicolaus—Auburn—Dinner of Welcome—Vernon—Nicolaus—A Convincing Argument—Contest between Nicolaus and Yuba City—Election May 15, 1876—Removal to Yuba City—The Question of Removal in 1872—The Bar—List of Attorneys, with Records.

Law may be said to have been introduced into *Alta California* in 1769, when the Franciscan Padres, under the leadership of Father



RANCH AND RES. OF **PHIL. McCUNE**, YUBA CITY,
SUTTER CO. CAL.

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **WM MC CUNE.** SUTTER CO. CALIFORNIA.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

Junipero Serra, founded the Mission of San Diego. The Padres had full civil control of the mission settlements and administered justice, not as we have been accustomed to in our courts of law, but in the manner best calculated to further the interests of their religion and government. Later, when Pueblos were established, justice was administered by an Alcalde (Judge), whose authority and that of the other civil officers gradually encroached upon the jurisdiction of the Padres, until finally, when the Missions were secularized, the civil power obtained supreme control, its authority extending along the whole coast, and as far inland as the military arm had strength to carry it.

Under the Mexican laws of 1837, we find the courts established as follows for the territory of California: The highest court, having an appellate jurisdiction and corresponding in character to our Supreme Court, was the Superior Court of California, consisting of four Judges and an Attorney-General. It was divided into the first and second benches, the three senior Judges composing the first and the junior the second. The first bench was called the Court of the Third Instance, and its decisions were final. Appeals lay to this court from the second bench or Court of the Second Instance. The latter court had first jurisdiction of appeals from the Court of the First Instance, the highest local court then existing, and having somewhat the powers of our District Court. It became customary for the First Alcalde to discharge the duties of Judge of the Court of the First Instance. The lesser magistrates consisted of the Alcaldes and Justices of the Peace, whose duties were very similar and corresponded closely to those of our Justices.

During the period intervening between the American conquest, in 1846, and the establishment of the new courts under the Constitution in 1850, the courts became seriously disorganized. In many places of recent growth, notably the towns and cities that dotted the valleys, brought almost miraculously into being by the inward rush of the eager gold seekers, there had as yet been no Court, and no law but that administered by the settler and the miner. To remedy this defect, Gen. Bennett Riley, then Military Governor, issued a proclamation, June 3, 1849, in which, among other things, he called upon the people to elect Alcaldes and Judges, under the Mexican laws which were then in force, who should administer justice until the courts to be established by the Constitution should become clothed with the powers to be given them by that instrument.

It was by virtue of this proclamation that the inhabitants of the town of Vernon, in August 1849, elected Gilbert A. Grant First Alcalde. This was the first magistrate in Sutter County. Subsequently, Phil. W. Keyser was elected Alcalde of Eliza, Richard Snowden of Nicolaus, Stephen J. Field and J. B. Wadleigh of Marysville, and Harvey Fairchild of Yuba City. Perhaps the honor of being the first magistrate attaches to Gen. John A. Sutter, who in the few years immediately preceding the American conquest was a Justice, or Captain, of the Sacramento District, in which his grants were situated, and which embraced Sutter and Yuba counties. However that may be, his authority terminated long before this county became sufficiently settled to require a local magistrate. The authority of the Alcaldes continued until June, 1850, at which time the Judges of the courts, as established by the Constitution, assumed the duties of their office. The election to fill these positions occurred on the first Monday in April, and resulted in the election of Gordon N. Mott, County Judge and Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions; Wm. R. Turner was appointed Judge of the District Court by Governor Burnett.

The courts established by the Constitution of 1849, and their history so far as they relate to this county, are as follows:—

SUPREME COURT.

By the Constitution of 1849, the highest judicial power in the State was vested in a Supreme Court, with appellate jurisdiction of causes involving over two hundred dollars, and in all cases of tax, municipal fines, and criminal cases amounting to a felony, in questions of law only. The Court consisted of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom constituted a quorum. The agreement of two of them was necessary to a decision. The term of office was fixed at six years, one Justice to be elected in 1851, and one on each second year thereafter. The Judge whose term was the first to expire was made the Chief Justice. The first Justices were elected by the first Legislature and one of them was chosen by lot, whose term should expire January 1, 1852, one in 1854, and one in 1856. The Governor was given the power to fill any vacancy by appointment until the next general election. In February, 1852, Justice Heydenfeldt, by joint resolution of the Legislature, was granted leave of absence for six months. It became evident after his departure that the remainder of the Court could not transact much business, because a disagreement between them rendered a decision impossible. Therefore, March 25, 1852, the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the Governor to fill any temporary vacancy by appointment. The next day Hon. Peter H. Burnett was appointed, but declined to serve, deeming the Act unconstitutional. April 2, Hon. Alexander Wells was appointed. The constitutionality of the Act was attested on an agreed case, and the Court were divided in their opinions, Chief Justice Murray giving an opinion against the legality of the Act, and Justice Anderson, one in its favor. There being then no decision of the question, Justice Wells took his seat May 5, 1852. When Justice Heydenfeldt returned, he gave an opinion concurring with that of Chief Justice Murray against the Act, and thus it was declared unconstitutional; not, however, until Justice Wells had retired from the bench. The constitutional amendments of 1863 altered the composition of the Court, establishing it as it is to-day. The number of Justices was increased to five, one to be elected every second year with terms of ten years. Five were elected in 1863, and the length of their terms decided among them by lot. The causes which could be appealed were placed at those involving over three hundred instead of two hundred dollars.

DISTRICT COURT.

Under the law of 1850, Sutter and Yuba counties were in the Eighth Judicial District, and the first term of the court was commenced at Marysville June 3, 1850, by Hon. Wm. R. Turner. The next term was held in Sutter county, at Nicolaus. The jurisdiction of this Court was very large, including chancery, civil and criminal. It had original cognizance in all cases in equity, and its civil jurisdiction included all cases where the amount exceeded two hundred dollars, causes involving the title to real property or the validity of any tax, and issues of fact joined in the Probate Court. It had power to inquire into all criminal offenses by means of a Grand Jury, and try indictments found by that body.

The first Grand Jury was drawn in Yuba county, and assembled June 4, and was composed of the following citizens: W. Fetter, foreman, F. W. Shaffer, George Hubbard, W. W. Cleveland, A. T. Farish, J. S. Kelly, W. W. Nelson, N. D. Meek, John H. Washburn, Wm. King, I. Washburn, Norman Hudson, A. H. Johnson, Morton Cheesman, W. E. Whitman and Wm. Ferguson.

In 1851, the Legislature took from the court its criminal jurisdiction and conferred it upon the Court of Sessions, leaving it the power of hearing appeals from that court in criminal matters, and the power to try all indictments for murder, manslaughter, arson, and other cases that could not be tried in the Court of Sessions. At the same session the Legislature formed Yuba, Nevada and Sutter counties into the Tenth Judicial District. In 1851, Hon. Gordon N. Mott was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Hon. Wm. R. Turner to another district.

At the opening of the District Court, October 10, 1851, Hon. W. T. Barbour was present, with a commission from the Governor as District Judge of this district. He intimated that he desired an interview with Judge Mott before making the formal demand for the office, and the court was adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon. During the recess Judges Mott and Barbour, together with the members of the bar, held a consultation in the office of the Recorder. Judge Barbour stated that he had a commission from the Governor as District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, given in consequence of his election to that office by the people at the last general election, and that he had taken the constitutional oath of office. Judge Mott stated that he also had a

commission from the Governor as District Judge, and claimed that, as his commission was given to fill a vacancy in the office occasioned by the failure of the Legislature to elect, and as it did not mention the term for which he was to hold office, it would hold till the election of District Judges in 1852. The Constitution provided for the filling of such vacancies "at the next election by the people," and the question of right lay on the interpretation of these words, whether they meant the next election, or the next regular election for the office to be filled. Upon the assembling of the Court in the afternoon, Mr. Barbour appeared and demanded the office and records (this course having been previously decided upon), and then the court adjourned to allow the matter to be carried to the Supreme Court. There it was decided that Mr. Barbour was the rightful claimant to the position; he accordingly took his seat without further interruption. In 1853, the Tenth Judicial District was changed by the Legislature so as to embrace Yuba, Nevada, Sutter and Sierra counties. Again, in 1857, an alteration was made, reducing the district to Yuba and Sutter counties; and in 1863 the size of the district was increased to four counties, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa and Sierra, since which time there has been no further alteration. The Legislature also, in 1863, raised the civil jurisdiction from amounts over two hundred dollars to three hundred dollars, gave it exclusive power to try indictments for treason, mis-prision of treason, murder, and manslaughter. Since that time there has been but little change in the powers of the District Court. A District Judge has authority to hold court in any district, by request of the Judge of that district, or upon designation of the Governor. The term of the Judge of the District Court was fixed by the Constitution at six years.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court is held by the County Judge, whose term was fixed by the Constitution at four years. Hon. Gordon N. Mott was elected by the people of Sutter county on the first Monday in April, 1850, and opened the County Court, June 3, 1850. An appeal lay to this court in civil cases from a Justice of the Peace. The business transacted by this court was at first necessarily very small. In 1863, the Legislature made the jurisdiction of this Court to embrace cases of forcible entry and detainer. The Court of Sessions having been abolished, criminal jurisdiction was given to this court with power to try all indictments, except those for treason, misprision of treason, murder and manslaughter, which indictments must be certified to the District Court for trial. Since then there has been no change of note in the powers of this court.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Court of Sessions was composed of the County Judge as Chief Justice, and two Justices of the Peace as Associate Justices, whose term of office was one year, and who were elected annually by the Justices of the county. The first term was commenced June 10, 1850, at Oro. The duties of this Court included those now discharged by the Board of Supervisors, which the court continued to perform until 1855, when the Board of Supervisors was organized. In 1851, the power to inquire into criminal offenses by means of a Grand Jury, was transferred from the District Court to this court. The first Grand Jury called by this court was on August 4, 1851, and consisted of the following citizens:—J. N. Thrift, F. Bates, W. A. Nunnally, E. Bayless, L. L. Hastings, E. G. Field, Phil. Drescher, D. Abdill, J. Lively, J. Sevige, J. Williams and J. R. Taber. All criminal indictments were tried here, except for murder, manslaughter, and arson. In 1863, this court was abolished by the Legislature.

PROBATE COURT.

The County Judge is also Judge of the Probate Court. The jurisdiction of this court embraced all probate matters. Issues of fact joined here were adjourned into the District Court for trial, or by agreement could be tried in this court. Afterwards, by Act of Legislature, the Probate Court was given the power to summon juries and try issues of fact. There has been no great alteration in the powers of this court since that time.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

By the law of 1850, the term of a Justice of the Peace was fixed at one year; his jurisdiction extended to the limits of the township in which he was elected. He had cognizance of actions on contract, for damages, and to recover specific property when the amount or value did not exceed two hundred dollars. In 1851, his powers were considerably increased. He had jurisdiction of actions to recover money, for damages to personal property, for fines, penalties and forfeitures, actions on bonds, enforcement of lien on personal property, actions to recover personal property, and judgment by confession, where the amount in all these cases did not exceed five hundred dollars, and on a bond taken by him, even if the amount did exceed that sum, cases of forcible entry and detainer, and the trial of the right of mining claims. The criminal jurisdiction included vagrancy, disorder, petty larceny, assault and battery, breaches of the peace, and all misdemeanors punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and not more than one year's imprisonment. In 1863, forcible entry and detainer cases were transferred to the County Court, and the civil jurisdiction reduced to amounts not exceeding three hundred dollars. In 1870, the jurisdiction of this court in cases of misdemeanors was extended to fines of one thousand dollars and imprisonment one year. In 1874, this jurisdiction was reduced to fines of five hundred dollars and six months' imprisonment

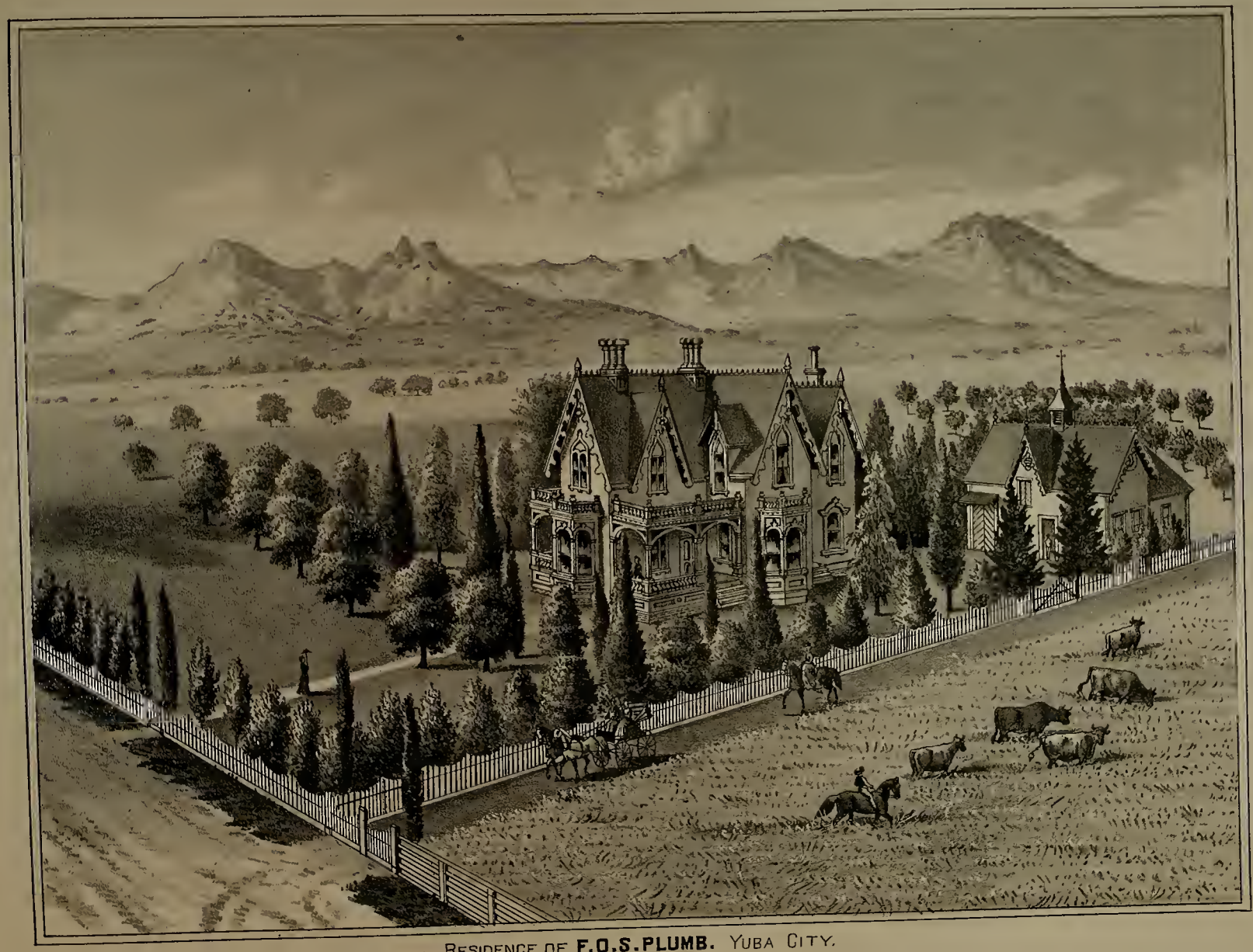
UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution, adopted by the voters at an election held May 7, 1879, changes the whole system of judiciary. Article VI, Section 1, of that instrument reads: "The judicial power of the State shall be "vested in the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, in a Supreme "Court, Superior Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such inferior Courts "as the Legislature may establish in any incorporated city or town, or "city and county." The Supreme Court is to consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, elected by the people, and their term of office is fixed at twelve years. There are to be twelve Judges of the Superior Court in the City and County of San Francisco, two in each of the counties of Sacramento, San Joaquin, Los Angeles, Sonoma, Santa Clara, and Alameda, one in the counties of Yuba and Sutter combined, and one in each of the other counties of the State.

The Superior Court combines the duties and powers of the present District, County, and Probate Courts. The term of a Judge of the Superior Court is fixed at six years. The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts were chosen at the last general election, and will assume their duties on the first day of January, 1880. The powers and duties of these courts will be defined by the Legislature at its next session. "The Legislature shall determine the number of Justices of "the Peace to be elected in townships, incorporated cities and towns, "or cities and counties." It will also have power to establish inferior courts.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

We have detailed at length in a previous chapter the establishment of the first seat of justice at Oro, and the subsequent removal of the courts to Nicolaus. A few months later the county seat was, by a vote of the people, moved to Auburn, now in Placer county. The removal is thus graphically described by Judge Keyser: "I wish "I could remember the scenes and incidents that accompanied the re- "moval of the county offices, county records, together with the resi- "dent lawyers, who felt it to be their interest to migrate with the "first two, and to dwell within the sound of the musical voice of the "Sheriff, as he cried, 'Hear ye! hear ye!' from the Court-house door. "One circumstance I do remember, and that is, that the county officials, "the members of the bar, and others who followed the removal of the "county seat, were received with open arms and a hearty welcome by "the citizens of Auburn. A great dinner was given to the new-com- "ers by the leading business men of the town. Fifty or sixty, com- "prising merchants, mechanics, miners, lawyers and doctors sat down "to a generously-supplied table, around which, after the inner man had "been satisfied, wine and wit, mirth and laughter, circulated as freely "and unembarrassed as if in their native homes. * * * I can re- "call the name of one, now several years dead, who was at that time a



RESIDENCE OF **F.O.S.PLUMB.** YUBA CITY.
SUTTER CO. CAL.

C.L. SMITH & CO. LITH OAKLAND, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST

RESIDENCE OF **WM ROBINSON.** YUBA CITY.
SUTTER CO. CAL.

"resident of Auburn, and a 'character' in that vicinity. It was Jim "Crawford. He was a great mimic and full of rough humor. I re- "member that on the occasion of which I have been speaking, Jim was "called on for a song. He said he would comply if time was given him "to send for his fiddle. This was done, and when that universally pop- "ular instrument was brought, Jim rose from his seat at the table, and "standing on one foot, and placing the other upon his chair, began to "play in inimitable style the 'Arkansas Traveler.' For more than a "half hour, alternately playing the tune and telling, in their order, "the stories connected with it, he kept the table in a roar. I shall "scarce forget his features, especially his eyes, when he told the story "of the cross-eyed man. That those orbs could resume their natural "position in his head seemed miraculous."

The Legislature in 1851 created Placer county, making Auburn the county seat. This necessitated the selection of another town for the county seat of Sutter county. There was a great scramble for the honor, which was carried off by Vernon. The Act defining the bound- aries of the county, passed April 25, 1851, located the county seat at that place. The secret of Vernon's success was that E. O. Crosby, one of the proprietors of that town, was the State Senator from this district. A year later the Legislature, by an act approved May 3, 1852, made a considerable alteration in the boundaries of the county, and Vernon having by this time become nearly deserted, the county seat was located at Nicolaus. Judge Keyser, referring to this place in his address, said: "Among the 'proprietors' was Colonel Dick Snowden, who was "in February, 1850, elected Alcalde of the town, and who was fully up "to what popular opinion requires a judicial officer to be physically. "Snowden was a man of quick and somewhat violent temper; but his "natural abilities were above mediocrity, and he possessed social quali- "ties that secured him many warm personal friends. His social, ju- "dicial and physical functions came very near receiving a sudden and "tragical termination. There lived at that time at Nicolaus a wild, "reckless fellow named Bell. He built, and for some time conducted "a hotel called then, as now, the Bell House. He was the defendant in "a suit in Alcalde Snowden's Court, and while it was progressing he "suddenly came to the conclusion it was not going very favorably for "him. No sooner did this idea strike him than he drew his six "shooter and blazed away at the presiding judge. The ball hit Snow- "den on the forehead, but glanced off without doing him serious injury. "This argument was so direct and convincing that judgment was im- "mediately ordered for the defendant."

Nicolaus retained the county seat in peace and harmony for three years, when Yuba City made a move to secure it. A vote was taken on the question in the fall of 1854, which resulted in serious complication. The number of votes cast was greater for Nicolaus than for Yuba City, but it was claimed that illegal voting was indulged in at John- son's Crossing, where it was said that teamsters and stage-drivers who lived in Sacramento and elsewhere, as well as travelers, were pressed into the service to help by their votes to keep the county seat in the lower portion of the county. If this precinct could be thrown out Yuba City would win, so the election was contested. The question seems to have been decided once in favor of Yuba City, for the Court of Sessions held its February term there, commencing February 5, 1855. The August term was opened in Nicolaus, where the county seat remained for a year, which makes it apparent that the latter place was finally successful in the contest. The provisions of the general statute having been exhausted, which allowed but one election on the county seat question within a given number of years, recourse was had to the Legislature, which body passed an Act, approved April 19, 1856, authorizing the Board of Supervisors to call a special election for May 15, 1856, to determine the final location of the county seat. In pur- suance of the above act the Board met May 2, and called the election, and May 24 canvassed the votes, with the following result:—

Yuba City	463
Nicolaus	163
Dean's Wood Yard	16
Top of Butte Mountains	1
Scattering	1
Yuba City's majority	271

We give the figures just as they appear on the record, although there is an error. If the number of votes is properly entered, then the majority for Yuba City was 282, instead of 271. The Board ordered that all the archives and all movable property of the county be re- moved to Yuba City on Tuesday, June 10, 1856. This was accord- ingly done, and Yuba City has enjoyed the honor of being the county seat uninterruptedly for twenty-three years. Only once since has the question of its removal been seriously agitated. The Court House at Yuba City having been destroyed by fire on the night of December 23, 1871, it became necessary to construct a new one. This was an op- portunity for the friends of Nicolaus to improve, and they showed their zeal by presenting a numerously signed petition to the Legisla- ture, asking for the removal of the county seat to that place. Mean- while, the citizens of Yuba City were not idle, and a counter petition, as numerously signed, was presented by them to the Legislature. There was considerable discussion pro and con. in the only newspaper in the county, the *Sutter Banner*, and as the paper was published in Yuba City it was chiefly con. The Legislature, however, took no action, a new and elegant Court House was built at Yuba City, and thus the matter ended. Some sarcastic individuals in the newspaper discussion referred to suggested the propriety of locating it on the top of the Buttes, while others developed a decided predelection for Sut- ter Station, a little point on the railroad in the middle of the tule land. The present location seems to be a good one, being, by the routes necessarily traveled the larger portion of the year, as near or nearer the center of the population of the county than any town within its limits.

THE BAR.

The disciples of the law have played an important part in the history of this county, and much of its success is due to the efforts of these gentlemen. Most of those in the profession during the pioneer days of the county have moved to other localities, some rising to prominence, some sinking into oblivion, and others are numbered with the dead. The Bar has always been, and is now, justly celebrated for the learning, culture, and ability of its members, and has given to the country many who have achieved a national reputation in the higher walks of political and judicial life.

The counties of Sutter and Yuba having been always in the same Judicial District, and the attorneys thus practically belonging to the same bar, and practicing in both counties, we have included in this list the attorneys of both counties, forming as they do but one bar.

In the following list, the date immediately succeeding the name is the year in which practice was commenced at this Bar. Although some of the gentlemen came to the State prior to 1850, yet none are marked earlier than that, as the courts did not assume their duties until June of that year. The second date is the year of death, or removal from this Bar. Those marked (*) are still practicing here.

Sidney Abell, 1854. Came from New York. Died ——

* L. J. Ashford, 1861. From Canada. Associate Justice of Court of Sessions, 1860. Admitted to the Bar here in 1861.

Francis L. Aude, 1850–62. Born in Kentucky. Came from Mis- souri. Supervisor, 1857. Member of the Assembly, 1858–59. Went to Virginia City in 1862, and from there to San Francisco. Now lives in Virginia City, Nevada.

W. T. Barbour, 1851–60. From Kentucky. District Judge here from 1852 to 1858. Went to Virginia City in 1860, where he died.

F. Barnard, 1851–57. From New York. Died at Parks Bar, 1857.

R. Barnard, 1853. From New York. Died here in 1856.

G. G. Barnard, 1853–54. From New York. Returned to New York in 1854. Became Recorder of New York City, and Judge of the Superior Court in that city, and was impeached for complicity in the Tammany frauds in 1873.

Richard Bayne, 1872. From Maryland. Now resides in Colusa.

* I. S. Belcher, 1853. From Vermont. District Attorney, 1856–57.

City Attorney, 1859. District Judge, 1864–69. Justice of the Supreme Court, 1870.

* Wm. C. Belcher, 1856. From Vermont. City Attorney, 1858. School Commissioner, 1868–69 and 1872–77.

* E. A. Belcher, 1876. From Vermont. Admitted by Supreme Court in 1876. City Attorney, 1879.

John V. Berry, 1850–53. From New York. Died in Marysville in 1853.

J. C. Black, 1863–64. From ———. Moved to San Jose in 1864.

* S. M. Bliss, 1851. From Pennsylvania. Member of Court of Sessions, 1853. County Judge, 1854–58, 1868–75, and 1877–79. District Judge, 1859–63.

Chas. H. Bryan, 1851–60. From Ohio. District Attorney, 1852. Member of State Senate, 1854. Justice Supreme Court, 1855. Went to Virginia City, 1860. Died at Carson City, 1878.

W. C. Burnett, 1854–58. From New York. State Senator, 1856–57. Went to San Francisco, 1858, and is now City and County Attorney there.

* Wm. L. Campbell, 1873. From Indiana. Editor *Wheatland Free Press*, 1874 and 1876.

* F. F. Carndall, 1877. From New York. Editor *Wheatland Recorder*. Grand Lecturer A. O. U. W.

Nicholas Carroll, 1854–55. From New York. Died in San Francisco.

* D. H. Cowden, 1876. From Iowa. County Judge of Sierra County, 1872–76.

*J. H. Craddock, 1872. County Judge, Sutter county, 1872–79.

Frank B. Crane, 1871. District Attorney of Sutter county, 1872–73. Now farming in Yuba county.

Timothy Dame, 1859–61. From Indiana. Went to San Jose in 1861.

M. Van B. Danby, 1852–56. From New York. Died here in 1856.

* Edwin A. Davis, 1870. From New York. District Attorney in 1872–76, and 1878–79. State Senator 1879–80.

Charles E. DeLong, 1857–63. From New York. Member of Assembly, 1858–59. State Senator, 1861–62. Went to Virginia City, 1863. Minister to Japan, 1869. Died in 1877.

Francis J. Dunn, 1852–57. From Wisconsin. Born in Kentucky. Went to Nevada county in 1857, where he died in 1872.

J. G. Eastman, 1864–72. From Ohio. City Attorney, 1870–71. Moved to San Francisco, 1872. Now in Los Angeles.

B. E. S. Ely, 1858–59. From Pennsylvania. Member of Assembly, 1858. Is now a minister in southern part of State.

Stephen J. Field, 1850–63. From New York. First Alcalde of Marysville, 1850. Member of Assembly, 1851. Justice Supreme Court, 1859. United States Circuit Judge, California, 1863. Was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the United States in 1863, which position he now holds. He is a brother of Cyrus W. and David Dudley Field.

Charles E. Filkins, 1851–75. From New York. County Judge, 1861. City Attorney, 1873. Died in Marysville, 1876.

J. J. Foster, 1851–60. From Tennessee. Went to Virginia City, 1860. Died in Austin, Nevada, in 1867.

* J. Fuller, 1879. From Michigan.

Jesse O. Goodwin, 1850. From New York. District Attorney, 1850–51. Supervisor, 1855. State Senator, 1857–58, and 1878–79. City Recorder, 1859. County Judge, 1862–67. Died, 1879.

George C. Gorham, 1859–60. Was admitted here but never practiced. Editor of the Marysville *Daily Enquirer*, 1855–56, and the Marysville *National Democrat*, 1859. On the San Francisco *Nation*, 1860, and the Sacramento *Union*, 1861. Clerk in United States District Court, 1865–67. Candidate for Governor, 1867. Secretary United States Senate, 1868–79. Secretary National Republican Executive Committee, 1876. Now resides in Washington.

E. O. F. Hastings, 1861–62. From Ohio. Member of the Assembly, 1854. Register United States Land Office, 1859. Moved to Washington, 1862.

Francis L. Hatch, 1854–63. From Texas. District Attorney, 1858–61. Went to Santa Clara county, 1863. Is at present County Judge of Colusa county.

Henry P. Haun, 1850–61. From Iowa. Born in Kentucky. County Judge, 1850–53. United States Senator to fill Broderick's unexpired term, 1860. Died in Marysville, 1861.

David L. Haun, 1858–62. From Kentucky. Member of Assembly, 1861. Went to Plumas county in 1862, where he was District Attorney and still resides.

Charles G. Hubbard, 1858–65. From New York. Moved to San Francisco in 1865. Now resides in Eureka, Nevada.

B. G. Hurlburt, 1853. County Judge, Sutter county, 1854–55 and 1864–67.

H. C. Huston, 1854–56. From New York. Was killed in the Nicaragua expedition, 1856.

* S. L. Howard, 1876. From Missouri.

* Phil. W. Keyser, 1850. From Maryland. Alcalde of Eliza, 1850. Postmaster Marysville, 1852. County Judge of Sutter county, 1860–63, 1867–71. District Judge, 1870–79. Elected Superior Judge, 1879.

Charles Keyser, 1858–61. From Maryland. Went to Nevada, 1861. Now lives in Baltimore.

John B. Kyle, 1857—. From ———. City Recorder, 1860–61. Died ——.

William B. Latham, 1866–67. From Ohio. Went to San Francisco in 1867, where he still resides.

Charles Lindley, 1851–62. From Illinois. Born in Kentucky. County Clerk and Recorder, 1852–53. City Attorney, 1856–57. Receiver United States Land Office, 1858. County Judge, 1859–62. Went to Virginia City, 1862. Code Commissioner, 1871–72. Now resides in Tucson, Arizona.

Alfred A. Mace, 1860–63. From France. Went to Virginia City, 1863. Died in San Francisco.

Lloyd Magruder, 1858–63. From Arkansas. County Clerk, 1856–57. Member of the Assembly, 1861. Killed by highwaymen in Washington Territory in 1863.

E. C. Marshall, 1854–56. From Ohio. Born in Kentucky. Member of Congress, 1853. Returned to Ohio, 1856. Now lives in San Francisco.

Leonidas Martin, 1850–56. From Alabama. District Attorney, 1854–55. Returned to Alabama in 1856. Was appointed Minister to Valparaiso, where he soon after died.

George May, 1858–71. From Missouri. Went to the lower part of the State in 1871.

W. P. W. McCall, admitted 1854. County Judge, Sutter county, 1855–56.

F. J. McCann, 1850–70. From Kentucky, Born in Maryland. County Judge, Sierra county, 1856. District Attorney, 1864–65. Went to Santa Cruz in 1870, where he now resides.

John T. McCarty, 1850–59. From Indiana. City Recorder, 1857–58. Died here in 1859.

J. W. McCorkle, 1850–63. From Ohio. Member of the Legislature, 1851. Elected to Congress, 1851. Moved to Virginia City, 1863. Went to San Francisco, 1868. Now resides in Washington, engaged in prosecuting claims against Mexico.

R. H. McDaniel, Jr., 1861–68. From Mississippi. Died in Marysville in 1868.

W. H. McGrew, 1861. Admitted here. Lived in Sutter county; now in southern part of the State.

J. A. McQuaid, 1857–64. From Ohio. Moved to Virginia City, 1864. Now lives in Mono county.

I. C. McQuaid, 1852–59. From Ohio. Moved to Sutter county, 1859. District Attorney, Sutter county, 1859–63. Died a few years ago.

R. R. Merrill, 1857–73. From Ohio. District Attorney, 1866–69. Died at Marysville in 1873.

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **W. WHYLER.** YUBA CITY. SUTTER CO. CAL.

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **S.R. FORTNA,** YUBA CITY. SUTTER CO. CAL.

R. S. Mesick, 1851–63. From New York. State Senator, 1857. Moved to Virginia City, 1863. Was District Judge in Nevada. Resides in San Francisco.

Wm. S. Mesick, 1854–60. From New York. Went to Virginia City, 1860. Now lives at Sacramento.

R. C. Milne, 1858–60. From Vermont. Died in Marysville in 1860.

Henry K. Mitchell, 1856–63. From New York. Moved to Virginia City, 1863. Resides in San Francisco.

John H. Mitchell, 1850–51. Died in Marysville in 1851.

Zach. Montgomery, 1854–64. From Kentucky. Member of the Assembly, 1860. Went to San Francisco in 1864. Editor *Occident and Vanguard*, 1864. Was a member of the Legislature. Now resides in Oakland.

Gordon N. Mott, 1850–60. From Ohio. Served in the Mexican war. First County Judge of Sutter county. District Judge, 1851. City Recorder, 1855. Appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in Nevada, 1861. Delegate to Congress, 1863–64. Court Commissioner, 19th District, San Francisco, since 1874.

Samuel B. Mulford, 1850–63. From Pennsylvania. District Attorney, 1850. City Recorder, 1856. Died at Marysville, 1863.

*Wm. G. Murphy, 1863. From Tennessee. District Attorney, 1870–72. City Attorney, 1875–79. Went to Virginia City in 1863, and returned in 1866.

William Murphy, 1870–1875. From Louisiana. Died in 1875. Lived in Sutter county.

H. L. Pierson, 1869–78. From Louisiana. Lived in Sutter county. Died in 1878.

*J. H. Ray, 1870. From New York. District Attorney, Sutter county, 1874–77.

James McC. Reardon, 1857–75. From Maryland. Went to Virginia City, 1861. Clerk Supreme Court, Nevada, 1863. Returned to Marysville in 1867, where he died in 1875.

T. B. Reardon, 1851–63. From Maryland. County Clerk, Sutter county, 1850–51. County Judge, Sutter county, 1851–52. Went to Virginia City, 1863. Now District Judge, Fourteenth California District.

L. R. Robinson, 1873–76. From Missouri. Died in Colusa in 1876.

George Rowe, 1850–73. From Ohio. County Treasurer, 1851–54. District Attorney, 1862–63. Died in Marysville in 1873.

Wallace Rowe, 1860–62. Admitted to the Bar here. Died in 1862.

Oscar Rowe, 1868. Admitted here and went to Texas.

D. R. Sample, 1863–65. From Indiana. Went to Sacramento in 1865, where he afterwards died.

S. P. Semper, 1861–73. From England. Admitted here, but did not practice. Died in Marysville in 1873.

Ezra K. Sherwood, 1855–56. From New York. Was killed by accident in 1856.

R. B. Sherrard, 1852. County Judge, Sutter county, 1852–53 and 1857–60.

Elwood P. Sine, 1861–63. From Indiana. Went to Nevada in 1863, where he now lives.

*Wm. Singer, 1854. From Missouri. Born in Pennsylvania. Justice of Court of Sessions, 1853–55 and 1857–59. Mayor of Marysville, 1858–59.

Wm. F. Smith, 1855–56. From New York. Went to San Francisco in 1856, where he now resides.

S. B. Smith, 1855–61. From New York. Was a Commissioner of the Indian War Debt. Left Marysville in 1861, and now resides in New York.

*S. J. Stabler, 1864. From Maryland. District Attorney, Sutter county, 1868–71.

Gabriel N. Swezy, 1850–75. From New York. District Attorney, 1853. City Attorney, 1856. Member of the Assembly, 1857. Died in Marysville in 1875.

Joseph Tidball, 1858–60. From Virginia. Died in Marysville in 1860.

Wm. R. Turner, 1850–51. From Mississippi. District Judge, 1850. Judge of Humboldt District, 1851–56. Died in Humboldt county.

Peter Van Clief 1870–78. From Ohio. Moved to San Francisco in 1878.

Wm. Walker, 1851–53. From Tennessee. Editor of *San Francisco Herald*, 1850. Leader of the filibustering expedition to Lower California in 1853–54. Editor in Sacramento in 1855. Leader of the celebrated invasion of Nicaragua, where he was captured and shot September 12, 1860. He was known as "the Gray-eyed Man of Destiny."

Henry P. Watkins, 1850–63. From Missouri. Born in Kentucky. District Attorney, 1850. Second in command of the Lower California expedition, 1853–54. State Senator, 1860–61. Moved to Alameda county, where he died about 1876.

E. D. Wheeler, 1858–60. From New York. County Clerk and Recorder, 1851. State Senator, 1859. District Judge in San Francisco since 1870.

N. E. Whitesides, 1851–76. From Illinois. Speaker of the Assembly, 1858. Died in Marysville in 1876.

*J. L. Wilbur, 1863. Born in New York. Came from Illinois. District Attorney, Sutter county, 1866–67.

W. P. Wilkins, 1856–57. From North Carolina.

W. L. Willis, 1853–55. From Alabama. Born in Tennessee. Died in Marysville in 1855.

Gilbert E. Winters, 1852–55. From Ohio. Mayor in 1854. Died in Marysville in 1855.

CHAPTER XV.

FIELD VS. TURNER.

Appointment of Judge Wm. R. Turner—Mr. Field's Intended Departure for the East—Cause of Delay—Description of a Scene in Court-room—Arrest and Imprisonment of Mr. Field—Writ of Habeas Corpus before Judge Hann—Messrs. Field, Goodwin and Mulford Expelled from the Bar—Judge Turner Fines and Orders the Imprisonment of the County Judge—An Appeal to the Supreme Court—The Result Satisfactory to the Lawyers—Another Explosion Ordered—Impeachment Proceedings Against Judge Turner—Compromise Under a Misunderstanding.

An event, or rather series of events, which for several years placed the Eighth Judicial District preeminently before the eyes of the public, and kept the legal fraternity throughout the whole State in an agitated condition, was the celebrated Field vs. Turner controversy. Bitter discussions took place between the several friends and champions of the opposing parties, and newspapers throughout the State teemed with accounts of the condition of affairs at various stages of the proceedings. Both parties have published and distributed pamphlets, setting forth their relative claims and striving by every argument to justify their actions in the matter. Judge Wm. R. Turner had been appointed to the Eighth Judicial District by Governor Burnett, and assumed the ermine in June, 1850. Mr. Stephen J. Field had made all his preparations for a visit to the Eastern States, but was prevailed upon by Captain Sutter to delay his departure and defend a suit brought against him in the District Court.

The following extract from a communication which appeared in the *Sacramento Daily Transcript* of June 25, 1850, pictures vividly the scene and proceedings in the court-room on that eventful day:—

"On Friday, the 7th instant, a suit between one Cameron, plaintiff, "and Captain Sutter, defendant, was called on for trial before Judge "Turner of the District Court. Judge Field was retained as counsel "for Captain Sutter. A preliminary motion in the case was decided "against Captain Sutter, whereupon Judge Field rose to read the pro "visions of the statute applicable to the point in question, when Judge "Turner said, in a hurried and petulant manner, that the Court under- "stood the law, and would not listen further—that the mind of the "Court was made up—and wound up by ordering Judge Field to take "his seat. Judge Field then stated, in a very quiet manner, and in "very respectful language, that he excepted to the decision of the "Court and appealed from the order. Judge Turner, apparently irri- "tated, immediately replied, addressing himself to Judge Field, '*I fine* "*that gentleman two hundred dollars.*' To this, in a quiet manner, "Mr. Field answered, 'Very well.' Turner immediately added in a petu-

"loud and angry tone, '*I fine him three hundred dollars, and commit him "to the custody of the Sheriff eight hours.*' To this Judge Field again "replied, in a quiet and respectful manner, 'Very well,' or, 'Well, "sir.' Turner immediately responded, with great violence and manner "of language, '*I fine him four hundred dollars and commit him "twelve hours.*' Judge Field then told the Court that he had a right "by statute to appeal from any order of his honor, and that it was no "contempt of Court to give notice of an exception or an appeal, and "appealed to all the members of the bar present if it could be so "regarded. At this Judge Turner flew into a rage, and cried out, in a "manner ludicrously violent and boisterous, '*I fine him five hundred "dollars, and commit him twenty-four hours—forty-eight hours—turn "him out of Court—force him out of Court—subpœna a posse—"subpœna me.*' Judge Field soon after left the court-room, and, "accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff, returned to his office."

Mr. Field was then turned over to the custody of another official—the Coroner. Subsequently when Judge Turner met this person on the street, and found that Mr. Field was virtually free, he ordered the prisoner to be placed under lock and key. The Coroner went to the office of Mr. Field, where the latter was receiving and consulting with his friends, and explained his errand. Mr. Field protested that the sentence was illegal, but the officer being obliged to carry out his instructions, turned the key and the lawyer was left for a brief period a close prisoner.

The following is the order imprisoning and fining Mr. Field:—

"District Court, Eighth Judicial District, County of Yuba.

"At a term of said District Court held at Marysville, County of Yuba, on the 7th of June, 1850, present Hon. Wm. R. Turner, Judge, the following proceeding was had:

"Ordered, That Stephen J. Field be imprisoned forty-eight hours, "and fined five hundred dollars, for contempt of Court."

Mr. Field immediately sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable forthwith before Hon. Henry P. Haun, County Judge. After listening to the testimony of four members of the Bar, and receiving the information from the officer that he had no process by which he held Mr. Field, the Judge discharged the prisoner, a result which greatly pleased the auditors. On Monday, June 10, Judge Turner, after the opening of the Court, made an order by which Judge Haun "was fined "$50, and ordered to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, for liberating Mr. "Field, who was put in custody for contempt of Court." "Judge "Haun paid the fine under protest." "By order of the Court, Mr "Field was sentenced to forty-eight hours imprisonment."

The following order was also made, which created most of the subsequent proceedings in the Supreme Court and Legislature:—

"District Court, Eighth Judicial District, County of Yuba.

"At a term of said Court held at Marysville, on the 10th of June, "1850, present Hon. William R. Turner, Judge, the following proceed-"ing was had:

"Whereas Messrs. Field, Goodwin, and Mulford having set at defi-"ance the authority of this Court and having vilified the Court and "denounced its proceedings, the said Field, Goodwin, and Mulford are "hereby, by order of the Court, expelled from the Bar of the same."

Judge Haun, having gone from the court-room, proceeded to open the Court of Sessions in his own house, that being the day fixed by law for its organization. Mr. Field having sued out another writ of *habeas corpus*, the court, presided over by Hon. Henry P. Haun, County Judge, with F. W. Barnard and O. P. Stidger, Associate Justices, proceeded with the hearing of the petition. The entry of proceedings is the first in the minute-book, and is as follows:—

"Met at Marysville, June 10, A. D. 1850, at 10 o'clock A. M., and "was duly opened by R. B. Buchanan, Sheriff of the county.

"Present, H. P. Haun, County Judge, F. W. Barnard, Associate "Justice.

"In the Matter of Stephen J. Field.

"Application for Habeas Corpus.

"On the reading of the petition of the applicant, duly authenticated "by his oath, it is ordered that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, "and that R. B. Buchanan, Sheriff of Yuba county, or any person acting "under him, and having said Field in custody, bring the said Field into "court forthwith, to be dealt with according to law.

"In pursuance of the above order the said Field came into court, and "proceeded to address the court on the matter touching the cause of his "confinement, and while making his remarks and previous to the close "thereof, and while the court was in session, R. B. Buchanan, Sheriff "of Yuba county, at the head of fifty men, entered the said court "and stated that he came there for the purpose and with the intent "to seize H. P. Haun, County Judge, as aforesaid, and place him in "close confinement, under and by virtue of a certain order or decree "made by one William R. Turner, Judge of the Eighth Judicial District "of the State of California.

"The court informed the said Sheriff, Buchanan, that it was hold-"ing its regular term, and that order must be preserved while it was "in session. The said Sheriff, Buchanan, then left the court, where-"upon the business before the court was again resumed.

"At the expiration of some five minutes the said R. B. Buchanan, "as aforesaid, re-entered the court, and stated that the said H. P. Haun, "County Judge, as aforesaid, must leave the court and go with him, as "he was peremptorily ordered by William R. Turner, the Judge, as "aforesaid, to arrest the said H. P. Haun, and keep him in close con-"finement for the space of forty-eight hours.

"R. B. Buchanan was here notified that he was violating the laws "of the land, and that he would be fined if he persisted in disturbing "the session of the court. The reply of said Buchanan was 'that he "could not be trifled with,' and immediately seized the said H. B. Haun, "County Judge, as aforesaid, by the arm, and attempted to drag him "from the room where the court was in session, whereupon a fine of "two hundred dollars was then and there imposed upon the said R. B. "Buchanan for a contempt of court.

"The said R. B. Buchanan then and there called upon the fifty per-"sons ordered out by him as his posse to take hold of the said H. P. "Haun, and take him from the court. But the persons in attendance, "conceiving the order to arrest the Hon. H. P. Haun to be illegal and "unjustifiable, refused to assist the Sheriff in the execution of his illegal "order. The Sheriff then retired, and the court adjourned to three "o'clock P. M.

"Court met pursuant to adjournment. Court adjourned to to-morrow "morning at nine o'clock."

The gentlemen expelled applied for a mandamus, commanding Judge Turner to vacate the order of expulsion, and in the case of Mr. Field, the order imposing the fine and imprisonment also. On the fourth of July, the Supreme Court decided both applications, granting the writs; but after Judge Turner had obeyed these orders, he again expelled the parties named, on the twenty-eighth of October, while the Court was sitting at Nicolaus, the county seat of Sutter county. At the fall election of 1850, J. O. Goodwin was elected to the office of District Attorney, an event which placed both himself and Judge Turner in a delicate position. This difficulty, however, was overcome by the following order, made November 4, 1850: "Although J. O. Goodwin is not recognized "by this Court as a member of the Bar of the District Court of the "Eighth Judicial District, yet the Court feels authorized to permit "him, the said J. O. Goodwin, to attend to all causes or other business "which may require his attention as District Attorney; but the said "J. O. Goodwin is precluded from appearing before the Court in any "other cause or causes than such as require his attention as District "Attorney." November 17, 1850, an order was entered restoring Mr. Goodwin to full privileges as a member of the Bar; but the other gentlemen still remained under the ban of the act.

But the end was not yet. Mr. Field having been elected to the Legislature, presented a petition to the Assembly from citizens of Yuba county, on Monday, March 17, 1851, requesting the removal of Judge Turner by impeachment. A committee was appointed to hear the testimony on the charges, and reported on Tuesday, April 18, 1851. On the nineteenth, in the House, in Committee of the Whole, a motion

RESIDENCE & RANCH OF J.C.GRAY, SUTTER COUNTY, CAL.

ONE MILE WEST OF YUBA CY.

LITH C.L.SMITH, OAKLAND CAL.

RESIDENCE AND SURROUNDINGS OF **B. F. FRISBIE.** 160 ACRES, 4 MILES WEST OF YUBA CITY.
SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST

"to indefinitely postpone the charges and testimony in the case," was carried by a vote of fifteen to twelve. This vote seems to have been taken while the members were under an erroneous impression regarding the state of affairs. Mr. Field had introduced a bill which became a law March 11, 1851, by which the Eighth Judicial District was changed to include the counties of Trinity and Klamath, and which necessitated the removal of the Judge, Wm. R. Turner, to that locality. The members of the Legislature were anxious to speedily close the session, an impossibility if the impeachment trial was proceeded with. In this emergency, one of the Senators, misunderstanding Mr. Field's words, circulated the report that he would be satisfied to have the matter indefinitely postponed, if it did not silently acknowledge the justness of Turner's cause. Under the law, Judge Turner removed to the new Eighth Judicial District, and in 1851, Hon. Gordon N. Mott was appointed by the Governor to preside in the new Tenth Judicial District. Since the controversy, the proceedings of the Courts of Yuba and Sutter counties, have been marked by harmony and courtesy.

CHAPTER XVI.

SOCIETIES.

Pioneer Society—Agricultural Society—Societies of Live Oak—Meridian—Nicolaus—North Butte—Pleasant Grove—South Butte—Yuba City.

MARYSVILLE PIONEER SOCIETY.

Thirty-three gentlemen assembled at the City Hall, February 20, 1869, and organized this society by adopting a constitution and by-laws, and electing the following officers:—G. N. Swezy, President; James T. Dickey and James G. Dow, Vice-Presidents; J. B. Leaman, Recording Secretary; Wm. G. Murphy, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. H. Hartwell, Treasurer; Dr. S. M. Miles, Dr. E. Teegarden, James Williamson, J. C. Smith, John Keller, A. W. Cutts and J. A. Murray, Directors. Sections one and two of the Constitution are as follows:—

"This Association shall be called the Marysville Pioneer Society.

"Its object shall be to cultivate the social virtues of its members, to collect and preserve information connected with the early settlement of the country, and to perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, enterprise, and love of independence induced them to settle in the wilderness and become the germ of a new State.

"This Society shall be composed of native Californians, foreigners and citizens of the United States resident in California prior to the ninth of September, 1850, and their male descendants who have attained the age of eighteen years, who shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Society. Honorary and life members may be admitted in accordance with the provisions contained in the by-laws."

The society has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, and had at one time one hundred and thirty-five. The property amounts to $250. Regular meetings are held the last Monday in each month at the City Hall. The present officers are:—L. H. Babb, President; A. J. Batchelder, Vice-President; A. J. Cumberson, Secretary; Wm. M. Bell, Treasurer; B. Bigelow, Marshal.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Those marked (*) were charter members. Those marked (†) are dead. The name is followed by the year of arrival in the State, and the place of nativity.

In the list will be found many citizens of Sutter county, the society not being confined to Marysville, but including pioneers from this vicinity residing in several counties.

Lyman Ackley, 1849, New Jersey.
Thomas Alpaugh, 1849, New York.
Jackson Arnot, 1849, Pennsylvania.
L. H. Babb, 1849, New Hampshire.
Charles Baird, 1849, Ohio.
Herndon Barrett, 1850, Virginia.
A. J. Batchelder, 1850, Massachusetts.
William M. Bell, 1849, Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Bigelow, 1850, Nova Scotia.
E. M. Binninger, 1849, Illinois.
S. A. Blake, 1849.
J. M. Blanchard, 1849, Kentucky.
S. Blodgett, 1850, New York.
J. M. Braden, 1849, Pennsylvania.
*S. T. Brewster, 1849, New York.
*John G. Briggs, 1849, New York.
I. E. Brown, 1849, Maine.
Thomas Brown, 1849, England.
S. R. Chandler, 1849, Ohio.
*F. C. Chase, 1849, Massachusetts.
E. G. Clark, 1849.
Jacob Brown Clark, 1849, Tennessee.
Joseph Clark, 1850, Pennsylvania.
E. H. Clements, 1849, Alabama.
M. S. Cleveland, 1849, New York.
Thomas S. Clyma, 1850, Wisconsin.
C. Cockrill, 1849, Kentucky.
J. G. Cornell, 1849, New York.
Charles Covilland, son of pioneer, California.
L. F. Craft, 1850, Pennsylvania.
L. P. Crane, 1849, Pennsylvania.
L. T. Crane, 1849, Maine.
*†Antoine Cretian, 1849, France.
Lucien Cretian, 1849, New York.
Domingo Cuadro, 1849, Chili.
*A. J. Cumberson, 1849, New York.
A. W. Cutts, 1849, Maine.
A. D. Cutts, son of pioneer, Maine.
D. C. Day, 1850, Ohio.
Thomas Deane, 1850, Virginia.
William Delvine, 1849, Belgium.
*James Devalt, 1849.
*James T. Dickey, 1849, Alabama.
*James G. Dow, 1849, Ireland.
William Downie, 1849, New York.
Stephen Eaton, 1849, New York.
Henry Eilerman, 1850, Germany.
G. S. Ely, 1849, Connecticut.
*†G. W. Fairlee, 1849, Ohio.
*H. M. Gazley, 1849, New York.
†John Geltzhauser, 1849, Germany.
Milton B. Gordon, 1850, Pennsylvania.
*H. S. Graves, 1849, Connecticut.
T. H. Hains, 1850, Ohio.
Francis Hamblin, 1849, Maine.
†E. Hamilton, 1849, Massachusetts.
James H. Hanson, 1850, Maryland.
C. C. Harrington, 1850, Rhode Island.
†William H. Hartwell, 1850, Maine.
Henry Heitmann, 1849, Germany.
A. J. Hewitt, 1850, Virginia.
Francis Heyland, 1850, Illinois.
H. M. Hollister, 1850, Massachusetts.
Edward Hooper, 1849, Maryland.
†Charles R. Howe, 1850, Massachusetts.
*†William K. Hudson, 1849, Maine.
G. P. Hunt, 1850, England.
James Hunter, 1850, Ohio.
H. F. Hyde, 1849, Massachusetts.
Charles Justis, 1850, Pennsylvania.
†Gabriel Katzenstein, 1850, France.
*John Keller, 1849, France.
†T. W. Kent, 1850, Maine.
*Henry Kerns, 1849, Ireland.
Joseph H. Kerns, son of pioneer, California.
Philip W. Keyser, 1849, Maryland.
John Kupser, 1849, Switzerland.
Joseph Lask, 1849, Prussia.
*James B. Leaman, 1849, Pennsylvania.
B. R. Lippincott, 1849, Pennsylvania.
A. J. Lucas, 1850, New York.
†E. Mattoon, 1849, Massachusetts.
V. C. Man, 1849, Pennsylvania.
*W. K. McClintock, 1849, Massachusetts.
W. A. McLaughlin, 1850, Maine.
John V. McMurtry, 1849, Kentucky.
William McMurtry, 1849, Kentucky.
George Merritt, 1849, New York.
*†S. M. Miles, 1849, Connecticut.
E. W. Mull, 1850, Pennsylvania.
*William G. Murphy, 1846, Tennessee.
†J. A. Murray, 1850, New York.
D. P. Newbert, 1849, Maine.
G. W. Nicholsen, 1849, Virginia.
*G. R. Nightingill, 1849, Ohio.
A. L. Noyes, 1850, New Hampshire.
A. W. Oakley, 1850, New York.
W. H. Perdue, 1850, Maryland.
Milton Pierson, 1849, Ohio.
E. H. Pratt, 1849, Massachusetts.
Daniel Prescott, 1850, Maine.
Aaron Pugh, 1850, Ohio.
W. M. Rackerby, 1849, Missouri.
J. M. Reese, 1850, New York.
S. J. S. Rogers, 1850, Massachusetts.
E. C. Ross, 1850, New York.
Geo. P. Russell, 1849, New Hampshire.
C. F. Scholl, 1850, Wurtemberg.
*H. H. Schussler, 1849, Alabama.
*John Seaward, 1849, Maine.
*†L. R. Sellon, 1849, New Jersey.
*Newton Sewell, 1849, Ohio.
H. J. Shulee, Germany.
H. F. Shultz, 1849.
†Theodore Sicard, 1833, France.
Andrew J. Sluman, 1849, Massachusetts.
†I. Smith, 1849, New York.
*John C. Smith, 1849, Ohio.
N. D. Smith, 1849, Massachusetts.
*Tartin Smith, 1849, Virginia.
John C. Spengler, 1850, Germany.
James B. Stafford, 1849, Ohio.
R. K. Stevenson, 1850, North Carolina.
O. P. Stidger, 1849, Ohio.
Charles E. Stone, 1849, Massachusetts.
L. S. Sullinger, 1849, Kentucky.
*†G. N. Swezy, 1849, New York.
Charles E. Swezy, son of pioneer, California.
†H. S. Taylor, 1849, England.
*Eli Teegarden, 1850, Ohio.
*Charles H. Thurston, 1847, New Jersey.
Jacob Tomb, 1850, Pennsylvania.
*J. R. Totman, 1850, New York.
H. R. D. Townsend, 1849, New York.
James Traynor, 1849, Pennsylvania.
Albert G. Turner, 1849, Maine.
Peter Van Clief, 1849, Ohio.
†Henry Weil, 1850, Germany.
*C. Westenhaver, 1849, Ohio.
*A. P. Willey, 1849, Maine.
*James Williamson, 1849, Scotland.

THE AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

The territory included in this association embraces the counties of Placer, Yolo, Napa, Sonoma, and all that portion of the State lying north of them, including in all twenty counties. The society was organized May 4, 1859, by the election of the following officers:—G. N. Swezy, President; Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary; J. H. Kinkead, Treasurer; Vice-Presidents,—Yuba county, J. S. Eshom, E. T. Wilkins, and Charles Covilland; Sutter county, E. B. Stephens and W. H. Parks; Butte county, Benj. Bliven and Washington Henshaw; Plumas county, T. B. Shannon and D. R. Cates; Colusa county, Mr.

Singleterry; Nevada county, Josiah Royce; Shasta county, Mr. Town; Sierra county, C. Cooper; Placer county, Dr. J. R. Crandall; Tehama county, J. C. Doll. The first annual fair was held by this society at Marysville, commencing August 30, 1859, and continuing one week. The officers for 1860 were:—G. N. Swezy, President; Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary; Chas. L. Low, Treasurer. The fair was held one week, commencing September 3. In 1861, G. N. Swezy was President; Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary; A. D. Starr, Treasurer; S. W. Selby, First Vice-President. The fair was held September 9, 1861, continuing one week. The officers for 1862 were:—G. N. Swezy, President; John T. Baily, Secretary; James W. Moore, Treasurer. No fair was held this year by the society. The officers for 1863 were:—G. N. Swezy, President; Charles M. Gorham, Secretary; N. D. Rideout, Treasurer. The fourth annual fair was held at Marysville, commencing September 7, 1863, and lasting one week. The premiums distributed this year amounted to $3,251. There was no election for officers in 1864, and no fair was held. In 1865 the officers were:—James Haworth, President, vice, G. N. Swezy, resigned; Charles M. Gorham, Secretary; N. D. Rideout, Treasurer. The fifth fair was held August 28, 1865, lasting one week. Purses and premiums amounted to $3,812. The officers for the year 1866 were:—G. N. Swezy, President; Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary; S. W. Selby, Treasurer. The fair lasted one week, commencing September 3, 1866. In 1867, there was no election and no fair was held. The officers elected in 1868 were:—W. H. Parks, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; C. G. Bockius, Treasurer. The seventh fair was held at Marysville one week, commencing September 7, 1868. In 1869 the officers were:—W. H. Parks, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; M. Marcuse, Treasurer. A fair was held September 3, continuing one week. The officers of 1870 were:—G. N. Swezy, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; Charles M. Gorham, Treasurer. The fair lasted one week, commencing September 5. The officers elected in 1871 were:—S. W. Selby, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; M. Marcuse, Treasurer. Before the fair was held, Mr. Selby resigned, and S. T. Brewster succeeded him. The fair continued from October 9 to the 14. In 1872, the following officers were elected:—S. S. T. Brewster, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; M. Marcuse, Treasurer. The fair lasted one week from Sept 2. There was no fair nor election of officers in 1873. The officers of 1874 were:—D. E. Knight, President; W. G. Murphy, Secretary; M. Marcuse, Treasurer. No fair was held. The officers elected for 1875 were:—L. B. Ayer, President; C. M. Patterson, Secretary; J. N. Selby, Treasurer. Mr. Selby resigned Sept. 4, and A. C. Bingham was elected. The fair commenced October 11, and continued one week. In 1876, the officers were:—L. B. Ayer, President; C. M. Patterson, Secretary; A. C. Bingham, Treasurer. The fair continued one week, beginning October 23. The officers of 1877 were:—W. P. Harkey, President; W. T. McLean, Secretary; C. A. Stratton, Treasurer. The fair commenced September 10, and lasted one week. The officers in 1878 were:—W. P. Harkey, President; C. M. Patterson, Secretary; D. E. Knight, Treasurer. The fair commenced September 23, and continued one week. The premiums paid amounted to $1,537, and the purses to $3,750. The officers for the current year are:—D. H. Cowden, President; Charles M. Patterson, Treasurer; William Singer, Jr., Secretary.

The association owns a large park just north of the city, on which are buildings and stalls required to accommodate a large display of stock, machinery, products, etc., and a splendid race-course. By a provision in the charter, the fair is always to be held in Marysville. The society is out of debt, and in a flourishing condition. Owing to the establishment of local associations in other counties of the district, but few of them now contribute to the success of the district fair.

LIVE OAK.

LIVE OAK LODGE, NO. 37, A. O. U. W.

This lodge was organized October 1, 1878, with the following charter members:—J. M. Allen, P. M. W.; H. Armstrong, M. W.; E. W. Whitney, Recorder; H. Luther, A. M. McGrew, J. P. Freeman, H. Edeberg, J. F. Miller, C. H. Meteer, Landon Hughs, and S. C. Schoonover. The Lodge has a membership of twenty-two, three less than a short time ago. There has been contributed by the Lodge to the objects of the order, $300, and the lodge property is valued at $100. Regular meetings are held at Live Oak Hall every Wednesday. The present officers are:—H. Luther, M. W., and H. Armstrong, Recorder.

GOOD SHEPHERD LODGE, NO. 153, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized February 23, 1878, with the following charter members:—H. L. Gregory, Mrs. R. M. Gregory, S. B. Hitchcock, Ed. Meteer, J. P. Freeman, A. M. McGrew, Wm. Abbey, A. Nelson, Mr. Dowell, Mr. Blodgett, Walter Johnson, C. Galbreath, J. T. Galbreath, W. O. Meteer, Mrs. Dowell, Mrs. L. A. Meteer, Mrs. P. M. Meteer, Mrs. Freeman, and Mary Johnson. They are all still members except W. O. and L. A. Meteer. The first officers were:—H. L. Gregory, W. C. T.; Mrs. Dowell, W. V. T.; J. T. Galbreath, W. S.; W. Johnson, W. F. S.; J. P. Freeman, W. T.; W. O. Meteer, W. M.; Mary Johnson, W. I. G.; S. Blodgett, W. O. G. The Lodge has now a membership of sixty-eight, and meets every Friday night at Live Oak Hall. The present officers are:—Mrs. R. M. Gregory, W. C. T.; Miss Belle Johnson, W. V. T.; Harry Clark, W. S.; Henry Armstrong, W. T.; E. Meteer, W. M.; Mettie Meteer, W. I. G.; S. B. Hitchcock, W. O. G.

UNCLE SAM LODGE OF JUVENILE TEMPLARS, NO. 45.

This society is organized for the purpose of nurturing a spirit of temperance among the young, and was formed March 20, 1879. The charter members were:—S. I. Dowell, Mary E. Luther, Mettie D. Meteer, Annie E. Dowell, E. L. Dowell, Fanny A. Dowell, Annie F. Miller, Cora L. Knapp, Jos. W. Meteer, Elsie M. Armstrong, Annie Miller, Jas. F. Nelson, Mary S. Nelson, and Milton W. Armstrong. The Lodge has a membership of twenty-nine, and is in a prosperous condition. The officers are:—Sarah J. Dowell, C. T.; Ada L. Blodgett, V. T.; Annie Miller, C.; Mettie D. Meteer, P. C. T.; Cora L. Knapp, R. S.; Guy H. Blodgett, T.; Mary S. Nelson, F. S.; Mary E. Luther, M.; Dellie Dowell, I. G.; Everett W. Luther, O. G.; Annie F. Miller, A. S.; Mary Ricker, D. M.; Eva Gregory, R. H. S.; Mertie Ricker, L. H. S. The lodge is superintended by Samuel B. Hitchcock. Regular meetings every Sunday at Live Oak Hall.

LIVE OAK HALL ASSOCIATION.

The association was organized in 1878, but was not incorporated until February 28, 1879. The incorporators were:—A. M. McGrew, C. H. Meteer, H. Luther, S. C. Schoonover, J. S. Meteer, A. L. Steel, J. Galbreath, J. W. McGrew, H. L. Gregory, Wm. Mamuel, F. M. Dowell, and N. F. Todd. The Association was first managed by a Board of three Trustees, J. S. Meteer, S. C. Schoonover, and F. M. Dowell. Since its incorporation its affairs are managed by a Board of five Directors, A. M. McGrew, H. Luther, C. H. Meteer, H. L. Gregory, and A. L. Steel. The hall is a two-story frame building, and was erected in the spring of 1878, at an expense of $1,650. The lower floor is occupied as a meat market.

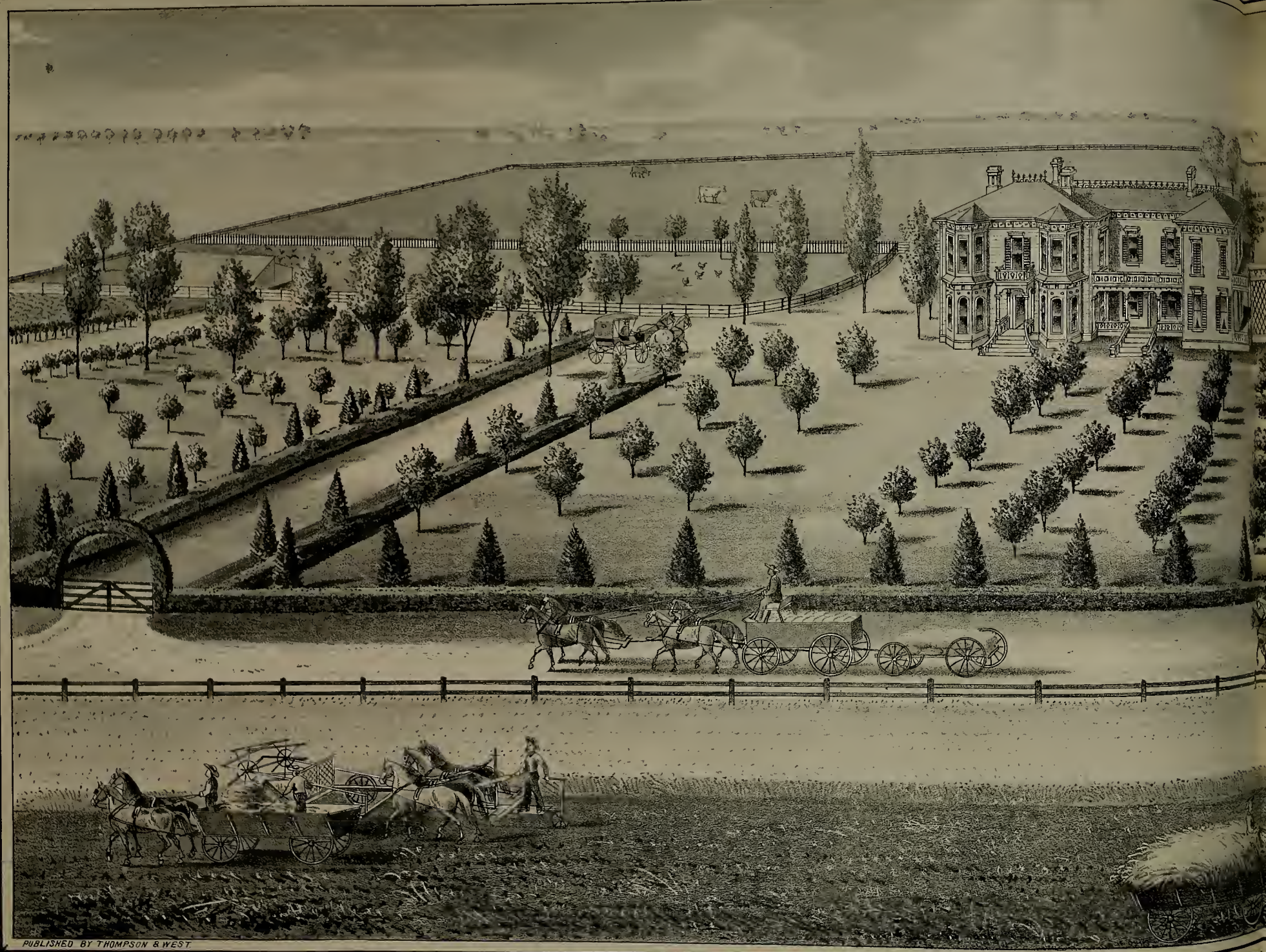
MERIDIAN.

MERIDIAN LODGE, NO. 182, F. AND A. M.

This society was organized February 4, 1867, with the following charter members:—J. H. Leining, W. M.; T. R. Perry, S. W.; J. S. Davis, J. W.; S. T. Davis, Treasurer; T. H. Harlan, Secretary; Wm. Doty, S. D.; Wm. T. Perkins, J. D.; H. Ashury, Tyler; Ira H. Wood. The lodge met in the Good Templars' Hall until 1871, when a lot was purchased, and the present building erected, all costing $3,300. The membership at present is twenty-five, but two less than the highest at any one time. The present officers are:—A. Fouch, W. M.; J. M. Gladden, S. W.; W. W. Wilbur, J. W.; J. K. Wood, Treasurer; O. P. Burgett, Secretary; D. J. Brooks, S. D.; J. N. Decker, J. D.; H. Burgett, Marshal; A. Summy and A. S. Moon, Stewards; A. H. Mitchell, Chaplain; J. B. Fuller, Tyler. Regular meetings are held each Saturday next preceding the full moon.

MERIDIAN LODGE, NO. 212 I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized November 14, 1872, with the following



PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

NORTH VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE AND SURROUNDINGS OF J. E. PL

ASKETT. ON HIS RANCH OF 800 ACRES, 6 MILES WEST OF YUBA CITY. SUTTER CO. CAL.

charter members:—J. P. Brice, Isaac Winship, Jacob Doty, John H. Leining, Gideon Gill, and Wm. C. Smith. Of these, Jacob Doty, John H. Leining, and Wm. C. Smith are still active members. The first officers were:—John H. Leining, J. P. C.; J. P. Brice, N. G.; Isaac Winship, V. G.; W. C. Smith, S.; Jacob Doty, T. The Lodge has at present fifty-eight members, and at one time had sixty-five. There has been disbursed in benefits and charity the sum of $525. The property is valued at $5,200. For a short time the Lodge met in Good Templars' Hall. They then purchased a half interest in the hall, whom they continued to meet until June 14, 1878, when they moved into their new hall. This building is two stories high and 36x65 feet in dimensions. Regular meetings are held there every Thursday night. In 1877, Grand Island Lodge, No. 266, was organized out of this lodge. The present officers are:—J. G. Jones, J. P. G.; H. Bolton, N. G.; E. O. Larkin, V. G.; W. W. Bingham, S.; J. W. Messick, T.

ADAH CHAPTER, ORDER EASTERN STAR.

This chapter was organized May 24, 1879, with the following charter members:—O. P. Burgott, Henry Burgett, Mary J. Burgett, J. M. Gladden, A. H. Mitchell, Mary S. Mitchell, A. Fouch, R. J. Fouch, W. W. Wilbur, Kate Wilbur, C. H. Schellenger, M. L. Schellenger, J. B. Fuller, S. Fuller, M. D. Wilbur, Job K. Wood, Mary Doty, Jonas Jones, and F. E. Jones. The officers are:—O. P. Burgett, W. P.; Sarah Fuller, W. M.; M. J. Burgott, A. M.; F. E. Jones, Treasurer; M. D. Wilbur, Secretary; M. L. Schellenger, C.; M. Doty, A. C.; Mrs. Wilbur, Adah; Mrs. Fouch, Ruth; Mrs. Mitchell, Esther,; Mrs. Jones, Martha; Miss Wilbur, Electa; J. M. Gladden, Warder; W. W. Wilbur, Sentinel. The chapter meets at the Masonic Hall, Meridian, every second Tuesday evening.

MERIDIAN SOCIETY, NATIONAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

This society was organized in October, 1878, sixty-two persons signing the pledge. The following officers were elected:—E. O. Larkin, President; C. H. Wheeler, Vice-President; Geo. W. Connor, Secretary; Miss Delia Wilbur, Treasurer. The present officers are the same, except, that W. W. Bingham is President. The society is in a flourishing condition, and has two hundred and twenty names on its roll. Regular meetings are held semi-monthly.

NICOLAUS.

NICOLAUS LODGE, NO. 129, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was organized at Nicolaus, May 13, 1858, with the following charter members:—E. Crain, C. W. A. Arens, Timothy Wharton, M. Gray, J. Hart, R. D. Carlos, W. H. Beatty, and S. M. Clay. April 27, 1871, at which time there were but ten members in good standing, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Master, for the removal of the lodge to Wheatland, Yuba county, where it is now in a fine condition, with a membership of forty-eight.

SUTTER LODGE, NO. 100, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized November 1, 1860. The charter members were:—D. Ray, N. G.; P. McMahan, V. G.; Jas. T. Lee, Secretary; Francis McMahan, Treasurer; Francis Heyland, Eli W. Sheets and John McNamara. The majority of the members having moved to Wheatland, Yuba county, the lodge was transferred to that place, April 2, 1868. It is now in good condition, with seventy-nine members.

NICOLAUS DIVISION, NO. 204, S. OF T.

June 30, 1862, this division was organized with twenty-four charter members. The officers were:—C. S. Haswell, W. P.; Peter Woolruff, W. A.; A. DeLinge, R. S.; S. Marline, A. R. S.; Wm. S. Davis, T.; C. Musser, C.; J. P. Johnson, O. S.; C. Algeo, I. S.; S. M. Weller, P. W. P. The society existed only a short time.

FIDELITY LODGE, NO. 26, I. O. G. T.

This lodge existed in Nicolaus in 1862, during which year it had the following officers:—C. L. Crabtree, W. C. T.; Lizzie Hart, W. V. T.; C. B. Harris, W. S.; W. C. Lee, W. A. S.; F. B. Haswell, W. T.; C. S. Haswell, W. F. S.; J. W. True, W. M.; Ida Rogers, W. D. M.; C. Musser, W. I. G.; S. M. Weller, W. O. G.; Mahala Lee, W. L. H. S.

NORTH BUTTE.

NORTH BUTTE LODGE, NO. 267, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized December 12, 1877, with the following charter members:—W. T. Spilman, N. G.; H. A. Wimple, V. G.; Otis Clark, R. S.; W. T. Lamb, T.; J. D. Spilman, H. B. Spilman, G. W. Fairler, R. H. Singletary, J. F. Gilpatrick, and Joseph Hardy. The lodge being of recent organization, has a membership of but twenty-two, and has paid but forty dollars in benefits. The lodge property is valued at $400. The regular meetings are held Saturday nights, at North Butte Hall. The present officers are:—Otis Clark, N. G.; G. W. Fairlee, V. G.; H. B. Stevenson, Secretary; M. E. Amaden, Treasurer.

NORTH BUTTE GRANGE, P. OF H.

A charter for this grange was issued August 22, 1874, to the following ladies and gentlemen:—B. R. Spilman, J. D. Dow, Otis Clark, W. McMurtry, T. S. Kersey, W. T. Lamb, Wm. Powell, Aaron Pugh, J. H. Myers, R. Boyd, C. Williams, J. N. Lindsey, J. Stafford, H. S. Graves, A. H. Lamme, T. S. Clyma, W. T. Spilman; J. D. Spilman, F. M. Clyma, J. S. Boyd, Mrs. M. Spilman, Mrs. M. Lindsey, Mrs. E. Boyd, Mrs. R. A. Clyma, Mrs. N. T. Myers, Mrs. J. Kersey, Mrs. L. A. Clark, Miss S. C. McMurtry, Mrs. E. Spilman, and Mrs. F. Lamme; of these twenty-one are still active members. The first officers were: B. R. Spilman, Master; J. D. Dow, Secretary; Aaron Pugh. The grange is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of seventy-three. Regular meetings are held the second and last Saturdays of each month, at North Butte Hall. The present officers are:—Otis Clark, Master; L. A. Clark, Secretary; C. Williams.

NORTH BUTTE LODGE, NO. 452, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized February 2, 1873, with fourteen charter members, of whom seven still retain active membership. The first officers were:—H. S. Graves, W. C. T.; John Gurdery, W. F. S.; Aaron Pugh, W. T.; Frank Rhoton, W. S.; Harry Graves, W. A. S.; Mrs. Mary Graves, W. C.; Laura E. Rhoton, W. V. T.; Wm. Yeckley, W. P. T.; Eli H. Sala, W. M.; Mary E. Pugh, W. D. M.; Emma Hogeboom, W. I. G.; Wm. Powell, W. O. G.; Eliza Pugh, W. R. H. S.; Louisa Graves, W. L. H. S. The lodge meets at North Butte Hall the first and third Sundays of every month, at one o'clock P. M. The present officers are:—H. J. Godfrey, W. C. T.; Belle Fairlee, W. V. T.; Louisa Graves, W. S.; Frank Hogeboom, W. A. S.; Mrs. C. Godfrey, W. F. S.; Mrs. E. Young, W. T.; Wm. Babcock, W. M.; Mrs. Ella Cox, W. D. M.; Mrs. Mary Graves, W. C.; R. Moon, P. W. C. T.; Miss I. Carnin, W. I. G.; Frank Graves, W. O. G.; Mrs. F. Lamme, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. L. Moon, W. L. H. S.

NORTH BUTTE HALL ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated September 10, 1877, with a charter for fifty years. The capital stock is two thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of ten dollars each. In 1877, the association, in conjunction with the school district, erected a building at a cost of eleven hundred dollars, the upper part of which is used for a hall, and the lower for school purposes. The hall is rented to the I. O. G. T., I. O. O. F. and Grange, for one hundred and thirty dollars per month. The first Directors were:—Adam Hubbs, President; Wm. McMurtry, Secretary; Wm. T. Spilman, Treasurer; Otis Clark and H. S. Graves. The present Directors are:—H. S. Graves, President; Wm. McMurtry, Secretary; Cornelius Williams, Treasurer; Otis Clark and F. M. Clyma.

PLEASANT GROVE.

PLEASANT GROVE LODGE, NO. 269, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized December 28, 1877. There were nine charter members:—Charles G. Roth, N. G.; Amos F. Lyons, V. G.; Wm. Trevethan, R. S.; A. L. Chandler, Treasurer; Reuben B. Pierce, R. S. Algeo, Francis Heyland, John Burns and M. DeL. Calmes. The

lodge is in good financial condition, having a surplus of three hundred and fifty dollars, and owning property to the value of five hundred and fifty dollars. The membership is now thirty. But little call has been made on the lodge for benefits, thirty-six dollars having been expended in that way, and twenty-five dollars contributed to the yellow fever fund. The regular meeting occurs every Friday night at Grangers' Hall. The present officers are:—Wm. Trevethan, N. G.; A. L. Chandler, V. G., J. D. Saunders, R. S.; S. A. Salisbury, Treasurer.

DEFIANCE LODGE, NO. 219, I. O. G. T.

A charter was granted to thirty-six gentlemen and ladies for this lodge, December 18, 1876. They were:—Wm. H. Peters, Michael Sheridan, Benton Hudson, R. B. Pierce, Brady Carley, Robert McClellan, Wm. Trevethan, Thomas W. Trevethan, Edward Curry, Solon G. Bishop, Milan C. Barney, Gustavus Johnson, Albert McClellan, Albert Hamilton, Charles E. Metcalf, Wm. H. Pierce, Lee G. Roberts, Daniel D. Marvin, Miss Alice Barney, Mrs. Carly, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Rebecca M. Bishop, Mrs. R. B. Pierce, Mrs. Wm. H. Pierce, Mrs. Emma Salisbury, Mrs. J. Elkins, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Harriet Murphy, Mrs. Emmeo Mobray, Mrs. Sarah E. Metcalf, Miss Palmer, Miss Sarah Curry, Miss Flora McClellan, Miss Angie McClellan, Miss Maggie Henderson, Miss Fannie O'Callaghan. The lodge now has fifty members, and owns property valued at one hundred dollars, with seventy-five dollars in the treasury. Meetings are held every Saturday night in Grangers' Hall, Pleasant Grove. The officers are:—Miss Flora McClellan, W. C. T.; Miss Angie McClellan, W. V. T.; Thos. J. Pierce, P. W. C. T.; Thos. W. Trevethan, W. S.; Frank B. Pierce, W. F. S.; William Trevethan, W. T.

SOUTH SUTTER GRANGE, NO. 207, P. OF H.

This grange was organized June 13, 1874, by twenty-eight charter members:—James Jones, Cyrus Briggs, John W. Jones, T. Bolton, Homer Sankey, George L. Boyd, Thomas Boyd, C. E. Hull, John Morrison, W. W. Monroe, George R. Richardson, Charles W. Richardson, R. H. McClellan, J. R. McClellan, A. T. Jackson, W. A. Good, Franklin Sankey, W. E. Roberts, Daniel Curry, Alexander Donaldson, Mrs. Rebecca Jones, Miss Susan Boyd, Mrs. S. E. Boyd, Mrs. M. T. McClellan, Mrs. S. F. McClellan, Mrs. M. T. Laws, Mrs. M. J. Richardson, and Mrs. Candice Richardson. The first officers were:—Thomas Boyd, Master; James Jones, Overseer; Alexander Donaldson, Secretary. At one time the grange had one hundred and forty-five members. At present, however, it has but ninety. The financial condition is good, and the grange property is valued at five hundred dollars. About 1875, the members of the grange united with the school trustees in the erection of a building, the lower part of which is used for school purposes, and the upper for a hall, in which this and other societies meet. The present officers of the grange are:—J. R. McClellan, Master; A. L. Chandler, Overseer; R. H. McClellan, Secretary. The grange meets on the fourth Saturday in each month, at Grangers' Hall, Pleasant Grove.

SOUTH BUTTE.

SOUTH BUTTE LODGE, NATIONAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

This lodge was organized June 16, 1878, with the following charter members:—Rev. A. S. Brown, President; Rev. H. J. Bland, Secretary; C. Mason, J. Glidden, Wm. Chappell, J. F. Stevens, A. Stevens and Rev. A. Holbrook. The lodge has now two hundred members, and is in a flourishing condition. Meetings are held Sunday evenings in the South Butte M. E. Church. The present officers are:—Wm. Chappell, President, and J. Johnson, Secretary.

BUTTE MOUNTAIN RANGERS.

A cavalry company of this name was organized in the spring of 1864, by the citizens in the vicinity of the Buttes. The company was formed for a home guard, and was never called on for active duty. Each man furnished his own horse, and was armed with a sabre and Colt's revolver. The strength of the company varied from seventy-five to one hundred men. With the money furnished them by the state and county, they built an armory near the Butte House. The first year the company elected Thomas Dean, Captain; Frank Horn, First Lieutenant; J. Munger, Second Lieutenant. The next year the officers were:—Wm. Wadsworth, Captain; Eli Davis, First Lieutenant; B. P. Lyman, Second Lieutenant The third and last year, Eli Davis was Captain; Wm. Wadsworth, First Lieutenant. In 1866, after the war had closed, and the causes which led to the formation of the company no longer existing, it disbanded. The armory was sold at auction, and torn down. The proceeds of the sale were donated to the county school fund.

YUBA CITY.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, NO. 70, F. AND A. M.

In January, 1855, a charter for this lodge was issued to C. E. Wilcoxon, C. L. N. Vaughn, D. H. Apperson, C. C. McClure, G. M. Hanson, D. G. O'Donell, J. W. Gaither, J. M. Fronk, G. W. Watson, A. F. T. Colby, L. G. Jones, A. S. Hyghtower, L. W. Taylor, and Isaac Ramey. C. E. Wilcoxon and J. W. Gaither are still members. The first officers were:—C. E. Wilcoxon, W. M.; C. L. N. Vaughn, S. W.; D. H. Apperson, J. W.; C. C. McClure, Treasurer; G. M. Hanson, Secretary; D. G. O'Donell, S. D.; J. W. Gaither, J. D.; J. M. Fronk, Tyler. The lodge has a membership of fifty-seven, and in 1871 had sixty-two. In addition to owning property to the value of $4,000, the lodge has money out at interest. The present officers are:—W. P. Smith, W. M.; A. B. Van Arsdale, S. W.; Jas. S. Haynes, J. W.; J. S. Sullivan, Treasurer; J. M. Thomas, Secretary; S. H. Ross, S. D.; Wm. Chappell, J. D.; O. Moncur, Tyler. In 1869 the Masons, in connection with Boyd & Wilcoxon, built a hall. The lot is 40x100 feet, and the hall building is two stories high, built substantially of brick, the foundations being five feet and the wall sixteen inches thick. The Masons own one-half of the lot and the upper floor in which the hall is situated, the other half of the lot and the lower floor, which is used for a store, belong to Boyd & Wilcoxon.

YUBA CITY LODGE, NO. 185, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized January 30, 1871, by the following charter members:—S. R. Fortna, W. P. Ink, Joseph Hardy, H. F. Shulte, M. C. Clark, D. E. Hamblen, Thomas Brophy, John T. Ogden, L. M. Bottler, I. Silverstein, Calvin Spilman, J. H. Gillenwater, and C. A. Glidden. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Fortna, Ink, Clark, Hamblen, Brophy, and Gillenwater are still members. The first officers were:—S. R. Fortna, N. G.; H. F. Shulte, V. G.; M. C. Clark, R. S.; D. E. Hamblen, T.; W. P. Ink, R. S. N. G.; T. Brophy, L. S. N. G.; J. Hardy, W.; J. T. Ogden, C.; C. Spilman, I. G.; J. H. Gillenwater, O. G.; C. A. Glidden, R. S. V. G.; B. F. Sapp, L. S. V. G. The membership, once eighty-three, is now sixty-four. The value of lodge property is $2,802.58. The financial condition is good, and $9,606 44 have been spent in the objects of the society. Regular meetings are held on Monday nights at Masonic Hall. The present officers are:—G. V. Bennett, N. G.; J. G. McMillen, V. G.; D. E. Hamblen, S.; S. H. Ross, T.; A. B. Van Arsdale, W.; C. B. Fields, O. G.; Thomas McVey, I. G.; H. C. Jones, C.; M. C. Clark, R. S. N. G.; A. E. Clary, L. S. N. G.; W. A. Coates, R. S. S.; B. Neustedt, L. S. S; Thomas Dobbins, R. S. V. G.; James Haynes, L. S. V. G.

SUTTER LODGE, NO. 39, A. O. U. W.

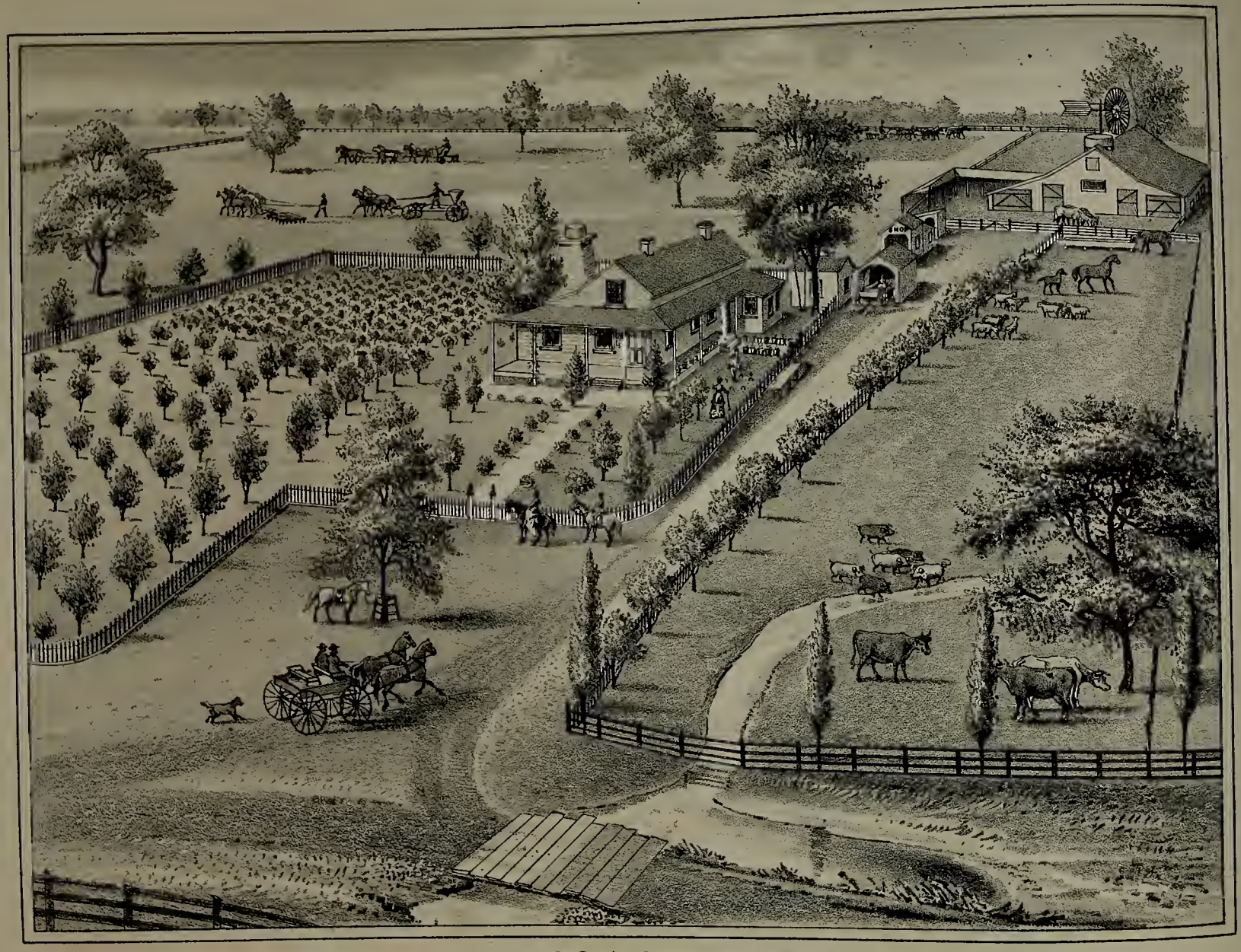
According to its constitution the objects of the Ancient Order of United Workmen are:—

"To embrace and give equal protection to all classes and kinds of "labor, mental and physical; to strive earnestly to improve the moral, "intellectual and social condition of its members; to endeavor, by "wholesome precepts, fraternal admonitions, and substantial aid, to "inspire a due appreciation of the stern realities and responsibilities "of life.

"To create a fund for the benefit of its members during sickness "or other disability, and in case of death to pay a stipulated sum to "such person or persons as may be designated by each member, thus "enabling him to guarantee his family against want.

"To hold lectures, read essays, discuss new inventions and improve-

RANCH OF **Wm MOORE.** 480 ACRES.
7 MILES WEST OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.



VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **GEO. H. YOUNG.** 7 MILES WEST OF YUBA CITY,
SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST

C. L. SMITH & Co LITH. OAKLAND CAL

"ments, encourage research in art, science, and literature, and when "practicable, maintain a library for the improvement of the mem- "bers."

Sutter lodge, No. 39, was organized in Yuba City, July 3, 1878, with the following charter members:—N. S. Hamlin, P. M. W.; S. H. Ross, M. W.; M. C. Barney, G. F.; A. E. Clary, O.; G. W. Alberti, Recorder; A. B. Van Arsdale, F.; F. Cooper, Receiver; O. E. Graves, G.; S. L. Hamlin, I. W.; D. E. Hamblen, O. W.; S. McClure, E. C. Kimball, J. H. Craddock, and Jonas Marcuse. At one time the membership of the lodge was forty, though now it is two less than that. The financial condition is good, and $500 have been given towards the objects of the society. The present officers are:—S. H. Ross, P. M. W.; M. C. Barney, M. W.; A. E. Clary, G. F.; M. L. Sutphon, O.; G. W. Alberti, Recorder; D. E. Hamblen, F.; A. B. Van Arsdale, Receiver; E. C. Kimball, G.; J. W. Pennington, I. W.; Wm. Ragan, O. W. Regular meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month.

PROGRESS LODGE, K. OF H.

The order of the Knights of Honor is of but recent formation, the constitution under which it is working having been adopted at its fifth annual session held at Nashville, Tenn., May 14 to 21, 1878. The Supreme Lodge is a body corporate under the laws of the State of Kentucky, by Act of the Legislature of that State, passed during its session in December, 1875. The objects of the order as declared by the constitution are:—"1. To unite fraternally all acceptable white "men of every profession, business or occupation. 2. To give all "possible moral and material aid in its power to its members, and "those depending upon its members, by holding moral, instructive "and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business "and by assisting each other to obtain employment. 3. To promote "benevolence and charity by establishing a widows' and orphans' "benefit fund, from which on the satisfactory evidence of the death "of a member of this corporation, who has complied with all its "lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding $2,000 shall be paid "to his family, or as he may direct. 4. To provide for creating a "fund for the relief of sick and distressed members. 5. To ameli- "orate the condition of humanity in every possible manner."

Progress Lodge was organized July 2, 1879, with forty charter members:—John Madden, Wm. Ellington, D. E. Hamblen, G. W. Alberti, J. B. Wadsworth, Wm. M. Wadsworth, O. W. Moon, S. H. Ross, C. S. Dennes, G. W. Nye, G. V. Bennett, William Chappell, Samuel McClure, S. H. Raub, J. G. Cannon, Jas. Haynes, C. S. Stanton, G. A. Rogers, Sr., A. E. Clary, B. F. Frisbee, S. E. Wilcoxon, William Gifford, D. B. Anson, C. A. Duncan, Edwin Ellington, M. Woodward, H. A. Walton, Jas. E. Orr, W. J. Walton, F. A. Galbreth, Jno. J. Pratt, J. G. McMillen, Jas. C. McKinney, W. J. Fairman, A. H. Wilbur, E. Butler, N. S. Hamlin, W. H. Lee, John A. Smith and Robert W. McGrew. The instituting officer was Harmon Gregg, of Coles county, Illinois. The officers are:—G. W. Alberti, P. D.; S. H. Ross, D.; C. A. Duncan, V. D.; A. E. Clary, A. D.; D. E. Hamblen, R.; J. G. McMillen, F. R.; G. A. Rogers, Sr., T.; Rev. M. Woodward, C.; E. Butler, Guide; C. S. Stanton, Guardian; Jno. Smith, Sentinel; J. G. Cannon and N. S. Hamlin, Medical Examiners; Samuel McClure, E. Butler and A. H. Wilbur, Trustees. The lodge has been inaugurated under very favorable circumstances and bids fair to enjoy a long season of usefulness. Regular meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on Saturday next after each new and full moon.

YUBA CITY GRANGE, NO. 65, P. OF H.

Thirty-nine ladies and gentlemen organized this society September 9, 1873. They were:—John C. Smith, Henry Pinney, C. A. Glidden, S. E. Wilson, T. B. Hull, W. W. Ashford, S. R. Chandler, C. G. Bockius, O. M. Walton, J. H. Gillenwater, Samuel Rice, Phil. E. Drescher, B. F. Stoker, Geo. Ohleyer and wife, G. W. Carpenter and wife, J. A. Wilkinson and wife, B. F. Walton and wife, James Littlejohn and wife, Richard Barnett, W. P. Harkey and wife, B. F. Frisbee and wife, Joseph Hardy and wife, J. T. Smith and wife, A. L. Chandler and wife, J. E. Plaskett, W. M. Wadsworth and wife, and G. F. Starr and wife. Of these, twenty-one are still active members. The first officers were:—T. B. Hull, M.; C. G. Bockius, O.; Geo. Oldeyer, L.; J. Littlejohn, S.; B. F. Frisbee, A. S.; J. T. Smith, T.; S. R. Chandler, Secretary; O. M. Walton, C.; W. P. Harkey, G. K.; Mrs. M. S. Smith, Ceres; Mrs. M. J. Frisbee, Pomona; Mrs. Ellen Ohleyer, Flora; Mrs. C. E. Harkey, S. The grange has a membership of sixty-five, though it was once as high as one hundred and sixty. Its financial condition is good. Regular meetings occur on the first Saturday of every month. The present officers are:—B. F. Frisbee, M.; J. H. Glidden, O.; H. C. Jones, L.; W. J. Hardy, S.; Thomas Brophy, A. S.; Mrs. E. Walton, C.; Samuel Rice, T.; Miss Anna Ohleyer, Secretary; B. F. Walton, G. K.; Mrs. Ella Ohleyer, Ceres; Mrs. M. J. Frisbee, Pomona; Miss Josie Hedden, Flora; Miss Maggie Fortna, S.

YUBA CITY DIVISION, NO. 203, S. OF T.

August 29, 1871, State Deputy, Rev. A. C. McDongall, organized this lodge and installed the following officers:—J. B. Stafford, W. P.; M. Davis, W. A.; O. Moncur, R. S.; M. Knoblaugh, A. R. S.; Horace Lee, F. S.; M. E. Hulbert, T.; C. Crocker, C.; George Gross, I. S.; H. W. Hulbert, O. S.; Rev. E. Kellogg, Chaplain; J. W. Wesley, P. W. P. It had a membership of sixty persons, and was in existence but a short time.

Earnest Lodge, I. O. O. F. E. S., existed in Yuba City in 1863, but is long since extinct.

CHAPTER XVII.

MANUFACTURES.

The absence of Manufactures—Dairy Products—Nicolaus Brewery—Yuba City Brewery—Castor Oil—Sorghum Syrup—Chana's Mill—Burgett's Mill—Yuba City Flouring Mill.

The fact that Sutter is essentially an agricultural county and has had no large towns grow up within its borders, has prevented it from taking any rank as a manufacturing locality. Many of her citizens have been more or less interested in manufacturing enterprises that have been carried on elsewhere, but they seem to have considered that agriculture was the Alpha and Omega of Sutter county, and made no attempt to institute manufactures at home. Her large product of grain and wool and the large quantities of broom-corn formerly raised here have sought other localities to be prepared for the consumer. A portion of the grain is now utilized at home, but it is but a tithe of the vast quantity annually produced on her fertile acres. The home manufacture of dairy products is very large, nearly every ranch adding its store to the general product. The amount reported by the Assessor for the year 1878 was:—Butter, 87,575 pounds; cheese, 75,196 pounds. This is certainly a good showing for a county that has no regular factory for the production of these articles.

The first manufacturing in the county was done at Nicolaus in 1850. Here a brewery was located and remained two years. A great deal of beer was made and consumed in this locality. When the fact became apparent that Nicolaus was not to become a large town, the brewer abandoned his business here and sought a better opening elsewhere. The next brewery was located at Yuba City, and is still in operation. It was originally built about 1857 by the Butler Brothers, on the east bank of the Feather river, just below the present steamboat landing. On account of the trouble from high water the brewery was removed in 1864 to its present location, corner of Bridge and Second streets, in Yuba City. At that time it was owned by L. M. Butler. The bricks of the old building were used in the construction of the new one. In the fall of 1874 Butler died, and the brewery remained idle until the next February, when it was rented and opened by Frederick Klempp. He married Mrs. Butler in 1876 and has since managed the business. Since taking hold of the brewery Mr. Klempp has largely increased its capacity, and added sheds, etc., to the main building. He employs three men and makes annually from 12,000 to 15,000 gallons of beer. His

trade is within a radius of twenty-five miles. There is a bar kept in connection with the brewery.

In 1867, Dr. P. H. McDaniel conceived the idea of manufacturing castor oil. He accordingly put in seventy-five acres of castor beans on his land below Yuba City, and some of his neighbors did the same. For several years before a small quantity of these beans had been raised, which had found a market in San Francisco. Dr. McDaniel also erected an oil mill on his place, which was completed in June, and that fall he commenced to press out and prepare the oil. After making considerable oil it was discovered that it could not be produced cheaply enough to reach the market price, and so the project was abandoned.

Twice has the manufacture of sorghum syrup been attempted, once in 1863 near Nicolaus, and again a few years latter on the Riggs place below Yuba City. It was entirely successful in neither instance, and was not long continued. The sugar cane used was raised in the vicinity of the mills.

At different times there have been three grist mills in the county. The first was a small water power mill built in 1854 by Claude Thana, at his place opposite Johnson's ranch. The water was conducted to the wheel in a ditch from Bear river. The power was used at times to run a threshing machine. The old wheel is now covered up with sand. Henry Burgett erected a steam chopping mill in 1871, on his place near Butte slough, for the purpose of grinding barley, corn and broom corn. The last mill erected in the county, and which is by far the largest manufacturing enterprise ever undertaken here, was built by John Wilkie in 1875. He erected a one story brick and frame building 20x70 feet in size, in which he placed a fifteen horse power field engine and a three-foot burhr for grinding barley and corn; the capacity was from fifteen to twenty-five tons in a ten hours' run. In the following spring, he built a store room 30x82 feet in size and one story high, adjoining the main building on the east. The same year he put in an eighty horse power stationary engine at a cost of $5,000, and enlarged the main building by extending to the west 32x40 feet, and three stories high, at an additional expense of $5,000. It was run as a feed mill until May, 1877, when he began to put in flouring machinery. He put in two run of four-foot burhs, and bolting, purifying and cleaning machinery necessary for a first class custom and merchant mill, costing $5,800. In 1878, another boiler was added to increase the steam capacity, costing $1,500. The present capacity for a run of twelve hours is about seventy barrels of flour and twenty tons of barley. The amount of work done in 1878 was ten thousand barrels of flour and two thousand tons of ground barley. The mill as it stands at present consists of a main building three stories high and 40x52 feet in size; the first floor containing the three stones, two for flour and one for barley, and also the cleaning machinery, the second floor containing the packing machinery and wheat garners, and the third floor the bolting and purifying machinery. Adjoining this on the south is the engine room, 40x42 feet in size, and on the east the store room. Nearly all the grain used is purchased from the farmers of Sutter county.

CHAPTER XVIII.

JOURNALISM.

Dependence on Marysville papers—The Requisites of a Newspaper—Uncertainty of Journalism—Marysville Herald—The California Express—Daily Inquirer—Weekly Spiritualist—Star of the Pacific—Marysville Daily News—Daily National Democrat—Marysville Daily and Weekly Appeal—Evening Telegraph—The North Californian—Marysville Daily Standard—Weekly Sutter Banner—Sutter County Sentinel.

Until 1867, when the *Weekly Sutter Banner* was first issued, the people of Sutter county depended chiefly upon the papers published in Marysville for most of their home and general news. These papers circulated among the citizens of Sutter county as freely as they did among the residents of Yuba, and they considered them as much of a home paper as did their neighbors across the Feather. Any history of the journalism of this county that omitted the Marysville publications would do justice neither to the subject nor to the citizens of this county, whom it would apparently consign to ignorance and darkness for eighteen years, when the fact is, that they were as much of a news reading community and supported the papers as well as their neighbors across the line.

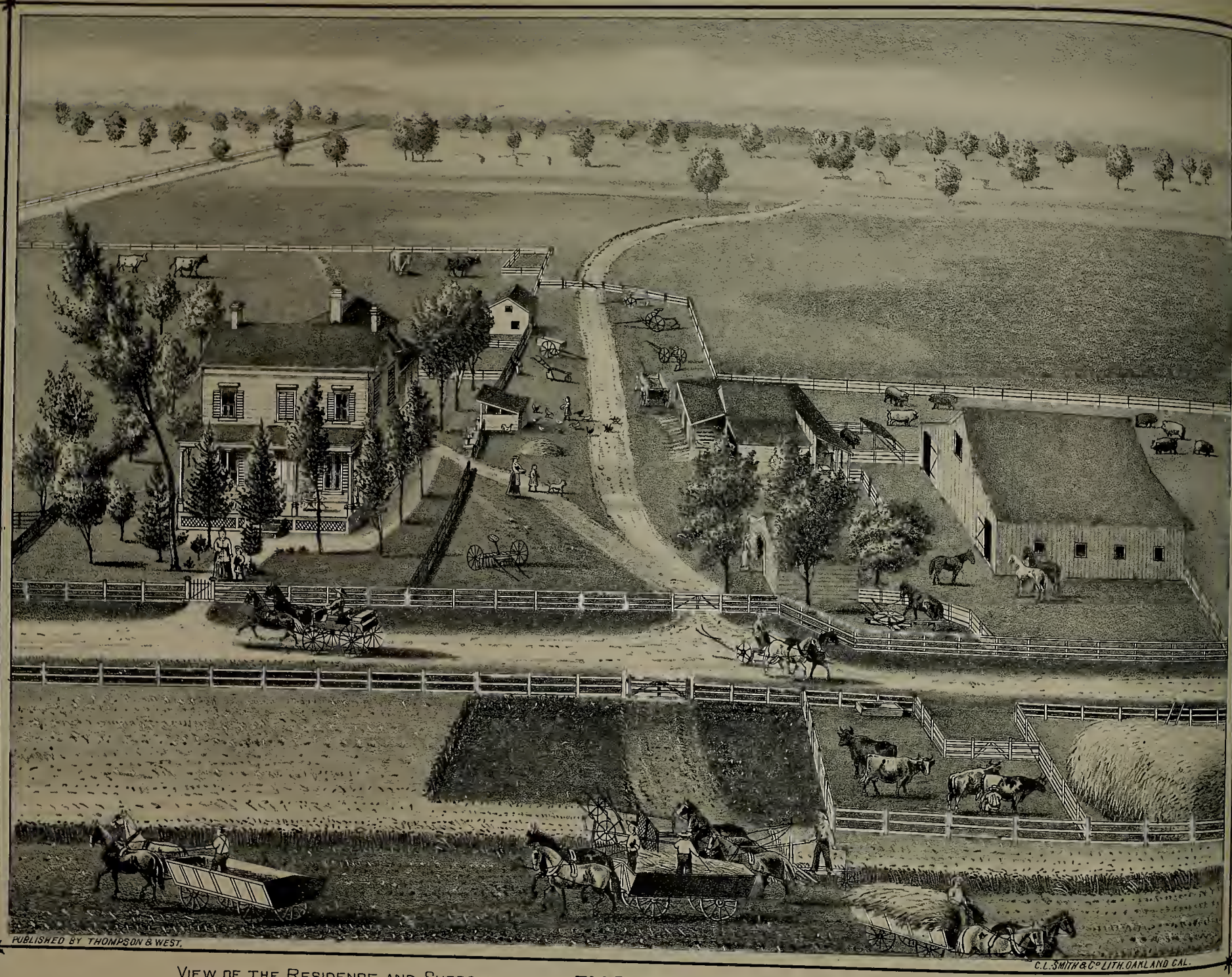
There are three things requisite to a complete newspaper: it should be ably edited, judiciously managed, and have a good field for circulation. Without combining these three requirements, a journal is almost as certain to fail as the sun to set. There have been, to be sure, cases where the want of editorial ability has been overcome by able management and absence of competition, but they are rare indeed. On the other hand, no matter how able and talented the editor may be, the lack of good management is a defect that is sure to prove fatal in the end.

Marysville has had at various times a number of journals advocating a variety of principles, most of which were unsuccessful, because of the lack of some or all of the cardinal requisites referred to. To the enthusiast about to enter upon the turbulent sea of journalism, the future looks bright and promising, but a few months later, when he find himself buried in bills for labor, material, and supplies, he begins to have a bare suspicion that he has mistaken his avocation, and gives up in despair; or, if he still retains confidence in his ability to conduct a newspaper, he embarks in another enterprise of the same nature, only to encounter the same disappointment and disaster again. Below is given a sketch of the various journals that have been published in Marysville, as complete as it was possible to make it. It will be observed that of the many newspapers initiated in the city, but one remains in successful publication at the present time.

MARYSVILLE HERALD.

The same enterprise was displayed in the establishment of a newspaper in Marysville that characterized the initiation of the various branches of trade and industry in the early days. Marysville was laid out in December, 1849, and Time had called but five months his own before Colonel R. H. Taylor, a San Francisco merchant of 1849, was so favorably impressed with the future before the new city, that he decided to establish a paper here. As soon as he could negotiate for a press and type, he put his ideas into form, and August 6, 1850, issued the first number of the *Marysville Herald*, the pioneer journal of the city. At first the paper appeared semi-weekly, but so successful was it, that in October the editor announced that he would in the future issue tri-weekly, only he should need "more advertisements to help fill up." It would seem that he received them, for the files of the paper in 1851 exhibit a plentiful supply of this newspaper "fillin." January 28, 1851, Stephen C. Massett, a talented young man from Sacramento, became interested with Colonel Taylor, and the paper was edited and published by Taylor & Massett. July 15, 1851, L. W. Ransom purchased a one-third interest, and the style of the firm was changed to Taylor, Massett & Co. The first copy of the *Herald* obtainable now is No. 120, dated July 22, 1851. On that date it was enlarged to a four-page, six-column sheet, and presented an extremely neat appearance. The advertising department was large, and its news columns contained interesting locals and information from all parts of the country. Its editorials were spicy, and showed considerable ability. At its inception the *Herald* was independent in politics, but soon fell into the Whig ranks, where it did good work for some time. The impossibility of procuring a sufficient quantity of white paper compelled the publishers to frequently print their issue upon brown paper, or, as the editor remarked, "do it up brown." A feature of the paper was a column of news and opinions printed in the French language. In addition to its regular issue, the *Herald* published a "steamer edition" a few days prior to the sailing of each steamer for the East. This contained the leading items of news and articles of interest that had appeared in the regular issue subsequent to the sailing of the last vessel. Great numbers of these were mailed by the citizens to friends at home. In October, 1851, Mr. Ransom sold his interest to D. J. Marrinner, and November 29, 1851, Mr. Massett sold to Colonel Taylor. Mr. Massett then entered the dramatic and lecture field. May 18, 1852, Colonel Taylor pur-

VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **W. M. WADSWORTH.** 1120 ACRES, SETTLED IN NOVEMBER, 1859, SITUATED 8½ MILES WEST OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO CALA.



VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE AND SURROUNDINGS OF **ELI DAVIS.** ON HIS RANCH OF 1080 ACRES, 9 MILES WEST OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.

chased Mr. Marriner's interest, and thus became again the sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Marriner returned to New York. Saturday, June 9, 1852, the *Herald* commenced the issue of a weekly edition, in connection with the regular issue. In the fall of 1852, W. W. Smith became part owner of the paper, under the firm name of Taylor & Co., but sold December 25, 1852, to James Allen, and the firm name was changed to Taylor & Allen. January 29, 1853, Mr. Allen purchased Colonel Taylor's interest; Mr. Taylor, however, remained as associate editor until March 29, when General Allen became sole editor and proprietor. Colonel Taylor went upon the stage, and soon afterwards entered the legal profession, of which he is still a member at Virginia City, Nevada. May 4, 1853, Judge O. P. Stidger, now of North San Juan, Nevada county, and Clarkson P. Hale became associated with General Allen, under the name of James Allen & Co., Mr. Allen occupying the editorial chair. August 8, 1853, the *Herald* was changed to an evening paper, issued daily, and called the *Daily Evening Herald*. Again, January 9, 1854, it was changed to a morning daily, and bore the name of the *Marysville Daily Herald*. L. W. Ransom purchased the *Herald* from James Allen & Co., February 16, 1854, retaining Mr. Allen as editor. In May of that year, the *Herald* and the *California Express* began to issue on alternate days, as tri-weeklies, the *Herald* coming out on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. It was called the *Tri-Weekly Herald*. From the year 1855 to January 1, 1858, at which latter date the paper was discontinued, the files are unobtainable. During that period, L. R. Lull obtained possession of the paper, and was the editor at the time of its demise. The politics of the paper underwent a change in name chiefly, and not in principles. It gravitated from Independent to Whig, then Know-Nothing, Republican, and Stars and Stripes. During the troubles in San Francisco in 1856, the *Herald* supported the action of the Vigilance Committee.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

For more than a year but one paper was issued in the city, and that of an independent cast, when a full-fledged Democratic paper—*The California Express*—appeared upon the scene. The first number was issued November 3, 1851, by George Giles and Co., and edited by Colonel Richard Rust. January 12, 1852, W. T. Giles & Co. became proprietors of the paper, Colonel Rust continuing in the editorial chair. July 26, 1852, J. McElroy and Andrew Brady purchased the paper, under the name of J. McElroy & Co., retaining Colonel Rust in his editorial capacity. June 22, 1854, Luther Laird, George W. Bloor, and M. D. Carr, became proprietors of the *Express*, with the firm name of L. Laird & Co. Colonel Rust still continued to wield the editorial shears and pen, assisted by George W. Bloor. Upon the death of Luther Laird in 1856, Lloyd Magruder became one of the proprietors of the paper. The same year M. D. Carr went East, and Stephen Addington, now of the *Colusa Sun*, purchased his interest in the *Express*, and became the assistant editor. July 26, 1857, Colonel Rust resigned the editorial chair to John R. Ridge. November 6, 1857, W. F. Hicks & Co., became proprietors of the paper, and John R. Ridge retained the editorial control. August 4, 1858, Mr. Ridge resigned his charge, and A. C. Russell succeed him, acting in that capacity until March 26, 1859, when the editorial duties were assumed by J. F. Linthicum. In 1861, the paper was issued by the Express Printing Company. The *California Express* was from the first, a warm exponent of pure, unadulterated States' Rights Democracy, and during the long civil war, was an earnest advocate of the "Lost Cause," and the right of the Southern States to secede from the Union. So distastful did its course become to the loyal citizens of Marysville, that it was several times threatened with destruction at their hands. The *Express* was ably edited, and had for contributors some of the most talented men on the coast. It was very successful and influential until it adopted its unfortunate policy of defense of the South. From this time it began to decline, and in 1866, was compelled to succumb. Like the *Herald* in the early days, the *Express* issued a "steamer edition" for circulation in the East. It also published a weekly in connection with its daily issue.

DAILY INQUIRER.

Although there was already one well-established Democratic paper in the field, yet J. DeMott & Co., commenced the issue of another, the *Daily Inquirer*, November 1, 1855. George C. Gorham wielded the editorial pen. The paper fell into the hands of Oscar O. Ball the next year, who published it until it ceased to exist, in December, 1857. Mr. Gorham was succeeded as editor by W. N. Walton, W. H Mantz, Mr. Buckelew and Mr. Coulp. During its existence of two years, the *Inquirer* was, politically, Democratic, Neutral, Know-Nothing and finally, Democratic again.

WEEKLY SPIRITUALIST.

The first number of the *Weekly Spiritualist* was issued in February, 1857, by L. W. Ransom, editor and publisher. It was an exponent of the school of Andrew Jackson Davis' Harmonial Philosophy, and met with such faint encouragement that its publication was discontinued the following May.

STAR OF THE PACIFIC.

In March, 1857, A. C. Edmonds commenced the publication of a weekly paper, called the *Star of the Pacific*, an organ of the Universalist denomination. The paper was removed to another field of labor, July 1, 1857.

MARYSVILLE DAILY NEWS.

The first issue of the *Marysville Daily News*, an Independent paper, made its appearance January 9, 1858. The publishers were A. S. Randall & Co., consisting of A. S. Randall, S. B. Christian, James Allen, J. F. Whitaker, Walter Boulware, and John O. Bentley. They purchased the *Herald* from L. R. Lull & Co., and the *Daily Inquirer* from Oscar O. Ball. The paper was placed under the editorial charge of James Allen. August 12, 1858, Mr. Allen sold his interest to John R. Ridge, and the paper was changed to the *Daily National Democrat*.

DAILY NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

John R. Ridge, having retired from the *California Express*, purchased an interest in the *Daily News*, and assumed the position of editor. The *News* had been an Independent paper, but now it was changed to an advocate of Douglas Democracy, and was issued August 12, 1858, as the *Daily National Democrat*. April 23, 1861, Mr. Ridge retired and George C. Gorham took editorial charge. Although Democratic, the paper was thoroughly Union in its sentiment, and as there was another Union paper published in the city, the *Appeal*, it was thought best to combine, and, consequently, in October, the *Democrat* was merged in the *Appeal*, which appeared as a Republican organ.

MARYSVILLE DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL.

The first number of the *Daily Appeal* appeared January 23, 1860, with H. B. Mighels as editor. It was issued by C. W. Bloor & Co., and was Independent in politics. B. P. Avery & Co. purchased the *Appeal*, June 5, 1860, and began issuing a thorough Republican paper, Mr. Avery managing the editorial department. It began at that time to issue a weekly, which practice it still maintains. October 29, 1861, the *Daily National Democrat* was combined with the *Appeal*, and the paper was enlarged to its present size. It was published by the Appeal Association, B. P. Avery, editor, and A. S. Randall, business manager. In 1862, C. D. Dawson, one of the present proprietors, purchased an interest in the paper. Mr. Avery relinquished the editorial duties in 1862, to A. S. Smith. In 1863, W. L. Cowan succeeded Mr. Randall as business manager. January 1, 1866, E. W. Whitney became manager, and was succeeded the following May by L. B. Ayer. April 26, 1870, A. S. Smith resigned the editorial chair to Frank W. Gross, and in September of the same year P. H. Warner became manager. November 28, 1871, H. S. Hoblitzell assumed the management of the paper, which he resigned

August 13, 1873, to H. W. Haskell. October 31, 1873, the *Appeal* came into the hands of the present proprietors, E. J. Lockwood and C. D. Dawson. Mr. Haskell remained manager until January 28, 1874, when Mr. Lockwood assumed that position, which he has since continued successfully to occupy. The mechanical department is under the careful supervision of Mr. Dawson. When Messrs. Lockwood and Dawson obtained the paper, A. S. Smith was again introduced to the editorial sanctum, where he has since remained, ably discharging the duties of that onerous position. For several years the *Appeal* has been without a competitor in the journalistic field of Marysville, and has been so successfully conducted, that it is the leading journal of Northern California. It appears daily, except Monday, with an issue of fifteen hundred. The weekly is published on Friday, and has a circulation of two thousand. The *Appeal* has always been a staunch Republican paper, only flying the track once, when it supported General Bidwell, Independent candidate for Governor in 1875.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Late in the year 1867, after the demise of the *Express*, William Cowan commenced the issue of a daily by the name of the *Evening Telegraph*. December 11, 1867, G. M. Hanson, editor of the *Sutter County Sentinel* brought his paper to this city, and combined it with the *Telegraph*, issuing and editing both papers. February 15, 1868, the publication of both was discontinued.

THE NORTH CALIFORNIAN.

A short time after the *Telegraph* gave up the ghost, a daily paper called the *North Californian* made its appearance, edited by James G. Eastman, and Thomas Waters. After a brief career of two or three weeks, this little fledgling peeped its last, and was seen no more.

MARYSVILLE DAILY STANDARD.

When A. S. Smith retired from the editorial rooms of the *Appeal*, he commenced the issue of an Independent daily, called the *Marysville Daily Standard*. The first few numbers, commencing May 16, 1870, were printed at the office of the *Weekly Sutter Banner*, while Mr. Smith was awaiting the arrival of his printing material. June 6, 1870, the *Standard* was enlarged from a six to a seven column paper. The *Standard* was edited with vigor and ability for three years, when the material was sold to the Appeal Association.

WEEKLY SUTTER BANNER.

Although both the weekly and daily editions of the Marysville papers were circulating freely in Sutter county, there still seemed to be an opening in the journalistic field for home enterprise. A desire to have a local newspaper, and one that could be the official organ of the county, was natural, and to satisfy this desire, the *Weekly Sutter Banner* was issued. The first number appeared April 8, 1867, and proclaimed itself to be "the first copy of the first newspaper ever published in the county." It was a four-page, six-column paper, and issued every Saturday at Yuba City, published and edited by J. B. Maxwell and J. A. Stewart. The first number proclaimed the fact that there was no hotel in the town. It was at first Independent in its character, but upon the appearance a few days later of *The Sentinel*, a Union paper, took strong grounds in favor of Democracy. After the disappearance of *The Sentinel*, it resumed its Independent character, which it has ever since maintained, leaning, however, towards the Democratic or Republican side, according to the predelictions of the various editors. J. A. Stewart & Co. became proprietors of the paper, September 21, 1867, and December 7, J. A. Stewart became sole editor and proprietor. From February 22, 1868, to April 2, 1870, the files are missing, but at the latter date, the proprietors appear to have been J. A. Stewart and H. W. Hulbert. In 1872, H. W. Hulbert and N. C. Haskell became the owners, and in 1873, Mr. Haskell purchased the entire property. It afterwards fell into the hands of H. W. Hulbert again, who sold it to H. C. Grover and J. A. Apperson, in March, 1875. In August, 1876, Mr. Grover bought out Apperson's interest, but in November sold out to the Banner Association, M. F. Honan, business manager. In the spring of 1877, Messrs. Glancy and Alberti purchased the *Banner*, and published it until the spring of 1878. Alberti & Jones then issued it until the next spring, when G. W. Alberti bought Mr. Glancy's interest, and has since been sole editor and proprietor. The *Banner*, as it appears at present, presents a fine typographical appearance, is well filled with select advertisements, local news, and editorials on general topics and subjects of local interest. It is published every Friday at the *Banner* office, in Yuba City.

SUTTER COUNTY SENTINEL.

Only a month after the first number of the *Banner* made its appearance, a rival came on to the field to contest with it for the palm of patronage. This was the *Sutter County Sentinel*, a Union paper, edited and published by George M. Hanson, an old and respected citizen of Yuba City. It was war to the knife between the rival journals until the following December, when Mr. Hanson carried his paper to Marysville, and combined it with the *Evening Telegraph*. Mr. Hanson was editor of both of these papers, the *Sentinel* still being printed for and circulated in Sutter county, although the work was done in Marysville. Both papers were discontinued in February, never to appear again.

CHAPTER XIX.

FLOODS.

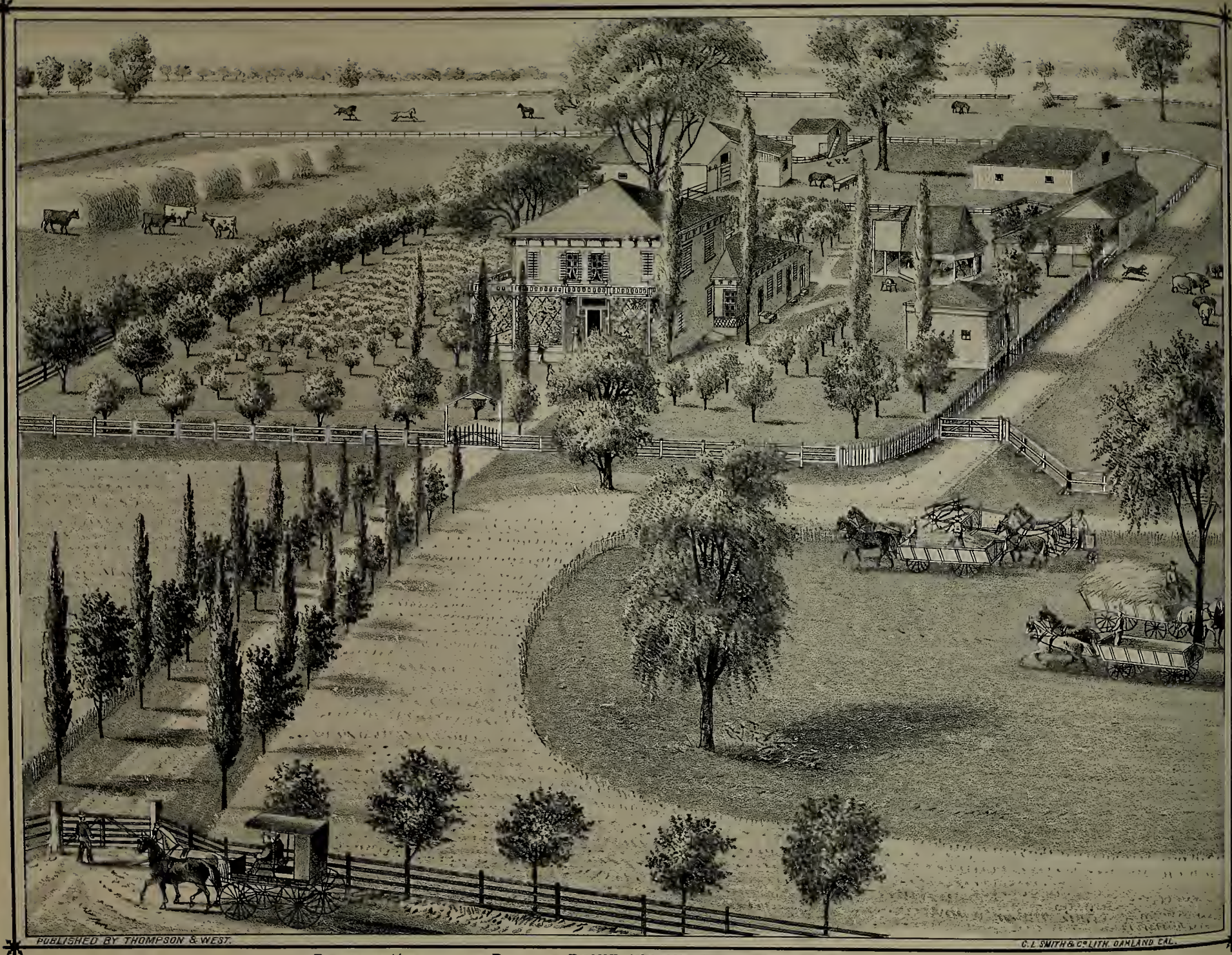
Indian Tradition of Early Flood—Flood of 1825-26—1846-47—1849-50—1851-52—March 25, 1853—Great Floods in 1861-62—Appearance of the County—Loss of Property—January 11, 1862—December 19, 1866—1870—Great Flood of January, 1875—The North Butte Channel—The Past Season.

The condition of the valley in the matter of floods, prior to its occupation by the white race, it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty. The Indians, however, have a tradition of a great flood sometime in the early part of the century, probably in 1805, which inundated the whole valley and in which a great many lives were lost, and many villages destroyed. It forms an era in their calendar from which they date events. Again in the winter of 1825-26 we hear of a flood, through Indian Peter. He used to say that the trapping party he was with was compelled to camp in the Buttes on account of high water, and that those hills were full of grizzlies, elk, antelope, and smaller game that had taken refuge there. The early settlers speak of floods in the winter of 1846-47, which did but little damage, simply because there was not much to be injured. The season of 1849-50 was also a wet one, and the streets of Marysville were for a time muddy and almost impassible, and the people of Yuba City rejoiced that their higher location left them comparatively dry and comfortable. The miners along the river were compelled to work in the creeks and ravines in the hills until the water subsided. There was but little property to be injured except mining dams, etc., and the loss was small in consequence.

In the winter of 1852-53, the country was more or less under water the whole season. The rains commenced early in November, 1852, and towards the latter part of the month the water was as high as it reached the season before. Again, a week or two later, the water rose six and a half inches higher than at first. The waters then subsided, but the last week in December was one of continued rain, and on the thirty-first the water began to rise rapidly. The rivers were both very high, and the water backed up, spreading all over the country. All the low and bottom lands were completely submerged by this flood, and as it was the first experience the new ranchers had enjoyed of this kind, they lost very heavily in stock, crops, etc. Communication from the towns with the outside world, and between the farmers, had to be maintained by boats. People were compelled to come to the towns in boats in order to obtain supplies, and trading to the mines was effectually blockaded for sometime.

E. B. Reed and Jefferson Halsey had a cabin on the river bank a few miles below Yuba City. Reed left it when the water began to rise, and proceeded to the house of Mr. McCullough further north, that being a higher point. At midnight he took a boat and rowed down the trail where the water was two feet deep, to rescue his partner.

VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **HENRY BEST.** 480 ACRES, 9 MILES
SOUTH WEST OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.



BIRDSEYE VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **DAVID WILKIE.** 480 ACRES, 11 MILES SOUTH OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

He found Halsey perched upon a pile of potatoes, and glad enough to get away.

The fourth and last flood of the season commenced to assert itself on Saturday, March 25, 1853, and on Tuesday the water reached a point eight inches higher than in January. Both the residents in the towns and the farmers had gained valuable and costly experience by the previous freshets, and though the water was higher, and a week passed from the time it commenced to rise until it finally subsided, yet there was not nearly so much damage done as would have been the case had that been the first flood. The farmers protected their property and removed stock, etc., to higher localities, and the merchants at the first warning moved their goods upon shelves, or into the second stories, so that when the water came, there was less for it to destroy. The country on all sides was under water. Yuba City was completely flooded; the only dry spot in town was the Indian rancharia on the bank of the river. Sutter's garden at Hock Farm was overflowed, and water stood on the lower floor of his house. The steamer Gov. Dana, coming up the stream on Tuesday, could proceed no farther than Hock Farm on account of the violence of the current, and was compelled to return to Sacramento. Considerable damage was done to crops that had been put in by the farmers, but beyond this the loss was small. By Saturday the waters had subsided sufficiently to permit the pack trains to leave for the mines.

The farmers below Yuba City took refuge on a knoll between the residence of P. L. Bunce and Yuba City, where they were held prisoners for two or three days. Halsey had a keg of wine that he did not want to lose, and so when Reed retreated, refused to go with him. When the water rose Halsey climbed on the cabin loft with his wine, and there he remained a close captive until it subsided. The water was five feet deep in the cabin and came within two feet of the prisoner. The wine and a few cooked victuals formed his sole sustenance. Some three hundred thousand feet of logs were lying in Feather river near the saw-mill on the bank opposite Yuba City; these were carried away by the flood and scattered all over the country.

Although, every few years the water rose pretty high and covered the low lands, there were no disastrous floods until December, 1861. Long and incessant rains ushered in the rainy season, and Saturday, December 7, 1861, the water commenced to rise rapidly in the river. The condition of the country is well described by the *Appeal*, December 10, 1861:—"Westward one vast water level stretched to Yuba City, "where a kindred inundation was raging, the entire town site being un- "der water. Beyond this to the foothills of the coast range there up- "peared to be no dry land. Northward the plains were cut up into "broad streams of running water, which were swiftly coursing towards "the great sheet of water stretching between the Yuba and Feather "rivers, up as far as the residence of Judge Bliss, unbroken except by "the upper stories of houses, trees and floating debris. Southward the "whole plain towards Eliza was one sheet of water, dotted with trees, "roofs of houses, floating animals and wrecks of property of every "description. Where Feather river sweeps past Eliza, stock of every "kind could be seen constantly passing down stream, some alive and "struggling and bellowing or squealing for life. Hare and rabbits "were destroyed by thousands." The people in the country had to leave everything and flee to high ground for safety; many who were too late for this, climbed trees and remained perched among their branches until rescued by friends. Nearly all the bridges on Yuba and Bear rivers were carried away, and drift timber and saw-logs came down the stream in great quantities, some of which were left in gorges thirty feet high when the water fell. The water-wheel in McDonald's mill on Bear river, near the wire bridge, was washed out and carried down stream to Johnson's crossing, a distance of five miles. A thick deposit of sand was left on the bottom lands when the waters retreated, varying in depth from one to six feet, doing an immense amount of damage. This was the first appearance in any quantity of that disastrous "alluvial soil" that has brought ruin and devastation to so much of this fair valley. Farm produce, such as pumpkins, squash, potatoes, corn, and hay, was destroyed in great quantities, as was also stock of all kinds.

The garden at Hock Farm was covered from two to four feet deep, and has suffered more and more every year, until a large portion of it is entirely destroyed. At David Abdill's place in Vernon there is a large Indian mound, covering four or five acres. Here the farmers and travelers that were in the vicinity took refuge. There were on the mound about fifty people and a great many cattle and horses, the number making it rather uncomfortable for the two or three weeks they were compelled to remain.

Again, a month later, the eleventh of January, 1862, the water raised six inches higher than before, but the warning of the previous flood had caused the merchants and farmers to move everything perishable beyond the reach of danger. The loss of stock this winter and the next summer was very great, and in Sutter county was estimated at three-fourths the entire number. The great loss here was that but few escaped except those able to reach the Buttes, and the cold weather nipped the grass, causing large numbers of the cattle to die from starvation.

The next visitation occurred December 19, 1866. Quite a severe storm raged for several days, and all the low land and some of the streets of Marysville were flooded. A great deal of levee, which was small and of comparatively recent construction, was washed away in various places.

The season of 1867–68 was a wet one and very destructive to property and levees. About one-fifth of the levee at Yuba City was washed away. In 1870, a large levee was built in Colusa county across the heads of the sloughs into which in seasons of high water the Sacramento river was accustomed to discharge some of its surplus water. The farmers along the river were afraid that the water, being thus penned in, would rise to an unprecedented height and overflow and ruin their land, and began to enclose their farms with small embankments. As was anticipated, although it was not a very wet season, and the water in other localities did not attain an unusual height, the water at this point rose higher than was ever known before, and lands between Meridian and Kirksville were overflowed that had never before been submerged, causing great damage. The Colusa levee broke in several places, giving an outlet to the water, and thus saved the farmers along the river from a serious disaster.

The flood which will live longest in the memory of the people is the great flood of January 19, 1875, and this chiefly because of the disaster that overtook Marysville. The water broke through the levees of that city, and took complete possession of it for three days, causing immense loss and suffering. Outside of that city the water did not assert itself as strongly as it had done several times before, but nevertheless the damage to property, stock and crops, was very great. The railroad embankments and the levees suffered considerably. The land enclosed between the Buttes and a ridge running midway between them and the Feather has always been subject to overflow by water from the Buttes. In 1875, the ranchers commenced constructing a channel from the North Butte to the tule land, to carry off the surplus water, and, although not yet completed, it affords great relief.

The spring of 1879 had also its full share of high water, a great deal of damage being done to the ranches on the low lands, and great expense and trouble were incurred in keeping the many levees in condition to resist the encroachments of the water.

The nearest point where a complete table of the rain-fall can be obtained is Sacramento, at which point the fall of rain varies but little from that in Sutter county. Appended are tables for Sacramento and San Francisco.

The following showes the fall during the winter of 1877–78:—

October	.50
November	1.68
December	1.55
January	9.47
February	5.32
March	3.53
April	1.30
May	.39

RAIN TABLE FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO.

SAN FRANCISCO—FROM THE RECORDS OF C. G. EWING.

Showing inches of rainfall and rainy days in each month.

MONTHS	1857–8		1858–9		'59–60		1860–1		1861–2		1862–3		1863–4		1864–5		1865–6		1866–7	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Sep.	...	...	...	...	0.03	1	.....	...	0.02	1	.....	...	0.08	1	0.01	1	0.24	2	.....	...
Oct.	0.93	3	2.71	1	0.01	1	0.91	12	.....	...	0.40	2	.....	...	0.13	3	0.26	4	.....	...
Nov	3.01	11	0.69	5	7.28	15	0.58	3	4.10	12	0.15	3	2.55	5	6.68	8	4.19	17	2.34	11
Dec.	4.14	8	6.14	11	1.57	6	6.16	21	9.54	16	2.35	9	1.80	8	8.91	18	0.58	8	13.55	15
Jan.	4.36	8	1.28	4	1.64	8	2.47	8	24.36	18	3.63	9	1.83	5	5.15	9	10.85	16	5.16	15
Feb.	1.83	8	6.32	10	4.60	7	3.72	8	7.53	10	3.19	10	.....	...	1.34	8	2.12	9	7.20	9
Mar	5.55	8	3.02	11	3.99	13	4.08	8	2.20	11	2.06	8	1.52	9	0.74	4	2.51	10	1.58	7
Apr	1.55	4	0.27	4	3.14	8	0.51	4	0.73	9	1.61	9	1.57	4	0.94	3	1.60	6	2.36	8
May	0.34	3	1.55	4	2.86	11	1.00	3	0.74	5	0.23	2	0.78	5	0.63	2	0.58	4	1.50	4
Jun.	0.05	1	...	...	0.09	2	0.08	2	0.05	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
July	0.05	2	.....	...	0.21	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Aug	0.16	2	0.02	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	0.21	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Tot'l	21.97	58	22.03	65	22.46	73	19.51	69	49.27	83	13.62	52	10.24	40	24.53	56	22.93	76	33.69	69

MONTHS	1867–8		1868–9		'69–70		1870–1		1871–2		1872–3		1873–4		1874–5		1875–6		1876–7	
Sep.	0.04	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	0.04	2	.....	...	0.04	2	.....	...	0.35	3
Oct.	0.20	1	0.15	2	2.88	5	0.08	1	0.60	1	0.17	2	0.79	3	2.85	10	0.15	2	2.63	6
Nov	3.41	6	1.18	4	1.23	5	0.63	9	2.47	9	2.53	4	1.11	4	6.05	11	5.60	16	0.27	2
Dec.	10.69	18	4.34	7	4.10	7	2.81	8	11.54	13	6.10	10	8.56	21	0.36	6	3.65	8	.....	...
Jan.	9.50	17	2.88	10	2.80	10	2.63	7	4.63	11	0.95	8	4.86	17	5.77	12	6.89	16	3.96	11
Feb.	6.13	9	6.04	13	4.65	11	3.27	10	5.92	17	4.99	19	2.26	10	0.22	2	3.74	8	1.24	7
Mar	6.30	12	3.41	11	1.90	9	1.09	9	1.68	10	0.66	6	3.37	16	1.16	8	3.97	11	0.93	5
Apr	2.31	9	2.61	5	1.35	4	1.80	5	1.14	5	0.36	3	0.88	9	0.08	2	1.09	7	0.28	4
May	0.03	2	0.44	1	0.21	3	0.26	3	0.01	1	.....	...	0.73	6	0.24	3	0.23	2	0.16	1
Jun.	0.22	3	0.30	2	.....	...	.....	...	0.19	4	0.03	1	0.13	3	1.23	4	0.03	1	.....	...
July	...	...	.....	...	0.04	2	.....	...	.....	...	0.02	1	.....	...	.....	...	0.03	1	0.02	1
Aug	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	0.05	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Tot'l	38.83	73	21.35	55	19.15	56	12.57	52	28.18	71	15.90	59	22.69	89	18.00	70	25.39	72	9.84	40

SACRAMENTO—PREPARED BY DR. T. M. LOGAN.

Arranged according to the seasons, showing the amount in inches of each month during twenty-eight years, and the annual amount of rain.

MONTHS	1849–50	1850–1	1851–2	1852–3	1853–4	1854–5	1855–6	1856–7	1857–8	1858–9	1859–60	1860–1	1861–2	1862–3
Sep.	0.25	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02	0.06	.....	.....
Oct.	1.50	.....	0.18	.....	.....	1.01	.....	0.19	0.65	3.01	.....	0.91	.....	0.35
Nov	2.25	.....	2.14	6.00	1.50	0.65	0.75	0.65	2.40	0.14	6.48	0.18	2.17	.....
Dec.	12.50	.....	7.07	13.41	1.54	1.15	2.00	2.39	6.63	4.32	1.83	4.28	8.63	2.32
Jan.	4.50	0.65	0.58	3.00	3.25	2.67	4.91	1.37	2.44	0.96	2.31	2.66	15.03	1.73
Feb.	0.50	0.35	0.12	2.00	8.50	3.46	0.69	4.80	2.46	3.90	0.93	2.92	4.26	2.75
Mar	10.00	1.88	6.40	7.00	3.25	4.20	1.40	0.67	2.87	1.63	5.11	3.32	2.80	2.36
Apr	4.25	1.14	0.19	3.50	1.50	4.32	2.13	.....	1.21	0.98	2.87	0.47	0.82	1.69
May	0.25	0.69	0.30	1.45	0.21	1.15	1.84	.....	0.20	1.03	2.49	0.59	1.80	0.35
Jun.	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.31	0.01	1.03	0.35	0.09	.....	0.01	0.13	0.01	.....
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.03	0.54	.....	.....	.....
Aug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tot'l	36.00	4.71	17.98	36.36	20.0	18.62	13.77	10.44	18.99	16.04	22.62	15.54	35.52	11.57

MONTHS	1863–4	1864–5	1865–6	1866–7	1867–8	1868–9	1869–70	1870–1	1871–2	1872–3	1873–4	1874–5	1875–6	1776–77
Sep.	.....	.....	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....
Oct.	.....	0.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.12	0.02	0.21	0.22	0.31	2.25	0.04	3.32
Nov	1.49	6.71	2.42	2.42	3.80	0.77	0.85	0.58	0.22	1.93	0.21	3.80	6.20	0.32
Dec.	1.81	7.86	0.36	9.51	12.85	2.61	1.96	0.97	10.99	5.38	10.00	0.44	5.52	.....
Jan.	1.07	4.77	7.69	3.44	6.03	4.79	1.37	2.07	4.04	1.23	5.20	8.70	4.79	2.77
Feb.	0.18	0.71	2.01	7.10	3.14	3.63	3.23	1.91	4.74	4.36	1.85	0.03	3.05	1.40
Mar	1.30	0.48	2.01	1.01	4.34	2.94	1.64	0.69	1.93	0.55	3.05	1.26	4.16	0.56
Apr	1.08	1.37	0.47	1.80	2.30	1.24	2.12	1.45	0.61	0.51	0.89	.....	1.09	0.18
May	0.74	0.46	2.25	.....	0.27	0.64	0.27	0.75	0.28	.....	0.37	0.04	0.19	0.64
Jun.	0.08	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.06	.....	0.20
July	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	0.21	.....
Aug	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02	.....
Tot'l	7.86	22.51	17.92	25.30	32.76	16.62	13.57	8.47	24.03	14.20	21.89	9.64	25.67	9.32

The general rainy season commences from the first to the latter part of November, and ends from the first to the middle of May. December 3, 1878, snow fell to the depth of one foot in the valley. Light snow had fallen in 1851, 1853, 1858, 1868, and some other years, but at no time as heavy as this.

CHAPTER XX.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Legislative Enactments Relating to Public Schools—Efforts of Professor John Swett—Noted Teachers from Yuba County—Rev. S. V. Blakeslee Opens the First School—Meetings of Citizens to Establish a Public School—The First Public School—The First School House—Number of School Children in 1857—Changes in the Schools—Erection of New Buildings—The Marysville High School—List of District School Trustees—Private Schools—College of Notre Dame—Knoxdale Institute.

The Constitutional Convention of 1849 made provisions for a public school system, and set apart the five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress to new States, to be appropriated for the support of these schools. Near the close of the first session of the Legislature, 1849–50, the Committee on Education reported that it was not advisable to pass a bill taxing the people for the support of the public schools, and this suggestion was carried out by the members of the Legislature. On the last day of the second session of the Legislature, 1850–51, a bill was passed concerning the common schools. The first "School Law" was exceedingly imperfect, and none of the lands set apart for the school support were sold under its provisions. John G. Marvin, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his first annual report to the third Legislature, on the fifth of January, 1852, among other suggestions, recommended the creation of the office of County Superintendent. He also reported the estimated number of children in each county and the number of schools in existence. Yuba county had one hundred and fifty children, and one school in Marysville of thirty scholars taught by Tyler Thatcher and his wife. Mr. Marvin roughly estimated the number of children in the State between four and eighteen years of age to be about six thousand. There was then no organized State school system, and nearly all the schools were private.

An improved bill was passed at the third session of the Legislature in 1852. This bill provided for the levying of a "State school tax of "five cents on each one hundred dollars of the taxable property of the "State." Three School Commissioners were to be elected from each district; counties and the Common Council of any incorporated towns could each levy a tax not to exceed three cents on each one hundred dollars. The fourth Legislature, in 1853, amended the existing school law, one measure being to make the County Assessors *ex-officio*

A VIEW ON THE "NIESEN PLACE" THE RESIDENCE OF MRS CATHARINE PHITZENREITER.
320 ACRES, 10 MILES WEST OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

RESIDENCE OF **A.M.McGREW,**

LIVE OAK, SUTTER CO. CAL.

BIRDS EYE VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **A. J. PERCY.** 12 MILES S.W. OF YUBA CITY. SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

County Superintendents. During the sixth session of the Legislature, in 1855, a bill introduced by Hon. D. E. Ashley was passed. The most important provisions were in regard to the election of County Superintendents, limit of taxation, and the election of City Boards of Education and City Superintendents. The Legislature of 1860 provided for the appointment by the County Superintendents of County Boards of Examination. The provision in regard to a State series of text books was also adopted at this session, but was repealed in 1861. An appropriation of thirty thousand dollars was made for building a State Reform School at Marysville.

The Senate Committee on Education in 1863 referred to State Superintendent John Swett the labor of revising and codifying the school laws. He performed the work in a very satisfactory manner, and much of the completeness of the present school law is due to his advanced ideas and knowledge, as embodied in this report. The session of 1865–6 passed an Act which, with but few changes, is the present school law. The services of Mr. Swett were again in this case called into requisition. Provisions were made for a State series of text-books, the establishment of graded schools, State and county taxation for schools, and the formation of City Boards of Examination. Mr. Swett in his Second Biennial Report, 1866–7, gives thirty-two points as a summary of the improvements effected by the revisions in 1863 and 1865. Few changes have been made by subsequent Legislatures.

At every session of the Legislature the matter of the disposal of the school lands was brought up, and changes were made, principally in the payment. The result was that the five hundred thousand acres realized only about six hundred thousand dollars, not one-half of their real value.

By the new Constitution radical changes are made, the school laws being changed so as to lose to a great degree that beneficial uniformity that experience and wise legislation had brought about. The management of the schools is given to the Boards of Supervisors in the various counties, the effect of which will be watched with anxiety by the friends of education.

The first school in the county was established by the citizens along Bear river in 1852. The people along both sides of the stream united in sustaining a school at Kempton's Crossing, at which point a bridge spanned the stream, rendering the place accessible to children from both sides. The same year a school was established on the Walker ranch, south of Yuba City. In 1853 a school was opened in Nicolaus, in a small house on Phil. E. Drescher's place. In the spring of 1854 a school was taught in Yuba City by C. E. Wilcoxon. The school at Vernon was established in 1857. Since this new districts have been gradually established and new school houses erected until there are now thirty-eight districts, maintaining forty-one schools.

For the first few years of its existence the population of the county consisted chiefly of single men or married men whose families had been left in the East, but settlers soon began to arrive with their families, and as soon as a few children made their appearance haste was made to provide them with educational advantages. The State Superintendent of Instruction reported to the Legislature in 1852 that there were but seventy-five children in Sutter county, while the report of O. G. Graves, County Superintendent of Schools, for the year 1879, shows that the county contains sixteen hundred and thirty-one children between the ages of five and seventeen years.

We subjoin tables showing the most interesting statistics of the schools for various periods, commencing with the first year in which a school was taught; also the most interesting features of the last report made by Mr. Graves, the County Superintendent:—

YEAR.	NO. OF CENSUS CHILDREN.	NO. ENROLLED.	NO. OF SCHOOLS	EXPENSES.
1852	62	2		
1854	78	4	23	$ 518 30
1857	276	6	158	
1862	768	13	365	2,479 50
1867	1,044	28	693	8,583 01
1871	1,217	35	1,208	19,849 11
1875	1,549	38	1,423	24,579 10
1879	1,631	41	1,316	

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The following list of School Trustees has been taken from the register in the office of Superintendent of School. It will be observed that in some districts only two Trustees are given, while in others but one. In some of these cases there are no more elected, while in others Trustees were chosen but their names had not been reported at the time the list was compiled. Upon the judicious and economical management of the Trustees depends, in a large measure, the success or failure of the school, and that this is realized by the people of Sutter county, is evidenced by the fact that they elect their most cultured and liberal citizens to this responsible position:—

AUBURN—Eben Fincld, Alex Donaldson, W. J. Roberts.
BARRY—O. M. Walton, Christian Schmidt, Joel Keck.
BEAR RIVER—Thos. Brewer, S. K. Wilson, I. W. Hutaker.
BROWN'S—V. H. Smith, W. H. Madden, Henry Sinening.
BRITTAN'S—J. Q. Lisle, N. P. Lisle, G. E. Brittan.
CENTRAL—T. B. Hall, S. E. Wilson, Michael Kerns.
CLAY—H. Luther.
COLUMBIA—Otis Clark.
EAGLE—H. Sankey, Amos T. Lines, James Jones.
FRANKLIN—Samuel Rice, J. C. Buchley, J. W. Moore.
GAITHER—Ed. Proper, Wm. O'Banion.
GRANT—Samuel Best, Geo. Carpenter.
HILL—J. T. Hill, W. J. Walters, W. T. Bliven.
JEFFERSON—Adin Kelsey, Joseph Clark.
ILLINOIS—Sifus Sutphin, Geo. R. Frye, D. G. Tilton.
KNIGHT'S—H. J. Bole, Philip Prather, Emmit Masters.
LEE—D. O. Mahoney, J. O. Harris.
LINCOLN—S. R. Fortner, J. T. Smith, J. F. Gray.
LIVE OAK—Wm. Sanders, John McAustin, Stephen Weigers.
MARCUM—A. L. Deane, L. D. Nash, A. L. Chandler.
MERIDIAN—A. H. Mitchell, J. G. Jones.
MURRAY—A. J. Percy, John Ury, James Murray.
NICOLAUS—Phil. E. Drescher, Claus Peters, J. H. Holmes.
NORTH BUTTE—H. S. Graves, G. Williams, M. V. Smith.
NOYES—R. K. Stevenson, A. S. Noyes, Francis Hamlin.
PRAIRIE—John Schlag, John Haugh.
ROME—D. S. Thayer, M. M. Darby, T. D. Kirk.
SALEM—J. Weis, Wm. McCune, Wm. Hitt.
SLOUGH—J. N. Decker, Mrs. C. Anson, J. H. Wood.
SUTTER—O. B. Green, Thos. Hart.
UNION—Chas. Newcomb, C. C. Mason, G. N. Smith.
VERNON—Julia Dayles, Wm. Harden, Roger Mahon.
WASHINGTON—Thos Dean, Wm. Wadsworth.
WEST BUTTE—W. W. Wilbur, G. W. Santee, Fred Tarkue.
WINSHIP—Chas. Latham, Joseph Girdner, J. A. Winship.
WILLOW POND—W. A. Cusley, Conrad Schuler, H. Schulty.
YUBA—S. J. Stabler, A. E. Clary, J. H. Craddock.

Report of County Superintendent of Schools, for the Year ending June 30, 1879.

NAME OF DISTRICT	CENSUS STATISTICS. Number of white children between five and seventeen years of age			Total number of persons, children between 5 and 17 years of age, including Negro and Indian	Number of children under 5 years of age	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who have attended only private schools at any time during the year	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who have attended public schools at any time during the school year	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age, who have not attended school at any time during the school year	SCHOOL STATISTICS. Number of schools in District	GRADE OF SCHOOLS. First	Second	Third	Total number Enrolled	Average number belonging	Average daily Attendance	Percentage of Attendance on average number belonging	CURRENT EXPENSES. To cash paid for Teachers' salaries	To cash paid for Rents, Repairs, Fuel, and Contingent Expenses	To cash paid for School Libraries	To cash paid for School Apparatus	To cash paid for Sites, Buildings, and School Furniture	Total Expenditures	Total Receipts from State and County School Fund during the year	SCHOOL PROPERTY. Location of School-house.	Valuation of Lots, School-houses and Furniture	Valuation of School Libraries	Valuation of School Apparatus	Total Valuation of School Property
	Boys	Girls	Total																								
Auburn	27	26	53	53	30	49	....	4	1	1	....	....	81	39	35	89	$ 751	$ 70	$ 38	$ 10	$ 34 45	$903 45	730 34	N. W. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 11 N., R. 4 E.	$ 1500	$ 100	$ 30	$ 1630
Barry	12	12	24	24	12	19	....	5	1	....	1	....	27	15	13	87	450	29 23	.....	58 72	.....	537 95	500 00	N. E. ¼ Sec. 33, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.	1300	45	40	1385
Bear River	11	9	20	20	9	11	....	6	1	....	1	....	13	8	7	85	450	115 82	30	.....	.....	595 82	500 00	S. E. ¼ Sec. 7, T. 13 N., R. 5 E.	450	125	25	600
Brown's	14	23	37	37	15	32	....	5	1	1	....	....	30	28	25	90	580	140	.....	39	.....	729 00	671 08	N. W. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 13 N., R. 4 E.	1200	125	55	1380
Brittan's	14	20	34	34	17	29	....	5	1	1	....	....	35	27	25	93	433 05	42 50	7 81	47 65	.....	531 01	500 00	N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, T. 15 N., R. 2 E.	600	65	50	715
Central	26	32	58	58	21	49	....	9	1	....	1	....	40	30	27	90	523 50	406 31	20	54 82	1542 52	2517 15	687 53	N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, T. 13 N., R. 3 E.	1800	60	60	1920
Clay	35	33	68	68	38	39	....	29	1	1	....	....	41	32	28	87	624	43 29	23 72	10	.....	701 00	500 00	S. E. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 17 N., R. 3 E.	1600	100	50	1750
Columbia	11	13	24	24	6	19	....	5	1	....	1	....	19	12	9	83	448 50	5	17 65	.....	.....	471 15	500 00	S. E. ¼ Sec. 35, T. 17 N., R. 2 E.	250	50	35	335
Eagle	11	13	24	25	11	22	....	3	1	....	1	....	28	22	20	93	400	12	.....	15	.....	427 00	500 00	S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 11 N., R. 4 E.	800	80	75	955
Fair View	12	12	24	24	4	21	....	3	1	1	....	....	27	18	16	88	171 04	16	.....	4 65	.....	197 69	300 00	N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, T. 12 N., R. 5 E.	800	78	75	953
Franklin	24	18	42	42	24	35	....	7	1	1	....	....	43	25	22	88	480	125 07	12 10	30	225 00	872 17	500 00	N. W. ¼ Sec. 35, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.	900	50	50	1000
Gaither	22	24	46	46	17	42	....	4	1	1	....	....	45	33	29	87	600	26 73	.....	.....	.....	626 73	674 37	N. W. ¼ Sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 3 E.	1400	140	72	1612
Grant	27	31	58	58	17	55	....	3	1	....	1	....	54	38	34	88	639 79	224 70	66	10	.....	940 49	700 69	N. W. ¼ Sec. 18, T. 14 N., R. 3 E.	1800	100	40	1940
Hall	14	13	24	24	3	19	....	5	1	....	1	....	16	14	13	92	450	22 50	.....	27 50	425 00	925 00	500 00	S. W. ¼ Sec. 7, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.	450	12	15	477
Jefferson	19	13	32	32	13	31	....	1	1	....	1	....	20	17	15	85	450	22 95	.....	.....	.....	482 95	500 00	N. W. ¼ Sec. 9, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.	500	45	40	585
Illinois	19	25	44	44	23	44	....	....	1	....	1	....	27	18	17	94	482 50	14 75	.....	19 75	.....	516 40	500 00	S. W. ¼ Sec. 16, T. 12 N., R. 4 E.	900	80	120	1100
Knight's	22	25	47	48	10	40	....	8	1	1	....	....	35	25	23	92	450	96 64	.....	48 57	.....	595 21	500 00	N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 11 N., R. 2 E.	350	90	30	470
Lee	11	15	26	26	10	21	....	5	1	1	....	....	23	12	9	75	421	92 75	10	21	.....	544 75	500 00	S. E. ¼ Sec. 22, T. 12 N., R. 3 E.	800	130	37	967
Lincoln	20	20	40	40	18	35	....	5	1	1	....	....	34	25	23	90	420	52 50	.....	15	.....	487 50	500 00	N. W. ¼ Sec. 33, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.	1200	160	45	1405
Live Oak	30	28	58	58	22	42	....	16	1	1	....	....	46	30	26	86	538 39	64 84	30	.....	.....	633 23	684 24	S. W. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 16 N., R. 3 E.	250	50	25	325
Marcum	18	14	32	32	20	30	....	2	1	1	....	....	29	18	15	83	455	19 25	.....	34 95	.....	509 20	500 00	N. E. ¼ Sec. 11, T. 12 N., R. 4 E.	1000	100	50	1150
Meridian	62	56	118	118	26	92	....	26	2	1	1	....	92	71	69	97	745	77 16	48 50	10	.....	880 66	845 45	N. E. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 15 N., R. 1 W.	3810	148	80	4038
Murray	8	14	22	22	3	17	1	4	1	....	1	....	18	14	13	95	455	17 55	.....	55	.....	527 60	500 00	S. E. ¼ Sec. 1, T. 13 N., R. 2 E.	1500	12	50	1562
Nicolaus	36	38	74	74	31	56	2	16	1	....	1	....	56	41	39	94	637 25	210 78	.....	44 40	.....	883 43	720 42	N. W. ¼ Sec. 7, T. 12 N., R. 4 E.	1800	220	50	2070
North Butte	38	29	67	67	32	54	....	13	1	1	....	....	54	44	40	91	498	298 82	19	33	418 50	1267 32	694 10	S. W. ¼ Sec. 30, T. 17 N., R. 2 E.	1500	120	60	1680
Noyes	5	12	17	17	5	17	....	....	1	....	1	....	16	8	7	86	420	3	.....	.....	13 50	436 50	500 00	S. E. ¼ Sec. 18, T. 16 N., R. 1 E.	450	40	35	525
Prairie	14	13	24	24	7	20	....	4	1	....	1	....	23	12	10	85	480	13 50	53 50	.....	.....	547 00	500 00	S. E. ¼ Sec. 10, T. 14 N., R. 2 E.	400	90	50	540
Rome	29	11	40	40	12	29	....	11	1	....	....	1	36	16	14	83	445 75	39 38	.....	.....	.....	485 13	500 00	N. W. ¼ Sec. 7, T. 12 N., R. 2 E.	400	75	20	495
Salem	12	13	25	25	17	18	....	7	1	....	1	....	23	15	13	83	520	40	.....	.....	.....	560 00	500 00	S. W. ¼ Sec. 12, T. 13 N., R. 1 E.	200	70	20	290
Slough	31	27	58	58	17	42	....	16	1	1	....	....	56	31	29	92	640	53 49	49 30	.....	.....	742 84	694 10	S. E. ¼ Sec. 15, T. 15 N., R. 1 E.	450	160	70	685
Sutter	7	11	18	18	8	16	....	2	1	1	....	....	18	12	10	84	450	19 57	.....	.....	.....	469 57	500 00	S. W. ¼ Sec. 22, T. 12 N., R. 2 E.	530	40	30	600
Union	12	9	21	21	11	14	....	7	1	....	1	....	19	12	11	90	485 40	26 38	35	15	.....	546 78	500 00	N. E. ¼ Sec. 35, T. 16 N., R. 2 E.	800	150	35	985
Vernon	11	11	22	26	14	17	....	9	1	....	1	....	20	15	13	86	447 50	41 05	.....	.....	.....	503 55	500 00	N. E. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 11 N., R. 3 E.	300	97	40	437
Washington	26	24	50	50	13	22	....	28	1	1	....	....	33	26	24	96	465 50	22 75	30	.....	.....	518 25	500 00	N. E. ¼ Sec. 28, T. 15 N., R. 2 E.	1200	170	70	1440
West Butte	15	13	28	28	11	24	....	4	1	1	....	....	35	27	25	91	540	4	10 50	.....	.....	554 50	500 00	S. W. ¼ Sec. 32, T. 16 N., R. 1 E.	400	20	85	505
Winship	23	19	42	42	16	41	....	1	1	1	....	....	32	22	19	87	420	125 65	.....	.....	.....	545 65	500 00	S. E. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 N., R. 1 E.	1200	3	60	1263
Willow Pond	12	6	18	18	14	15	....	3	1	....	1	....	18	11	10	91	480	29 86	24	.....	.....	533 86	500 00	S. E. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 13 N., R. 3 E.	200	70	30	300
Yuba	72	86	158	168	51	135	1	33	3	1	1	1	147	112	107	95	1650	443 22	47 93	.....	.....	2141 15	1565 88	S. E. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.	5500	175	650	6325
	804	811	1615	1631	631	1316	4	312	41	20	19	2	1418	977	874	89	$20003 17	$3079 99	$573 06	$603 46	$2658 97	$26918 65	$21968 20		$40490	$3445	$2459	$46394

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Number of first grade schools.....20
Number of second grade schools.....19
Number of third grade schools.....2
Number of Trustees appointed by County Superintendent.....6
Number of school-houses built of brick, stone, or adobe.....2
Number of school-houses built of wood.....36
Number of new school-houses erected.....1
Number of male teachers.....24
Number of female teachers.....17
Total number of teachers.....41
Average monthly wages paid to male teachers.....$78 19-24
Average monthly wages paid to female teachers.....$70 7-17
Number of teachers who are graduates of the California State Normal School.....1
Number of teachers who are graduates of any other State Normal School.....3
Number of teachers who hold life diplomas.....2
Number of teachers who hold State educational diplomas.....5

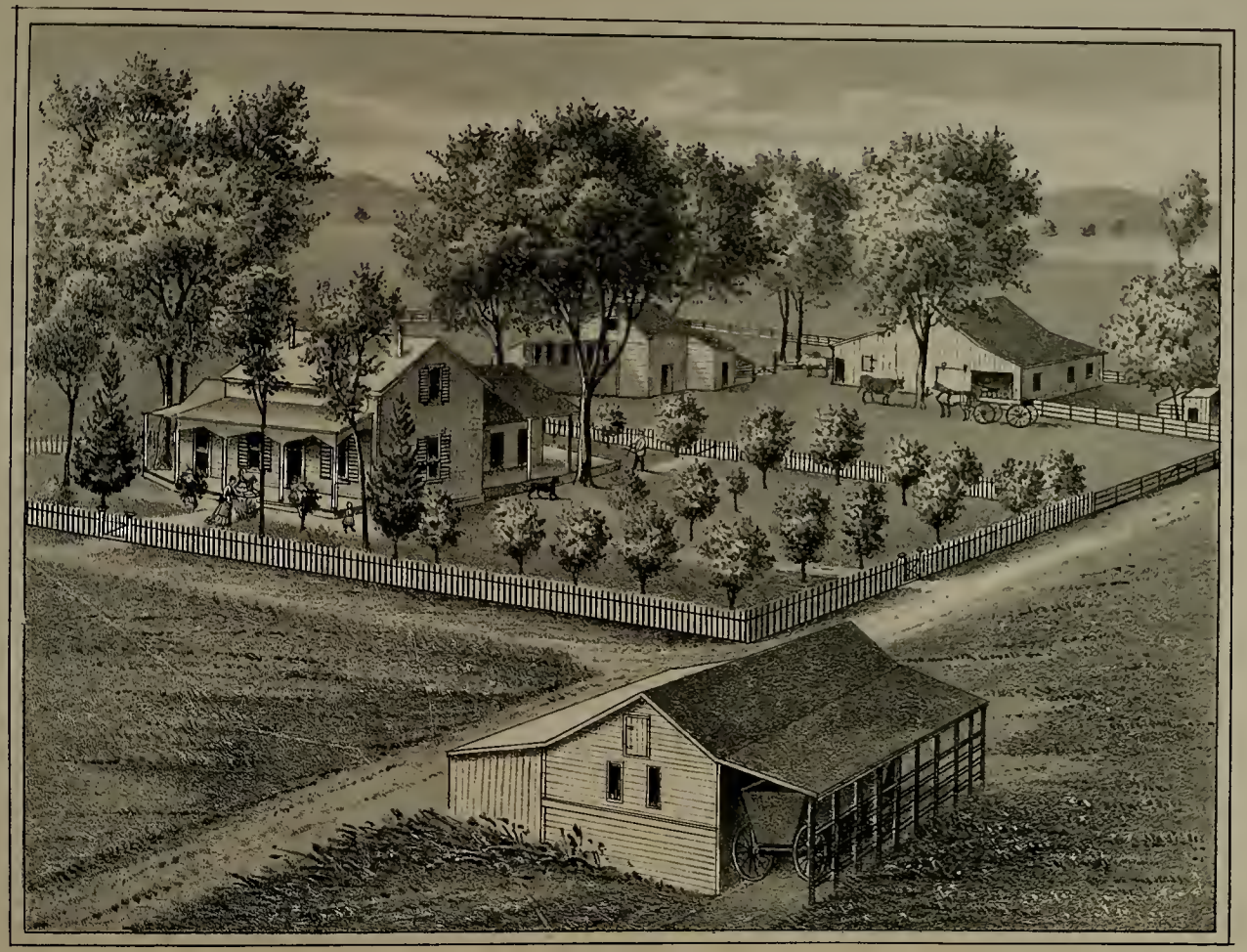
Number of teachers who hold State certificates—first grade.....13
Number of teachers who hold State certificates—second grade.....2
Number of teachers who hold State certificates—third grade.....—
Number of schools maintained less than six months.....—
Number of schools maintained more than six months and less than eight months.....13
Number of schools maintained eight months and over.....8
Number of schools for colored children.....—
Number of pupils attending schools for colored children.....—
Number of teachers who attend County Institutes.....41
Number of teachers who subscribe for some educational journal.....27
Number of students from your county in the State Normal School.....7
Salary of County Superintendent.....$766
Number of school visits made by County Superintendent.....42
Average time spent at each visit.....Half a day
Number of schools not visited during the school year, Four; impossible to reach them during winter.

Rate of county school tax levied October, 1878.....20 cents on the $100
County assessment roll of taxable property for 1878.....$4,110,176
Amount received from county tax.....$8,192.54
Amount received from poll tax.....$2,367.50
Number of certificates granted to male teachers.....9
Number of certificates granted to female teachers.....14
Number of certificates renewed.....11
Number of applicants rejected.....6
Cash drawn from unapportioned County Fund for County Institute.....$40
Cash drawn from unappropriated County Fund for Board of Examination.....$125
Cash drawn from unapportioned County Fund for postage, stationery, etc.....$47.25
Total expenditure from unappropriated County Fund.....$200
Have the State's series of text-books exclusively been used in the schools of your county? Yes.
Name of districts not entitled to State or county apportionment; reason for withholding it.....None

View on the Ranch of **Jackson Simpson.** 788 Acres, 6 Miles South-
West of Yuba City, Sutter Co. Cal.

VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **JACKSON SIMPSON.** 786 ACRES, 6 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF YUBA CITY. SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.



VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **J.W. HUMPHREYS**, 2100 ACRES, 13 MILES SOUTH OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

CHAPTER XXI.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Legislation—Cause of Its Location near Marysville—The Buildings—Superintendents—Inmates—Benefits—Breaking Up of the Institution—Disposal of Inmates.

This locality has only once been in possession of one of the public institutions of the State. Although one of the most prominent and populous regions in the State, it had been utterly neglected in the allotment of State patronage, and to appease the indignation of the citizens, it was decided to locate the State Reform School in this vicinity. In the formation of the first Constitution it is said that an effort was made to engraft a provision for the establishment of a system of manual labor schools, receiving support from the State. This was not accomplished, but as families began to flock in, and children became more than mere curiosities, the necessity was felt for the existence of some institution in which to place the wayward and criminal youths, not in direct contact with those older and more hardened.

The effort was renewed, but this time the appeal was made to the Legislature. Governor Weller, in his annual message of January, 1859, gave the subject his recommendation. Again, in the following year, he strongly urged an appropriation for the speedy erection of suitable buildings for a State Reform School. On the fourteenth of April, 1859, an Act entitled "An Act for the establishment of a "State Reform School," became a law, and under its provisions, Governor Weller appointed Hon. Wm. T. Barbour, M. F. Butler, and N. A. H. Ball as Commissioners to select a proper site, and to obtain by gift, or location upon lands belonging to the State, a tract suitable for the school.

Many places contended for the honor of the location, but Marysville, which had heretofore been so sadly neglected, had the preference. The Common Council, at a meeting held November 7, 1859, appointed a committee—Aldermen Mann, Covilland and Fowler—who in conjunction with the Citizens' Committee—Messrs. Peter Decker and Francis L. Ambe—were to attend to the interests of Marysville in the matter. In December, 1859, the State Commissioners reported that they had selected a site for the school, the spot chosen being one hundred acres of land on Feather river, about five miles north of Marysville, and owned by Charles Covilland. This land had been surveyed and purchased by the city of Marysville, and conveyed to the State by a deed executed December 6, 1859. The next Legislature passed an Act, approved April 18, 1860, "for the "erection of a building for a State Reform School, and for the regula- "tion of the same." Hon. Wm. H. Parks, joint Senator for Sutter and Yuba counties, framed, introduced and secured the passage of both of these bills. At the same session, Messrs. John Lowery, Nelson Wescoatt, and H. S. Foushee were elected a Board of Trustees, and $30,000 were appropriated for the erection of buildings.

John A. Steele, the architect of the structure, was the lowest bidder, and completed as much of the work as could be done with the meager appropriation. The dimensions of the building were 218 feet in length, and an average width of fifty-two feet. There were three stories and a basement, and the building was partly enclosed by a high brick wall. The Legislature of 1861 made a further appropriation of $25,000, which served to make the interior arrangements more complete and finished. During the erection of the building Mr. Foushee died, and John C. Pelton was appointed to fill the vacancy. He resigned shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by John C. Fall. The dedicatory exercises were held December 2, 1861, and consisted of addresses by John Lowery, President of the Board of Trustees, and Hon. Jesse O. Goodwin. The Superintendents were:—J. C. Pelton, who served for twenty months; Geo. C. Gorham, for two years; J. C. Sargent, for fifteen months; and H. S. Hobblitzell. The latter had been a teacher in the school, and was elected Superintendent in February, 1865. He served for a little over three years, and until the breaking up of the institution in May, 1868. The Trustees during the last years of the existence of the school were Messrs. Wm. Hawley, Wm. H. Parks and Charles M. Gorham. The only inmates were boys: one girl was sent from Sacramento, but there being no suitable accommodations a place was found for her with a family in Marysville. The school started with few pupils, but the number gradually increased. On the first of December, 1863, there were twenty-two inmates, and in November, 1865, the number was forty-seven. The largest roll at any one time was fifty-four. There were two classes of inmates—those confined for criminal offences, and those placed there by parents or guardians for reformation.

The employes were a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent (a practical farmer), matron, cook, and laundress. During a portion of the time, a teacher was employed. Boys were detailed by the Superintendent to assist in the duties and labor of the farm, kitchen, laundry, etc. Religious services were conducted by the pastors of Marysville and visiting clergymen. The inmates were mostly from the northern counties. Although the maximum limit in age was sixteen, sometimes, through perjury or error, youths were committed whose years exceeded the designated number. Many were placed in the school under "alter- "native sentences," that is, if found too troublesome or insubordinate, they were sent to the State Prison to serve out the remainder of their term. The benefits of the institution were not deemed commensurate with the outlay, and great obstacles were met in obtaining appropriations from the Legislature. It is claimed that the breaking up of the school was effected through the influence of the managers of the San Francisco Industrial School. One argument used was that the location was unhealthy, but this was false, as proven by the limited physician's fees and absence of deaths among the inmates during the entire existence. Dr. Eli Teegarden, who had received the contract, removed forty-seven boys during May, 1868, to the Industrial School in San Francisco. Superintendent Hobblitzell secured for five or six of the better behaved youths, homes among the farmers in the neighborhood. The land and buildings were, by an act of the Legislature, donated to the city of Marysville, and subsequently sold for six thousand dollars to James Strain, the owner of the adjoining land. The improvements were torn down, and from the sale of bricks and material, more than the cost of the entire property was realized. After the removal of the boys, the premises were abandoned and thieves entered, carrying off many valuable articles. After much delay, the furniture, library and other property were conveyed to Marysville, and sold at auction, realizing the nominal sum of two hundred dollars. Superintendent Hobblitzell, during his term of office, issued some valuable detailed reports of the condition and progress of the school, and during his superintendency, was greatly aided by the voluntary assistance of his wife, in giving moral and religious training to the youths consigned to his keeping.

CHAPTER XXII.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Difficulties—Boundaries—Auburn—Barry—Bear River—Brown—Britton—Central—Clay—Columbia—Eagle—Fairview—Franklin—Gaither—Grant—Hill—Jefferson—Illinois—Illinois—Knight—Lee—Lincoln—Live Oak—Marcum—Meridian—Murray—Nicolaus—North Butte—Noyes—Prairie—Rouse—Salem—Slough—Sutter—Union—Vernon—Washington—West Butte—Winship—Willow Pond—Yuba.

The method pursued by the Board of Supervisors in establishing new school districts, or changing the boundaries of oldones, is such, that it is almost impossible to tell from the records the exact boundaries of any district. When a new district is formed the boundaries are defined, but the new boundary lines of the old districts from which the new one is carved out are not designated, and the consequence is, that the only way to arrive at the correct boundaries of any district is to go through all the records of the Board and mark the boundaries on a map, following out all the changes as they were made. A map of this kind has been kept for several years, in the office of the Superintendent of Schools, and the following boundaries are, as thereon marked, and are presumedly correct.

AUBURN.

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 24, township 12 north, range 4 east; thence west one mile; thence south to the north-

east corner of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 26; thence west to the center of the southwest quarter of section 26; thence north to the north line of section 26; thence west to the northwest corner of section 26; thence south one mile; thence west one mile; thence south one half mile; thence west one mile; thence south one half mile; thence west one and one half miles; thence south one mile; thence east one mile; thence south one and one-half miles; thence east four and one half miles to Placer county line; thence north on county line to the place of beginning.

BARRY.

Commencing on Feather river where the line between townships 14 and 15 north, range 3 east, intersects said stream; thence west to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 3, township 14 north, range 3 east; thence south to the northeast corner of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 3; thence west two miles; thence south to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 20; thence east one mile; thence south one mile; thence east to Feather river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

BEAR RIVER.

Commencing on Bear river, on the line between Sutter and Placer counties; thence south on said line to the south corner of section 16, township 13 north, range 5 east; thence west one-half mile; thence south one mile; thence west three and one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north to Bear river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

BROWN'S.

Commencing where the line between sections 14 and 15, township 13 north, range 4 east, intersects Bear river; thence south to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 22; thence east one mile; thence south two and one half miles; thence west two miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west to Bear river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

BRITTAN'S.

Commencing at the northwest corner of section 24, township 16 north, range 1 east; thence east one mile; thence south one and one-half miles; thence east one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence east one half mile; thence south one mile; thence east two and one-half miles; thence south one mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south two miles; thence west five miles; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence north four and one-half miles to the place of beginning.

CENTRAL.

Commencing on Feather river where it is intersected by the north line of section 26, township 14 north, range 3 east; thence west on said line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 28; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south two and one-half miles; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south two and one-half miles; thence east three and one-half miles; thence south one-quarter of a mile; thence east to Feather river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

COLUMBIA.

Commencing where the line between ranges 2 and 3 east, intersects the line between Sutter and Butte counties; thence west on county line to the northeast corner of section 28, township 17 north, range 2 east; thence south four miles; thence east two and one-fourth miles; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east to the line betwen ranges 2 and 3 east; thence north to the place of beginning.

CLAY.

Commencing where the line between Butte and Sutter counties intersects Feather river; thence west on said line to the northwest corner of section 30, township 17 north, range 3 east; thence south four miles; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence east to Feather river; thence up said stream to the place of beginning.

EAGLE.

Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 13, township 11 north, range 4 east, on the line between Placer and Sutter counties; thence west four and one-half miles; thence south to the second standard line; thence west to the line between sections 4 and 5, township 10 north, range 4 east; thence south to the line between Sacramento and Sutter counties; thence east and north on the line between Sutter and Sacramento and Sutter and Placer counties to the place of beginning.

FAIRVIEW.

This district lies two-thirds in Sutter and one-third in Placer county. The boundaries of that portion situated in Sutter county are as follows:—Commencing at the southeast corner of section 16, township 13 north, range 5 east; thence west one-half mile; thence south one mile; thence west three and one-half miles; thence south two miles; thence east four miles to the line between Sutter and Placer counties; thence north to the place of beginning.

FRANKLIN.

Commencing at the center of section 14, township 15 north, range 2 east; thence south three and one-half miles; thence east one and one-half miles, thence north one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west two miles; thence south one fourth mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-half mile to the place of beginning.

GAITHER.

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 27, township 14 north, range 2 east; thence south two miles; thence east two and one-half miles; thence south one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north two and one-half miles; thence east one-half mile; thence north one and one-half miles; thence west one and one half miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west two miles to the place of beginning.

GRANT.

Commencing at the southwest corner of section 24, township 14 north, range 2 east; thence east one mile; thence north one half mile; thence east one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north two and one-half miles; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one and one-half miles; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence south one and one-half miles to the place of beginning.

HILL.

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 17, township 15 north, range 3 east; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north to the third standard line; thence west to the line dividing section 31, township 16 north, range 3 east, into east and west halves; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one mile; thence south on section lines to the northwest corner of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 15 north, range 2 east; thence east one-half mile; thence north to the middle of section 13; thence east to the place of beginning.

VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **GEO. E. BRITTAN,** 9 MILES NORTH WEST OF
YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **CHARLES NEWKOM.** EAST BUTTE, SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

ILLINOIS.

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 23, township 12 north, range 4 east; thence west one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north two miles; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one and one-fourth miles; thence west one-half mile; thence south three-fourths of one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south three and one-half miles; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south three-fourths of one mile; thence east three-fourths of one mile; thence north one and three-fourths miles to the place of beginning.

JEFFERSON.

Commencing where the line between sections 11 and 14, township 15 north, range 3 east, intersects Feather river; thence west to the line that divides section 10 into east and west halves; thence south one mile; thence west one and one-half miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thenbe east one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north to the third standard line; thence west to the line that divides section 31, township 16 north, range 3 east, into east and west halves; thence north one mile; thence east one half mile; thence south one mile; thence east to Feather river; thence down said river to the place of heginning.

KNIGHT'S.

Commencing where the line between townships 11 and 12 north, range 2 east, intersects Sacramento river; thence east to Feather river; thence down Feather river to its junction with Sacramento river; thence up Sacramento river to the place of heginning.

LEE.

Commencing at the northwest corner of section 20, township 12 north, range 3 east; thence east to Feather river; thence up said river to the line between the land of E. W. Lee and C. Peters on the east bank; thence easterly on said line to the northwest corner of section 24, township 12 north, range 3 east; thence east one mile; thence south three-fourths of one mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south three and one-fourth miles; thence west to Feather river; thence up said river to where it intersects the line between townships 11 and 12 north, range 3 east; thence west to the southwest corner of section 32, township 12 north, range 3 east; thence north to the place of heginning.

LINCOLN.

Commencing where the line between townsnips 14 and 15 north, range 3 east, intersects Feather river; thence west to the line that divides section 3, township 14 north, range 3 east, into east and west halves; thence sonth three-fonrths of one mile; thence west two miles; thence north to the center of section 5, same township; thence west one-half mile; thence north one and one-half miles; thence east one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one and three-fourths miles; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south one mile; thence east one-half mile; thence sonth one-half mile; thence east to Feather river; thence down said river to the place of heginning.

LIVE OAK.

Commencing where the third standard line intersects Feather river; thence west to the southwest corner of section 32, township 16 north, range 3 east; thence north one and one-half miles; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one and one-half miles; thence north one mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north three-fourths of one mile; thence east three-fourths of one mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence east to Feather river; thence down said river to the place of heginning.

MARCUM.

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 1, township 12 north, range 4 east; thence west three miles; thence south three miles; thence east to the line between Sutter and Placer counties; thence north to the place of heginning.

MERIDIAN.

Commencing where the line between townships 14 and 15 north, range 1 east, intersects Sacramento river; thence east to the line that divides section 32, township 15 north, range 1 east, into east and west halves; thence north three miles; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence north to Butte creek slough; thence down said slough to Sacramento river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

MURRAY.

Commencing at the southwest corner of section 34, township 13 north, range 2 east; thence east four miles; thence north four and one-half miles; thence east one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west three and one-half miles; thence south six miles to the place of beginning.

NICOLAUS.

Commencing where the line that divides section 31, township 13 north, range 4 east, into north and south halves, intersects Bear river; thence east to the west line of section 33, same township; thence south one and three-fourths miles; thence west one-half mile; thence south three-fourths of one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one and one-fourth miles; thence west one-half mile; thence north three-fourths of one mile; thence west to the northwest corner of section 24, township 12 north, range 3 east; thence westerly on the line between the land of E. W. Lee and C. Peters, to Feather river; thence up said river to the mouth of Bear river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

NORTH BUTTE.

Commencing on Butte creek on the line between Sutter and Butte counties; thence east to the northeast corner of section 28, township 17 north, range 2 east; thence south four miles; thence west one and one-half miles; thence south one mile; thence west two and one-half miles; thence north one mile; thence west three and one-half miles; thence north one mile; thence west to Butte creek; thence up said creek to the place of beginning.

NOYES.

Commencing on Butte creek where the line between sections 2 and 11 township 16 north, range 1 west, intersects said creek; thence east to the line that divides section 5, township 16 north, range 1 east, into east and west halves; thence south one mile; thence east three and one-half miles; thence south three miles; thence west to Butte creek; thence up said creek to the place of heginning.

PRAIRIE.

Commencing at the south-west corner of section 32, township 14 north, range 2 east; thence east three miles; thence north two miles; thence east one mile; thence north one and one-half miles; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one and one-half miles; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one and one-half miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west one and one-half miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence south to the place of beginning.

ROME.

Commencing where the line between sections 14 and 23, township 13 north, range 1 east, intersects Sacramento river; thence east to the south-east corner of section 16, township 13 north, range 2 east; thence south three miles; thence east two miles; thence south three miles; thence west five miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west to Sacramento river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

SALEM.

Commencing where the line between sections 14 and 23, township 13 north, range 1 east, intersects Sacramento river; thence east to the south-east corner of section 16, township 13 north, range 2 east; thence north three miles; thence west three miles; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west to Sacramento river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

SLOUGH.

Commencing where the line between sections 35 and 36, township 16 north, range 1 west, intersects Butte creek slough; thence down said slough to where it is intersected by the line between sections 7 and 8, township 15 north, range 1 east, thence east three and one-half miles; thence south three and one-half miles; thence west three miles; thence north two miles; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one mile: thence north to the place of beginning.

SUTTER.

Commencing where the line between townships 11 and 12 north, range 2 east, intersects Sacramento river; thence east to the south-east corner of section 31, township 12 north, range 3 east; thence north six miles; thence west two miles; thence south three miles; thence west five miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west to the Sacramento river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

UNION.

Commencing at the northwest corner of section 19, township 16 north, range 2 east; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one mile; thence east three and three-fourths miles; thence south one mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence south one mile; thence east one and one-half miles; thence south one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south three-fourths of one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one mile; thence south on section lines to the northeast corner of the south-east quarter of section 2, township 15 north, range 2 east; thence west one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north to the third standard line; thence west two and one-half miles; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one and one-half miles to the place of beginning.

VERNON.

Commencing where the line between sections 3 and 10, in township 11 north, range 3 east, intersects Feather river; thence east to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 11 north, range 4 east; thence south to the second standard line; thence west to the line between sections 4 and 5, township 10 north, range 4 east; thence south to the line between Sutter and Sacramento counties; thence west to the Sacramento river; thence up said river to its junction with Feather river; thence up Feather river to the place of beginning.

WASHINGTON.

Commencing at the southeast corner of section 5, township 14 north, range 2 east; thence north one-half mile; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north three and one-half miles; thence west four and one-half miles, thence north one mile; thence west one and one-half miles; thence south five and one-half mile; thence east to the place of beginning.

WEST BUTTE.

Commencing where the line between sections 30 and 31, township 16 north, range 1 east, intersects Butte creek; thence west on said line to the northeast corner of section 35, same township; thence south on section lines to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 11, township 15 north, range 1 east; thence east to Butte creek slough; thence up said slough to Butte creek; thence up said creek to the place of beginning.

WINSHIP.

Commencing where the line between townships 14 and 15 north, range 1 east, intersects Sacramento river; thence east to the north-east corner of the northwest quarter of section 5, township 14 north, range 1 east; thence north one mile; thence east three miles; thence south two miles; thence east two and one-half miles; thence south five miles; thence west one mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west to Sacramento river; thence up said stream to the place of beginning.

WILLOW POND.

Commencing where the line between sections 14 and 23, township 12 north, range 3 east, intersects Feather river; thence west to the southwest corner of section 17, same township; thence north five and one-half miles; thence east three and one-half miles; thence south one-quarter of one mile; thence east to Feather river; thence down said stream to the place of beginning.

YUBA.

Commencing where the line between sections 26 and 35, township 15 north, range 3 east, intersects Feather river; thence west to the southwest corner of section 26, same township; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west three-fourths of one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one mile; thence east to Sacramento river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NAVIGATION.

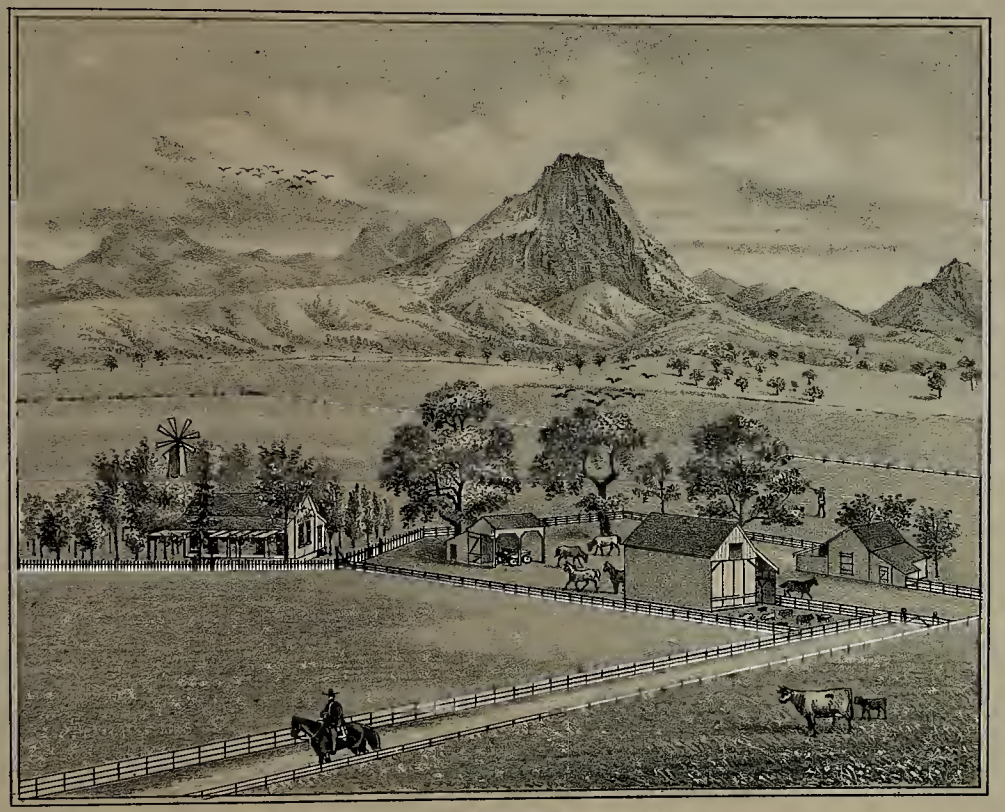
Primitive Vessels—Difficulties attending Early Navigation—Vernon supposed to be the Head of Navigation—The Linda and Lawrence—Advent of the Governor Dana—Efforts of Yuba City—Steam Navigation Suspended for Three Months in 1850—The Marysville—The Miser—The Confidence—The Wilson G. Hunt—The Removal of the Snags in Feather River—Other Steamers on the Rivers—A Sloop built on Feather River near Yuba City—California Steam Navigation Company—Citizens' Steam Navigation Company—The Sharp Rivalry—Compromise—Destruction of the Belle—The Present Line of Steamers—Sacramento River.

Previous to the year 1849, the navigation of the rivers above Sacramento City was confined to the voyages of canoes, whale boats and small sail boats. These were used by the settlers to facilitate their journeys from one settlement to another, and to transport the supplies from the depots nearer the metropolis. Illustrative of the difficulties attending early navigation and transportation, the following may be mentioned. In 1848, a man living in this vicinity, by the aid of an Indian, felled a sycamore tree and with axes fashioned it into the form of a canoe. In this frail and clumsy vessel he made the voyage to San Francisco, taking with him a barrel of corn-beef, a present from Michael Nye to his brother-in-law, William Foster.

Cordua started a trading post at his ranch and brought goods from San Francisco in a boat. The following advertisement appeared in the *Californian*, April 19, 1848:—

"NEW MECKLENBURG AND SAN FRANCISCO PACKET.

"For the transportation of freight and the accommodation of the



RANCH OF **WM. MANUEL.** SUTTER CO.
CAL.

LITH. BY THOMPSON & WEST.

VIEW ON THE RANCH OF **J.T.C. DE WITT.** IN SOUTH BUTTE PASS,
11 MILES NORTH WEST OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST

"traveling community, I will run monthly a safe and commodious "launch from this place to San Francisco, touching at Nicolaus Al- "geier's, the Embarcadero of Bear Creek, Mr. Hardy's, mouth of "Feather River, Sutterville, Brazoria, Montezuma and Benicia City; "and in connection with the above, a horse wagon will run regularly "between this place and Mr. Daniel Silles', in the upper valley of the "Sacramento.

"T. CORDUA.

"New Mecklenburg, Sacramento Valley, April, 1848."

The winter of 1848–9 was dry and during the first part of the season the water in the Feather river was extremely low. Vernon, in Sutter county, at the junction of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, was then supposed to be the head of navigation, and it was at this point that most of the supplies for the northern mines were unloaded from the sailing vessels. After the location of the town in April, 1849, it is said that several ships from eastern ports discharged their cargoes of freight at the landing. As yet the steamers had not visited the incipient cities on the Feather and Yuba, the carrying trade being confined to sailing vessels. About the first of July, 1849, the river was so low that they grounded on "Russian Crossing," a shoal about fifteen miles below Vernon. In the summer of 1849, Nicolaus Allgeier had a launch which he employed in transporting goods from San Francisco to supply his store at Nicolaus. It registered about fifteen tons and was propelled by oars and wind; an old sailor, Jacob Walldorff, commanded, and had a crew of half a dozen Indians. During the last portion of 1849, a large number of whale boats plied between Sacramento and the upper cities carrying goods and provisions. In the fall of this year and the spring of the next, large schooners came around the Horn and went up Feather river as far as Nicolaus. In 1849, a government vessel, with supplies for Camp Far West, came to Nicolaus and the cargo was hauled in wagons to the fort.

The winter of 1849–50 was exceedingly wet, the whole country being flooded. In the spring of this year, whale boats went up Bear river as far as Johnson's crossing, loaded with miners. They passed over the overflowed lands and not up the stream, as the current was too rapid. The Feather river was high and the river steamers made their advent just in time to ascend the channel as far as Cordua's ranch, or Yubaville as it was called shortly after and before the adoption of Marysville. This change of the terminal point of navigation from Vernon caused its fall, the rise of the upper town proving the destruction of the lower. In the last part of 1849, the Linda Company, in a vessel called the "Linda," arrived after a passage around the Horn and took the ship to Sacramento. They brought with them the machinery for a small stern-wheel steamer which was transferred to a scow at that place, the crude and diminutive steamer being named "Linda." As soon as constructed a cargo of freight was loaded for a man named Ferguson who kept a store at Barton's Bar. In the last part of 1849, about December, the little steamer came up the river and went as far as the location of Rose's Ranch. When the Indians along the river saw this strange object ascending the stream, propelled by an unseen power, and heard it puff, they thought an evil spirit was pursuing them and fled to the woods. After seeing it land at the bank, and perceiving that the whites were not at all afraid, they came out and expressed themselves much pleased with the new and strange kind of boat.

Efforts were made at Nicolaus to detain this little steamer there, but notwithstanding all representations of the impossibility of navigating the river farther, they decided to push on as far as possible. It was the same desire that led them to pass Yubaville and land at Rose's Ranch, which was afterwards named Linda, in honor of the little vessel.

During January, 1850, a small side-wheel steamer, the "Lawrence," under command of Captain E. C. M. Chadwick, made her appearance at Marysville. She had been built in the East, and was shipped around the Horn in sections. There seems to be some difference in opinion as to which steamer, the "Linda" or "Lawrence," belongs the credit of being the pioneer, but there appears to be no reasonable doubt but that the "Linda" was the first to ascend the Feather and Yuba rivers. The "Lawrence" continued to make regular trips between Marysville and Sacramento, proving exceedingly profitable to her owners, and very convenient to the traveling public. The fare to Sacramento was twenty-five dollars, and freight, including the blankets of the passengers, was eight cents a pound. For one dollar and a half a berth could be secured, but the occupant was obliged to furnish his own bedding. The success of this boat and the immense amount of travel, soon brought other steamers on to the route. The third boat to appear was the "Governor Dana," in April, 1850. She was a stern-wheeler, and about eighty tons register.

In the *Placer Times* of April 24, 1850, we find the following:— "The beautiful steamer 'Gov. Dana' made her first trip from Sacra- "mento up, on Tuesday of last week. Leaving at half-past nine, in "two hours and three-quarters we were at Fremont, and a little more "than an hour brought us to Nicolaus. Here, at the shortest notice, "Mr. Eberhardt served up dinner in that first-rate style, which has "already extended far and wide the reputation of his hotel. The 'Dana' "made the passage through to Marysville in something less than eight "hours, running time, undoubtedly the shortest on record. She is "indeed in all respects, a fast boat—built by Gen. Veazie about a year "since, to ply on the Penobscot, in opposition to a monopoly, which "had granted them by the Legislature, the exclusive privilege of navigating that river; an injunction was issued, which prevented her "running there; she was taken to pieces and put on board the bark Rio "Grande, arrived in San Francisco about six weeks since, was put "together at New York (of the Pacific), and is now in the full tide of "successful experiment."

In April, 1850, the fare from Marysville to San Francisco was thirty-five dollars. The steamer "Linda," Captain David Hall, was advertised on May 27, to leave Sacramento on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at ten o'clock, for Vernon, Fremont, Nicolaus, Plumas, Eliza, Yuba City, Marysville, Linda, Yuba, and Fredonia. This advertisement was only continued until the seventh of June. The fleet of sailing vessels was large, there being on the twenty-seventh of August twenty-four at the landing.

The proprietors and merchants of Yuba City made earnest but ineffectual attempts to have that place made the terminal point. The river banks were higher, affording a dry and accessible landing at all seasons of the year, whereas at Marysville, in seasons of high water the landing was submerged. At such times the vessels were compelled to make a landing at Yuba City until the water had sufficiently subsided to admit of the use of the landing at Marysville. The inability of Yuba City to secure a steamboat line with that point as a terminus, was one of the great obstacles to its commercial advancement.

During the last part of the year 1850, the water in the river sank so low, that steam navigation was suspended, and the passenger travel passed into the hands of the owners of stages and sail-boats. After a stoppage of three months, the "Governor Dana" made her appearance in November. As her approach to the city was announced by the whistle, the people gathered at the landing and manifested their joy in every conceivable manner. In July, 1851, the steamer "Marysville," which had been on the route for some time, was making the trip to Sacramento, leaving every third day, under command of Captain J. A. Payne. A weekly packet, the "Miner," was running between San Francisco and Marysville. The Union Line, between Sacramento and Marysville, owned and ran the steamers "Confidence" and "Wilson G. Hunt." Thursday, July 24, 1851, a new steamer, the "Orient," built in San Francisco specially for the route between Marysville and Sacramento, arrived at the landing, bringing a fair quantity of freight. At this time the Yuba and Feather rivers were very low, but these steamers managed to pass without running on any snags or shoals. About the middle of 1851, it was found that the snags imbedded in the bottom of the river, were likely to cause serious impediments to the navigation, and might stop it altogether, a result that would prove extremely disastrous. The business men, as well as other prominent citizens, met and agreed by subscription, to pay for the removal of the obstructions. The contract was

let, and the labor commenced. The work was completed before the rainy season set in, but the subscribers to the fund were not all prompt in fulfilling their promises. It was only by great exertions that the amounts could be collected.

During the twenty-four hours before August 2, 1851, there arrived at the wharf, in Marysville, with full freights, seven steamers, viz:—"Marysville," "Kennebec," "Yuba," "Maunsel White," "Benicia," "Orient," and "Game Cock." In August, the "Gabriel Winter" was running between Sacramento City and Vernon, connecting at the latter place, with stages for Marysville. August 16, 1851, the steamer "Fawn" was blown up on the river, several miles below Marysville. Thursday, November 10, 1851, the new steamer "Camanche," owned by her commander, Captain J. A. Grant, and Major Reading, arrived at Marysville and continued on the route to Sacramento City. She was built at Pittsburg and shipped to Sacramento. The "Jack Hays," Captain W. Maine, was running at this time. Navigation had now assumed such proportions that all the available space on the river bank was needed for the occupation of the steamers, and sailing craft, accordingly, on the twenty-seventh of November, the Court of Sessions ordered a prosecution of all people who kept boats and vessels permanently at the Marysville landing. In December, the "American Eagle," Captain William M. Lubbock, of the Merchants' line, commenced to run between San Francisco and Marysville. During the first of the year 1852, the new steamer "Urilda," Captain Frisbie, commenced trips to San Francisco, leaving Marysville, Thursday and Sunday mornings, at eight o'clock. Tuesday, January 13, 1852, the "J. Bragdon," Captain Thomas W. Lyles, arrived with a party of excursionists, including a number of ladies. A collation was served on board, several citizens of Marysville being invited guests. Thereafter, the "Bragdon" made regular trips on the river, between the city and San Francisco. The "Fashion," Captain W. H. Taylor, of the Mail line to Sacramento, also claimed patronage at that time. During January and February, 1852, the steamers "Wilson G. Hunt," "Confidence," and "New World" were laid up for repairs. In April, 1852, a strong opposition sprang up between the steamers on the river from Marysville to Sacramento. The usual fare was five dollars, but on some of the trips they carried the passengers free, while on others the fare was two dollars and fifty cents and one dollar.

In May, a combination was made to raise the freight rates between San Francisco and Marysville. Formerly freight was carried at fifteen dollars per ton weight, while the new rate was fifteen dollars per ton measure. In the winter of 1852–53, a stern-wheel steamer went up Bear river, to the old Barham place. It is said that at one time this stream was thought to be navigable as far as Johnson's crossing. In February, 1853, the "Daniel Moor" and "Thomas Hunt," were making trips between Sacramento and Marysville. The steamer "R. K. Page," while racing with the "Governor Dana," burst a boiler near Nicolaus, March 22, 1853. A number of passengers and most of the officers were killed or fatally wounded. The only man connected with the boat who was saved, was the bar-keeper. The steamer was totally wrecked. She was re-built and named the "Nevada," and again put on the route between Sacramento and Marysville. The "Plumas," seventy tons, owned by E. G. Davis and General Alfred Redington, made her first appearance, August 5, 1853. She had been built at Happy Valley, California. The new steamer "Gem," was placed on the route from Marysville to Sacramento in the same month. She ran with the "Gazelle," connecting at Sacramento with the "Camanche," "Urilda," and "Bragdon," for San Francisco. July 11, 1854, the "Plumas" was sunk by a snag, in the Sacramento river, and proved a total loss.

The "Pike," built in San Francisco, and the largest boat yet on the line, made her appearance in October, 1853. This was a stern-wheel steamer and connected at Sacramento with the "Bragdon." At this time the regular Marysville and Sacramento boats were the "Pike," "Plumas," and "Governor Dana." The large boats came clear through in high water, but in the summer had to connect at Sacramento with those of lighter draught. The small steamer, "Marysville," was also on the line, in 1853. The "Tompkins," a large screw boat, made one trip during the year. At times during the year the "Camanche," Captain George Barckley, the "Bragdon," Captain Lyles, and the "Urilda," Captain Hope, were on the route between Marysville and San Francisco. Moor & Co.'s line, between Marysville and Sacramento, comprised the following steamers:—"Nevada," Captain Henry Gilman; "Marysville," Captain E. T. Taylor; "Daniel Moor," Captain W. H. Taylor; and "Kennebec." The "Gazelle," Captain John Farrish, was also running. January 12, 1854, the "Belle" made her first appearance, and plied between Marysville and San Francisco. She was sunk a few days later, and was subsequently raised and repaired. The "Cornelia," from San Francisco, arrived January 19, 1854. At this time boat building was attempted in this region. A sloop of sixty tons was built on Feather river, just above Yuba city bridge, by Baldwin & Erskine, in March.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On the first of March, 1854, a joint stock company was formed of the owners of steamboats running on the interior bays and rivers. It included the Union and Peoples' lines, and the steamers "Antelope," "Bragdon," "Camanche," "Belle," "Urilda," "Cleopatra," "Gem," "Fashion," "Plumas," and "Shasta." The rates established between San Francisco and Marysville were:—Cabin, twelve dollars; deck, ten dollars; freight, fifteen dollars per ton weight, and twelve dollars by measurement. The merchants of all the larger cities and towns on the rivers and bays, regarded this combination as opposed to their interests, as it shut out for a short period all competition and made prices to suit itself. A new eighty-ton steamer, the "Pearl," arrived, March 24, and ran independently. The people of Marysville called public meetings and discussed the state of affairs. This feeling against monopoly soon led to the formation of an opposition line called the

CITIZENS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This organization was effected March 27, 1854, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, of which sixty thousand dollars were immediately subscribed, its object being to break the combination. In 1855, the officers were:—John H. Jewett, President; Wm. Hawley, Vice President; H. Richardson, Secretary; John H. Jewett, Wm. Hawley, M. Cheeseman, M. Brannagim, Peter Decker, C. B. Macy, J. M. Ramirez, J. T. O'Farrell, and J. E. Galloway, Trustees. The first boat of this line was the "Enterprise," one hundred and twenty tons, which arrived July 26, 1854. At this time the freight rate from San Francisco was twenty-five dollars per ton, but the rivalry caused the old company to lower the rate to one dollar per ton, while the new line was supported by its adherents at twelve dollars per ton. A large number of the merchants, of course, availed themselves of the cheaper rates, which had a tendency to drive off the Citizens' Line. The old combination carried passengers from San Francisco to Marysville for twenty-five cents, and the new line for one dollar. In the sharp rivalry and opposition frequently races were resorted to, and consequently, collisions were by no means rare. In the meantime the "Queen City" had been placed on the Citizens' Line, and was running in company with the "Enterprise." January 13, 1855, the city, by a vote of eleven hundred and ninety nine to thirteen, authorized the council to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Citizens' Navigation Company. The steamer "Pearl" exploded January 27, 1855, near the mouth of the American river, the forward part of the boat being a complete wreck. Besides the officers and crew there were one hundred passengers on board. Sixty-seven were killed and a great many were wounded. At that time this steamer belonged to the old line.

In February, 1855, finding that too sharp opposition was injuring both, a compromise was effected whereby uniform rates were established, as follows:—Freight, twelve dollars per ton; passage, eleven dollars from San Francisco to Marysville. The California Steam Navigation Company put on their line the new steamer "Governor Dana," the third of that name; the first was brought from Maine in 1850. Besides this boat, which was under the command of Captain J. S.

VIEW ON **MOORE GETTY'S** RANCH,

IN SOUTH PASS OF THE SOUTH BUTTES, SITUATED 12 MILES NORTH WEST OF YUBA CITY, SUTTER CO. CAL.

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF E.J. HOWARD, EAST BUTTE, SUTTER C°., CAL.
UNION DISTRT SCHOOL HOUSE.

Johnson, there were the "Cleopatra," Captain W. H. Taylor, and the "Sam Soule," Captain Henry Gilman.

February 7, 1856, the "Belle," Captain Charles H. Houston in command, exploded her boilers eleven miles above Sacramento, opposite Russian Ford. The entire boat, with the exception of some forty feet, sank in a few minutes. The "Gen. Redington," on her way down the river, arrived immediately after the accident, and saved a great many of the passengers. Captain Houston and twelve others lost their lives, and Gen. John Bidwell, Rev. I. S. Diehl and a dozen more were severely injured. In February, 1856, the "Young America" made her first trip up the Feather. In the spring of 1857, the "Sam. Soule" began to go up the river as far as Oroville, connecting at Marysville with the larger boats. That fall the engine of the "Oroville" was transferred to a new light draft boat called the "Maria," which ran between Sacramento and Feather river towns.

In the summer of 1858 the "James Blair," Captain W. S. Summers, and the "Governor Dana," Captain M. Littleton, were on the route to Sacramento. In the winter their places were taken by the "Cleopatra" and "Young America," with the same commanders. In 1861, the opposition steamer "Defiance," Captain J. C. Gibson, was on the route to Sacramento, connecting at that point with the "J. T. Wright," for San Francisco. The small steamer "Swallow" was also running during this year. Between that year and 1870 the following were some of the boats on the river at various times:—"Young America," 1862; "Banner," 1864; "Flora," and "Yuba City Belle." In 1870, the California Steam Navigation Company were running only one steamer, the "Governor Dana," connecting at Sacramento with the "Capital" and "Chrysopolis" for San Francisco.

In 1867 a little steam barge, the "Larkin," was built to navigate the upper Feather river, and carry wood to Marysville and Sacramento. She was small enough to pass under the bridge. The little steamer "O K," loaded with powder for the mines, was sunk in the river opposite Hock Farm, October 19, 1867.

In 1874, a new line of steamers was started by Messrs. D. E. Knight, W. T. Ellis and J. R. Rideout. The steamer "C. M. Small" was purchased and placed on the route to San Francisco. In 1875, the company built the "D. E. Knight," at Marysville. These two steamers are still run by these gentlemen. The "C. M. Small" was built in this State, and is of one hundred and twenty tons register. She is a stern-wheel, low-water boat. The "Knight" is one hundred and sixty tons register, and also a stern-wheel, low-water boat. Both are freight boats, carrying grain and produce to San Francisco, and returning loaded with merchandise. The regular days of departure are, from Marysville on Tuesdays, and from San Francisco on Fridays. In seasons of low water the "Knight" runs from Marysville to Sacramento, and connects there with the "Small" for San Francisco. The "Knight," being of lighter draft, is placed on the shallow river. In winter one of them runs through to San Francisco, and the other is laid up unless there is freight enough for both. In addition to these, the gentlemen own four barges, which are towed by the steamers. They are the following:—"Hope," three hundred and fifty tons; "Marysville," three hundred and fifty tons; "Sutter," two hundred and fifty tons; "Paradise," one hundred tons. Owing to the effects of the mining debris, and the filling up of the Yuba river, during the dry portion of the year it is impossible for the steamers or barges to ascend the river and make a landing at Marysville. During this period all merchandise destined to that city is either landed at Yuba City or on the opposite bank of the Feather river, where a small freight-shed has been erected. From here the goods are taken into the city with teams. During the winter and season of high water the boats are able to go up as far as D street bridge and land at the levee, a great accommodation and saving to the merchants of the city.

In the early days the navigation of the upper Sacramento was not so great as the Feather, but steamers soon began to ascend to Red Bluffs. In 1857 a light draft steamer, the "Latona," was built to navigate the Sacramento as far as Clear creek, forty miles above Red Bluffs. In 1858 the "Goodman Castle" was constructed for the route between Red Bluff and Sacramento. The present navigation of the stream consists of a boat from Sacramento to Princeton once a week, and one from Knight's Landing to Colusa twice a week, connecting with the railroad at Knight's Landing. Nearly all the grain along the Sacramento river is moved to market by these boats.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TRANSPORTATION.

Early Methods—Pack Trains—"Prairie Schooners"—Pack Trains in 1853—Stages—Early Lines—California Stage Company—First Officers—Other Lines—Feather River Bridge and Road—Railroads—Sacramento Valley R. R. Company—Completion to Folsom—Officers—California Northern R. R. Company—Bonds—Officers California Central R. R. Company—Track Laid to Marysville—Oregon Division C. P. R. R.—Business in 1878—California Pacific R. R. Company—Bonds—Competition—Errors in Construction—Express—List of Companies—Wells, Fargo & Company.

The passengers and goods having been landed, the next question which arose, was the best manner of conveying them to the mountain camps. In the absence of the more modern methods, mules were brought into requisition, and upon the backs of these animals vast quantities of merchandise were placed, securely bound and tightly fastened to the packing saddle. The more wealthy class of travelers were able to afford the luxury of a mule-back ride in preference to the tiresome and unpleasant jaunt on foot. The lack of roads in the mountains and hills made packing by mules an imperative necessity. This method of transporting was early resorted to. During the summer of 1850, John Seaward ran a pack train from Downieville to Foster Bar. It connected with an ox team from Marysville. Mr. Seaward was at one time associated with Mr. Fales in the business. In 1850, there were five or six trains, some including as many as eighty or ninety mules. Hawley & Simpkins had a store at Downieville and ran a pack train to supply it. Bleeker & Weeks were also engaged in packing. In the last part of 1849 and the first part of 1850, W. H. Parks ran a pack train from Marysville to Foster Bar. In February of the latter year he sold out to J. B. Whitcomb and Charles Daniels. November 1, 1852, a train of over one hundred pack mules left Marysville for the extreme northern mines. For years these trains were passing to and from Marysville. As soon as wagons could be imported or manufactured they were placed on the roads in the valleys and lower hills. Oxen were brought into requisition, and wild horses were trained for use in these lengthy teams. With from two to four wagons attached to each other, vast quantities of freight were conveyed to the various stores and camps. The name "prairie schooners" was applied to these vehicles, a term whose application is made at this day.

In 1853, the following persons were engaged in packing:—Boardwell & Co.; Cummings & Myers; Clark, Wagner & Stickney; Carr & Co.; Frank Drake; Benjamin Drake; Dean & Co.; J. W. Easterling; Ferdinand & Gustavus; Fletcher; Gordon & Co.; Hurd & Hubert; Jas. Hutchinson; Jackson; Johnson & Hicks; Johnson; Keiler & Brock; Long & Co.; Loyd & Co.; Love & Co.; Mayott, Fox & Co.; M. Myers; L. R. & E. J. Magee; Reuben Russell; Root; E. Slossen; Tipton & Loyd; Tainter & Hewett; William Tell; Hiram Utt; W. C. Vineyard. In addition to these were twenty Mexicans who owned trains of pack mules. The whole number of mules owned in Marysville and which were packed there for the adjacent mines, was above four thousand, and the wagons employed in transporting merchandise numbered over four hundred.

Stage lines were inaugurated at an early date, the principal run being from Sacramento. During the summer of 1850, it was with difficulty that passengers sufficient to fill one stage daily on this route could be found. A year from that time five stages, and one omnibus capable of carrying twenty persons, were daily crowded with passengers. In December, the stage made the run from Marysville to Sacramento in four hours and twenty-five minutes. The "Excelsior Line" was running daily between Marysville and Parks Bar, the fare being four dollars. "Langton's Express and Passenger Line" was established in the spring of 1850, and later new places were added to its route of travel. Its principal run was from Marysville to Downieville. Be-

fore the roads were entirely constructed the stages were used to Dohbins' Ranch, and then mules were utilized to carry the freight and passengers. In 1853, Hall & Crandall were running the United States mail line from Sacramento to Shasta. The "Accommodation Line" and "Evening Pilot Line" were both in operation between Sacramento and Marysville. Buckingham & Adriance had three lines as follows:—Between Marysville and Parks Bar; between Marysville and Auburn; between Marysville and Nevada. Charles McLaughlin had four, as follows:—To Downieville and Minnesota; to Oregon House and Dobbins' Ranch; to Bidwell's Bar; to American House and Sears' Diggings. O. W. Sawtelle & Co. owned the "People's Line" to Bidwell's Bar.

The stage from Marysville and Yuba City to Colusa used to cross the Sacramento at Winter's Ferry, White's Ferry, and later, Moon's Ferry. For the past few years it has crossed at Foults' Ferry, or Meridian, going by the old route only when rendered necessary by high water.

The powerful organization, known as the California Stage Co., dates its inception from 1853, but was not really organized till January 1, 1854. The capital stock was one million dollars. The shareholders were pioneer stage men, who combined their means to build up a more extensive and better stocked organization than could be done by individuals. In 1855, the officers were:—President, James Haworth; Vice-President, Frank S. Stevens; Secretary, J. P. Leighan; General Superintendents, C. McLaughlin, at Marysville, G. F. Thomas, at Stockton, and W. F. Hall, at San Francisco; Trustees, James Haworth, F. S. Stevens, James Birch, O. N. Morse, W. F. Hall, J. F. Jenkins, C. S. Coover, C. McLaughlin, N. Hedge, Wm. McConnell, John Adriance, Charles Green, G. L. Thomas. The company ran stages from Sacramento City to Portland, Oregon, deriving abundant support and receiving patronage from a number of way stations. They also had lines from Marysville into the various mining districts. The advent of railroads proved the means of breaking up this organization. Green & Haskin started an opposition stage line to the "California Stage Company" to Nevada, in January, 1855. In 1856, D. F. Rogers & Co. established the "Camptonville and Downieville Stage Line." "Uncle "Obed's Independent Line" was tenaciously running against the more powerful companies, and received a good share of the patronage.

In 1850 a movement was made in Yuba City to build a bridge across Feather river, below the mouth of the Yuba, and to construct a road to connect with the stage road to the mines. It was thought that if this enterprise could be carried through, the merchants in the mines could be induced to come to Yuba City for their supplies, the disadvantage of crossing the river having caused the great bulk of trade to center at Marysville. This scheme was a failure for want of sufficient capital to embark in it.

RAILROADS.

The attention of enterprising men was early called to the feasibility and benefits of a railroad through this section of the valley. In November, 1851, Charles J. Whiting, State Surveyor General, arrived in Marysville, having been over the road between Sacramento and that city, with a view to ascertain its adaptability to a railroad. The subject was agitated and subscriptions taken in Sacramento. Two other schemes were talked of, a railroad from Marysville to Benicia, another to Vernon. At a meeting held in Sacramento, June 26, 1852, the subject of a railroad from that city to Marysville was discussed, and a company was formed with a capital of one million dollars, shares fifty dollars each, and was called "Sacramento Valley R. R. Co." The directors were:—J. C. Fall, Judge W. T. Barbour, Governor Bigler, J. P. Overton, J. B. Haggin, Wm. McNulty, W. S. O'Connor, Tod. Robinson, W. B. Skellenger, and General Whiting. The people of Marysville did not take kindly to this road, but favored the construction of one to Benicia. The subject of a trans-continental railroad was generally discussed in 1853, and Marysville pressed the claim of Noble's pass for the route through the Sierras.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

In 1854, this company was projected to run a road to Marysville from Sacramento by way of the foothills. The work was commenced in February, 1855, although little grading was done until April. In June, the first vessel loaded with iron and material from Boston arrived. On the fourth of July, the frame to the floor of one of the cars was put together, being the first work done on a railroad car in this State. The first rail was placed in position on the ninth of August, and two days afterwards the first car ever propelled on a railroad track in this State was run for a short distance on this road. This was only a hand-car, but on the fourteenth a platform car was placed on the track, and the locomotive "Sacramento," made in the East, arrived at Sacramento City. November 13, the first passenger car was put on the road. February 3, 1856, the road was completed from Sacramento to Folsom; the cost of this division of twenty-two miles was about one million dollars. The formal opening of the road took place on the twenty-second of February. The officers in 1856 were:—C. K. Garrison, President; W. P. Sherman, Vice-President; H. R. Payson, Secretary; J. P. Robinson, Superintendent; H. Havens, Cashier; C. K. Garrison, E. Jones, W. P. Sherman, J. P. Robinson, Levi Parsons, Charles L. Wilson, H. E. Robinson, Theodore F. Mays, John C. Fall, J. R. Rollinson, E. Burr, C. R. Goodwin, and Edward Flint, Directors. After this road had been finished to this point, it was the scheme of the company to extend the road to Oroville, crossing Yuba river about ten miles above Marysville. This was to be done because the citizens of Marysville favored the Benicia project, and would not subscribe to this road.

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

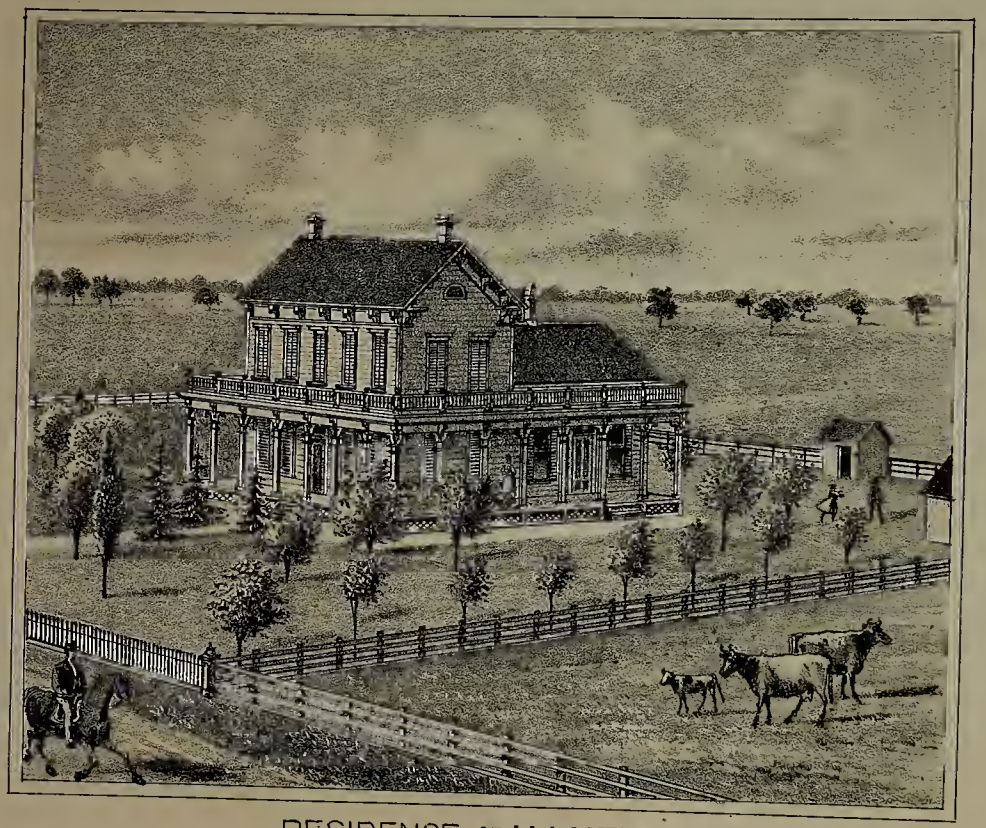
This road was commenced from Folsom to Marysville in 1858. In 1861 grading had been finished for two-thirds of the distance, and the track was laid as far as Lincoln. The contractors were Messrs. C. L. Wilson & Co. The first officers were:—J. C. Fall, President; Wm. Hawley, Vice-President; John A. Paxton, Treasurer; J. D. Judah, Chief Engineer; Ira A. Eaton, Secretary; John C. Fall, Wm. Hawley, Ira A. Eaton, John H. Kinkead, H. P. Catlin, John A. Paxton, S. T. Watts, Directors. The name was changed to the California and Oregon Railroad, and now bears the title of Oregon Division, C. P. R. R. The Common Council of Marysville, October 7, 1868, passed an ordinance granting to the California and Oregon Railroad Company the right of way, and certain privileges in relation to erection of buildings, tracks, etc. This road crosses the river a few miles above Yuba City, and cuts across the corner of Sutter county. The thriving little town of Live Oak has grown up through the influence of this road, and bids fair to become quite a point for the shipment of grain, wood, etc.

CALIFORNIA NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This company was incorporated June 29, 1860, and permanently organized January 15, 1861, with a capital stock of one million dollars, shares being one hundred dollars each. Ground was broken January 22, 1861. It was completed between Marysville and Oroville in 1864, and the opening celebration was held on the fifteenth of February. Butte county loaned its credit to this company for the construction of the road to the amount of two hundred and nine thousand dollars of county bonds, at ten per cent., secured by first mortgage bonds on the road. The officers in 1861 were:—M. H. Darrach, President; J. W. Buffum, Vice-President; D. D. Harris, Secretary; S. Van Orden, Treasurer; U. S. Watson, Chief Engineer; Charles De Ro, J. W. Buffum, H. D. Smedes, H. B. Lathrop, J. M. Clark, L. Van Orden, M. H. Darrach, Directors. The contractors were Chenery, Burney & Co. The Common Council of Marysville, October 7, 1861, passed an ordinance granting the right of way for railroad purposes to the California Northern Railroad Company. This was vetoed by the Mayor. On the second of February, 1863, another similar ordinance was passed and approved.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The survey of the Benicia and Marysville railroad was completed



RESIDENCE OF **H. LUTHER,**
LIVE OAK, SUTTER CO. CAL.

in March, 1853. An election was called by the Council for February 28, 1854, on the question of a subscription of eight hundred thousand dollars for the Marysville and Benicia National Railroad Company. The result was nine hundred and fifty-three in favor, and thirty-six against. On the fourth of March the amount was subscribed. Benicia promised two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This project was allowed to drop until 1857, when another survey was made. The counties to be traversed by the road, subscribed; Yuba voted to give two hundred thousand dollars, but actually gave bonds for one hundred thousand dollars. The company was organized in October, 1857, with a capital of three million dollars. The road was projected to run to Vallejo, and there connect with boats for San Francisco. In August, 1858, a contract was entered into with D. C. Haskin to construct the road bed, lay the track and place the road in running order, with all the necessary buildings, etc.; the price fixed was three and one-half millions.

The road was at this time known as the San Francisco and Marysville Railroad. Yuba county having voted a subscription, an Act was passed by the Legislature, approved April 15, 1859, authorizing Sutter county to vote a subscription of fifty thousand dollars for the same purpose. At the general election, September 7, 1859, the question was decided adversely by a vote of 554 to 232. The railroad, consequently, never received any pecuniary aid from Sutter county. The project remained in abeyance for some time, when the company was re-organized as the California Pacific Railroad Company, and work was resumed. A proposition to donate fifty thousand dollars to this road was also defeated in November, 1868, by a vote of 679 to 376.

In February, 1869, a few months before the completion of the Central Pacific, this road was finished to Sacramento. When the former commenced operations a lively opposition sprang up. Great efforts were made to build up Vallejo, and make it the central distributing and receiving city of the State. During the year 1871, the company having completed its branch road to Marysville, annexed the Napa Valley and other roads. They also acquired the vessels of the California Steam Navigation Company, and had almost a monopoly of the inland trade. It was at about that time a company was organized by the wealthy owners of the California Pacific road, to construct a railroad from the northern part of Sacramento valley to Ogden, to compete with the Central Pacific. These brilliant plans were foiled by the owners of the overland road buying the majority of shares in the California Pacific, and thereby gaining control. The location of the track proved faulty from Knight's Landing to Marysville through the tule lands. If the line had been run from Knight's Landing east to the bank of Feather river, and then along this higher land to Yuba City, the road would be in running order and successful operation to-day. Knight's Landing, on the Sacramento river, is now the terminal point. In the winter of 1871–72, the flood destroyed the bridges, track and trestles across the tule. The road might have been rebuilt had not communication with lower cities been gained by the construction of the California and Oregon railroad.

EXPRESS.

The cause which led to the speedy establishment of express companies and firms, was the necessity of some means for the safe transfer of the products of the mines to more central points. One of the first lines was Langton's Pioneer Express, which was started in the spring of 1850, between Marysville and Downieville. Subsequently the route was extended to San Francisco. The following is a list of some of the principal expresses which had offices in Marysville, with the approximate date of starting:—

Freeman & Co	1851
Newell & Co	"
Adams & Co	"
Wells, Fargo & Co	"
Gregory's, (J. W. Gregory)	"
A. Fargo & Co	1853
F. Rumrill & Co	1853
Everts, Snell & Co	1854
Everts & Co,, (later.)	
Everts, Wilson & Co.	before 1858
Whiting & Co	" 1858
Alta Express Co	" "
Gibson's Express	" "
Hanaford & Co	" "
Holland, Morley & Co	1862
Pacific Express	1870

The last ran for about one year. Its members were old employes of Adams & Co.

The express business is now entirely in the hands of Wells, Fargo & Co. A company which, although it has a monopoly, still charges no unfair rates, and has lately made a great reduction, throughout all its lines.

The following is a list of agents in Marysville from the commencement of the business to this time:—

Frank Rumrill	1st Agent, 1851–52
W. B. Rochester	2d " "
C. H. Hedges	appointed Aug. 1, 1855
H. W. Theall.	
A. B. Brown	appointed Aug. 1, 1858
W. H. Reed	" " 18, 1860
E. H. Jacqueline	" March 19, 1862
E. J. Bacon	" Oct. 9, 1863
J. B. Condon	" Aug. 10, 1867
W. T. McLean	" March 2, 1872
J. B. Fuller	" July 20, 1878

CHAPTER XXV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Court House—Destruction by Fire—The New Building—County Hospital—The Cemeteries—Feather River Bridge—Other Bridges—County Roads

COURT HOUSE.

The first building provided for the use of the county was the zinc house at Oro, spoken of in the chapter on the history of 1850. At Nicolaus the court used a private residence, and at Auburn a place was provided by the citizens. June 2, 1851, when the county seat was settled at Vernon, the following appears on the record of the Court of Sessions, "Wm. B. Olds appeared in behalf of E. O. Crosby, and "made a tender of two buildings in the town of Vernon for the use of "the county, free of charge." Court was, however, held in the hotel owned by Captain Savage. Only one prisoner was confined there, and he was made secure by putting him in one of the rooms with a chain around his leg, the other end of the chain being passed through a hole in the wall, and made fast by a clog. At Nicolaus, the American Hotel served as a place for holding court, and for the county offices until 1855. From that time until the county seat was removed to Yuba City, Frederick Vahle's house was used for that purpose. Sutter county had as yet no jail, and prisoners had to be conveyed to Marysville, and confined in the Yuba county jail, entailing considerable additional expense. Soon after the permanent location of the county seat at Yuba City, steps were taken for providing the county with a Court House and jail. The present lot was purchased, and February 23, 1858, the contract for building the structure was let to J. R. Deardorff. The building was completed and accepted September 18, 1858, the total cost being nine thousand four hundred dollars. The building was strong and commodious, and was very economically constructed.

During the nights of December 19 and 20, 1871, the Court House was destroyed by fire, an account of which we condense from the *Sutter Banner*, issue of December 23, 1871. Between three and four o'clock Wednesday morning, December 20, the Court House was discovered to be on fire, and was soon entirely consumed. Some of the officers succeeded in saving the valuable contents of their offices. The safes in the various offices and the vault preserved their contents,

though in some cases somewhat injured. The Treasurer's safe contained thirty-eight thousand dollars, which were preserved. All documents that had been filed for record since October, were burned, and many old books of the county and some court records were destroyed. The District Attorney lost nearly everything in his office, while the contents of the Sheriff's office were saved. The building was insured for five thousand dollars. By some the fire was supposed to have been an incendiary one, while others believed it to be accidental. It originated in the County Clerk's office, where work had been suspended at eight o'clock the evening before, and the generally accepted version is that the fire was caused by mice gnawing the heads of matches that had been left in the office. The Board of Supervisors immediately commenced the erection of the present elegant structure, which was completed in 1873, at an expense, including the brick wall and iron fence, of twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars. In 1876, the Court House was raised four feet, the expense being six thousand seven hundred dollars. The building is provided with strong and commodious vaults, capable in the event of another fire, of preserving the entire records of the county from injury.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Until 1866, the indigent sick of Sutter county were at different times provided for at the Yuba County Hospital, situated at Marysville, at Nicolaus and Yuba City, but that year they were brought to Yuba City, and put under the care of John A. Fox. From that time for ten years, they were provided for by private individuals, the Board of Supervisors annually advertising for bids, and letting the contract to the lowest bidder. May 26, 1876, a house and lot was purchased of J. M. Thomas for a hospital, the price paid being $1,684.21. This has been fitted up for the purpose desired, and serves now as the County Hospital.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved March 23, 1868, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to take possession of three and one-half acres of ground to be used as a public grave yard, and to be known as the "Yuba City Burial Ground." Another Act, approved March 29, 1870, authorized them to take possession of three and one-fouth acres of land near the South Butte, and to be known as "South "Butte Cemetery." The Board accordingly condemned these places, enclosed and laid them out, and sold lots to the citizens. They are being used as cemeteries by both the county and the people who own lots in them.

BRIDGES.

An Act of the Legislature, approved April 11, 1859, authorized Sutter county to construct a bridge across Feather river, from Fifth street, in Marysville, to the opposite bank. Tolls were to be collected until enough money had been received to meet the expense of construction, the bridge then to be free, except the occasional collection of tolls to defray the cost of necessary repairs. This bill was stoutly resisted by Messrs. Fall, Hanson and Webb, and created a great deal of public interest. The toll-bridge owners throughout the State, believing this to be an infringement on their interests, joined the above firm in resisting the passage of the Act, but their efforts proved futile. Yuba county had five Assemblymen and two Senators, and Sutter one Assemblyman and one Senator joint with Yuba. All of these were opposed to the Act except Mr. Parks, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that this gentleman could gain this desired point. The old company fought in the Courts the construction of a bridge by a injunction, alleging that it was an infringement on their charter. The Court held the Act to be constitutional, and the bridge was completed in 1861, and was known as "Parks' Free Bridge." The contract was taken by Mr. Brown for thirty-six thousand dollars, but he was soon compelled to surrender it, and it was assigned to Mr. Parks. The work was completed by a committee of ten citizens of Sutter county. The foreman was Joseph Lee, and the foundation was built by I. N. Hubbard, for two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Before its completion the old company had built a new bridge, and now the two structures, within five hundred feet of each other, and costing from twenty-five thousand to forty-thousand dollars each, were striving for patronage. The county fixed the toll on its bridge at ten cents a team, while the others made their's free. Affairs remained in this condition until about the middle of December, 1861, when the last named bridge was carried away by the flood of that season. This ended the great controversy, and the county's bridge was left without a competitor. The rates of toll were then fixed as they are now, two horses and a wagon, twelve and one-half cents, and for each additional span of horses six and one-fourth cents.

It became necessary to reconstruct the bridge in 1866, and a contract for doing this work, as well as fixing the grade and building a bridge across Yuba City slough, was let, July 17, 1866, to John Brown for $30,000. Brown was also awarded a contract for $2,500 for constructing ten boats, and on them making a crossing over the river, to be used during the erection of the bridge. The work was completed and opened to the public on the thirteenth of the following December. Tolls were collected until September 1, 1871, when the Board declared the Bridge Fund out of debt, and made the bridge free to all persons. Since then tolls have occasionally been collected to defray the cost of repairs, but never for any length of time until the past season, when the collection of tolls was commenced for the purpose of raising the bridge several feet, in order to remove it from danger of being carried away by high water.

The many sloughs, creeks and ravines over which the county has been compelled to build bridges have caused the expense of that work to be very great. Bridges have been built across Bear river, at Kempton's and Barham's, Coon creek, Auburn ravine, Ping slough, Yuba City slough. Butte creek slough, near Moore's Ferry, rebuilt 1876, at a cost of $2,200; Long Bridge, over Butte slough, built in 1870, costing $9,804; and others on a smaller scale. These have been kept in repair at a great expense. Another item of expense for the county, and one that draws largely on the treasury is the county road system. August 19, 1850, the Court of Sessions declared the following to be public roads: "The road from Nicolaus and the rancheree "opposite to said town, via Hock Farm to Yuba City; the roads from "Nicolaus to Vernon, to Oro, to Sacramento city and to Johnson's "Ranch; and the road from Auburn to Sacramento city." These were the first county roads. Since then roads have been opened on the section lines every few miles, making a complete net-work of routes, and reaching every portion of the county. There have never been any turnpikes or toll-roads constructed, all the expense of these improvements having been defrayed by the county. In 1870, the county issued bonds to the amount of $25,000 to provide for meeting the debt incurred by road expenses. The condition of these bonds is shown in the chapter on finances.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FERRIES AND TOLL BRIDGES.

Their Necessity—Nicolaus Allgeier's Ferry—At Yuba City—Vernon—Nicolaus—Rates in 1851—Knight's Landing—Sacramento near Colusa—Johnson's Crossing—Winter's Ferry—Below Vernon — Eddy's Ferry—Smith's Ferry — Colegrove Point—Ledyard's Ferry—White's Ferry—Diefendorff's Ferry—Butte Slough—Above Mouth of Feather River—Fouts' Ferry—Dunn's Ferry—Butte Slough—Moon's Ferry—Toll Bridges—Barham's—Rates of Toll—Town of Kearney—Kempton's Crossing—Yuba City.

Previous to 1850, the only method of crossing the numerous streams that could not well be forded was by ferries. Until the great rush of travel, in 1849, but few ferries had been established, as what little travel there was had been on horseback and in this way the streams were easily forded. But with the great rush of people to the mines, some on foot, others with wagons or in stages, came a necessity for some facilities for crossing the rivers, and ferries were soon established at all the principal crossings. The tolls charged at these places were exceedingly high, and would now be considered exorbitant, but were only in proportion to the extremely high rate demanded for every kind of service and all classes of goods.

The first ferry in the county was the one established in 1848, by Captain Sutter and Nicolaus Allgeier, at the crossing of Feather river

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **J.S.METTEER.** LIVE OAK, SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

RESIDENCE & RANCH OF **A. CLOUSER.** SUTTER CO. CAL.

near the town of Nicolaus. This ferry was on the route from Sutter's Fort to Hock Farm. In 1849, Allgeier had a man named Lintner to operate the ferry, during which year a new and large boat was constructed.

The first ferry license was granted by the Court of Sessions, June 11, 1850. It was a license granting Samuel S. Bayless and Sarshel Woods the privilege for one year of keeping a ferry across Feather river, immediately above the mouth of the Yuba, and establishing the following rates of toll:—

For one wagon, empty	$2.00
Freight, per cwt	.12½
Mules, cattle, and horses per head	.50
Foot passengers	.25
Man and horse	.75

The same day a license was granted to F. Hereford and J. P. Jones to keep a ferry for one year across Sacramento river, between the towns of Vernon and Fremont. The same rates were fixed as for the other. Allgeier did not receive his license to conduct his ferry at Nicolaus until August 20, 1850, although it had been kept in operation. November 19, 1850, the license to S. S. Bayless and S. Woods for a ferry at Yuba City was canceled, and a new one issued to Elias Bayless and James Irving. June 18, 1851, the license for ferries at Nicolaus, Vernon and Yuba City were renewed with a change of the rates of toll. There appears to have been no settled rate for all places as these three, all granted the same day, vary considerably, with the difference chiefly in the favor of Vernon.

	Vernon	Nicolaus	Yuba City
Empty wagon,	$2.00	$1.50	$1.50
Loaded "	2.00	2.00	2.00
Cart or dray,	1.00		1.00
Buggy or carriage with passengers,	1.50		1.50
Animal in harness,	.50	.40	.25
" loose,	.50	.40	.25
" packed,	.50	.40	.50
Man on horse or mule,	.75	.75	.50
Foot passenger,	.25	.25	.20
Freight per cwt.,	.12½		.10
Hogs, sheep or goats per head,	.12½	.12½	.10

April 12, 1852, James G. Morehead was granted a license to keep a ferry across Sacramento river opposite Knight's Landing, and June 7, C. D. Semple was given a license for one across Sacramento river from the town of Colusa to a point in Sutter county. December 6, 1852, J. L. Burtis and Claude Chana were granted a license for a ferry across Bear river at the place known as Burtis' or Chana's Ranch. Stephen H. Winter received a license August 1, 1853, for a ferry across Sacramento river, at a point two miles below Butte creek; he had run it without a license since the previous October, for which he was fined thirty dollars. Nelson Whitney also received a license the same day for a ferry two miles below the town of Vernon. October 3, 1854, Thomas Eddy was granted a license to keep and run a ferry across Sacramento river, at the place since known as Eddy's Ferry. Read and Smith were granted a license, September 6, 1854, for a ferry across the Sacramento at their ranch. The point is known as Smith's Ferry. O. S. Colegrove and C. L. N. Vaughn received a license to run a ferry across the Sacramento at Colegrove's Point, May 5, 1856. The same day new ferry licenses were granted to Worlay and Wess for a point eight miles above Smith's Ferry, to E. C. Ledyard at Winter's Ferry and across Butte slough. August 4, W. C. White received a license to run a ferry from his ranch in Colusa county to a point one and one-fourth miles below Ledyard's, or Winter's, Ferry. May 4, 1857, C. J. Diefendorff took the Eddy ferry. February 6, 1860, a license to keep a ferry on Butte slough on the Marysville and Colusa stage road was granted E. L. Mayze. August 6, of the same year, a ferry was established by E. B. Brookins across Feather river, three and one-half miles above its mouth, and J. F. Fouts one across Sacramento river at O'Neal's Ranch (Meridian). March 1, 1864, a license was granted to Jno. Dunn to run a ferry across Sacramento river near Grand Island Mill. J. Bascon established a ferry, May 1, 1865, across an arm of Butte slough on the ranch of John A. Towle. August 5, 1867, A. S. and S. H. Moon were granted a license to keep a ferry across the Sacramento river at the point known as Moon's Ferry. These are the various points at which ferries have been established. Most of them have been discontinued on account of lack of business, or because bridges have been built. The ferries running at present are the ones established at the following points: Moon's Ferry, Meridian, Dunn's Ferry, Diefendorff's Ferry, Kirksville (Colegrove Point), Knight's Landing and Nicolaus.

The next means of crossing the streams were toll bridges, which have taken the place of the ferry boats, except where they would be an obstruction to navigation. These have given way to free bridges built at the expense of the county, until at present there is not a real toll bridge in the county. The first license granted for this purpose was on August 4, 1851, to John Barham, at Barham's Crossing. The rates of toll were fixed at:—

Six-horse, ox or mule team	$1.50
" " " " empty	1.00
Four-horse, ox or mule team	1.00
" " " " empty	.75
Two-horse, ox or mule team	.75
Two-horse, ox or mule team, empty	.50
Horse and buggy	.50
Packed animal	.25
Foot passenger	.12½
Loose stock, per head	.12½
Hogs, sheep and goats, per head	.06¼

It will be observed that these rates were less than those established for ferries during the same year. October 6, 1851, J. L. Burtis and W. B. Campbell received a license to keep a bridge across Bear river at the town of Kearney, or Johnson's Crossing. December 9, 1854, Samuel Crawford was granted a license to keep a toll bridge across Bear river at Kempton's Crossing; the bridge had been built the year before.

The only chartered toll bridge across Feather river was erected by George M. Hanson from Yuba City to Marysville in 1853, being completed in September. It was a cheap truss bridge, about three hundred and fifty feet in length, and cost twenty thousand dollars. In 1854, one span broke down under the weight of a drove of cattle, but was soon repaired. At this time John C. Fall became one of the proprietors. The next year W. S. Webb, proprietor of an opposition ferry line, became a part owner of the bridge. It was reconstructed in 1859. During the flood of 1861 the bridge was carried away while two teams were crossing, injuring one man slightly.

CHAPTER XXVII.

LEVEES.

The Cost of Levees—Swamp Land District No. 1—Reclamation District No. 70—Levee District No. 1—Levee District No. 2—Levee District No. 3—Levee District No. 4—Levee District No. 5—Levee District No. 6—Levee District No. 7—Levee District No. 8—Reclamation District No. 225—Levee District No. 9.

Levees have been an expensive necessity to Sutter county. Farmers have watched the waters year by year with anxious eye, as each year saw them rise higher and higher and overspread his land, leaving their dreaded trail of sand to destroy his soil. Then when ruin stared him in the face he was compelled to build a levee or lose his all, spending sometimes half the value of his land for a protection that requires a continual heavy outlay to maintain. The money spent for levee purposes in this county aggregates the enormous total of $1,200,000—truly a heavy draft on the resources of the county; of this sum $718,801.92 are in the form of a bonded debt on only 152,726 acres of land, or $4.75 per acre, hanging like an incubus over the land holders in those districts. Where this will end, if it ever does end, no one can tell. It looks now as if the lands must be enclosed by leevees that, being added to year by year, will tower above the house-tops like the Chinese wall, or be abandoned.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT NO. 1.

Reclamation was commenced here by the State Board of Swamp Land Commissioners as early as 1862. In 1864, the Board of Supervisors levied a tax "of $26,000 upon all real estate and improvements "in District No. 1, Swamp and Overflowed Land, including only "such as are protected from overflow." June 4, 1866, that part of Swamp Land District No. 1, lying east and south of Bear, Feather and Sacramento rivers, was cut off and created a separate district, Swamp Land District No. 1. The system of reclamation commenced by the State Board of Swamp Land Commissioners was ordered to be continued. This action was taken in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, approved April 2, 1866. That year a tax of fifty cents per acre and twelve and one-half cents on each dollar of improvements was levied. In 1868, a law was passed by the Legislature providing for the formation of levee districts.

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 70.

This was first organized in 1862, as Swamp Land District No. 20, during which year a small amount of leveeing was done. In 1866, the boundaries were changed by the Board of Supervisors making the district to include between ten and eleven thousand acres. It was then called Swamp Land District No. 2. In 1868, a reorganization was effected under the law passed that year by the Legislature, and it became Reclamation District No. 70. The question as to whether the district was legally organized was before the Supreme Court on a suit brought against some of the land-owners in the district, for the non-payment of taxes levied in 1870. This suit was compromised and consequently the question as to the legality of the formation remains undecided. The district was re-organized by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 27, 1878, and the question of its previous legal existence will probably never be revived. In the above Act the boundaries are defined as follows :—Commencing at the center of section 26, township 15 north, range 1 east ; thence west to the line between the swamp and high lands at the south-west corner of the north-west quarter of section 29, in same township ; thence north-westerly on said line to Butte slough ; thence down said Slough to the line dividing section 6 of said township into north and south halves; thence east to the line between the swamp and high lands ; thence east and south on said line to the south-east corner of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 14 in same township ; thence south to the south-west corner of the east half of the north-west quarter of section 23 in same township ; thence south-west on the levee to twenty chains east of Section 26 in same township ; thence west to the point of beginning. The district as now organized, embraces about 6,600 acres, about 5,000 of which are in grain, the balance orchard, hay or vegetables, there being but a few acres not under cultivation. The levee has been built year by year, until there is now a total length of thirteen miles along the Slough and across the bottom of the district. It is eight feet high, four feet wide on top, and has a slope of three and two and one-half to one. Dependence is placed on the river levee for protection from the west. The cost of building and maintaining the levee has been large, and it will continue to be expensive work in the future. The system has, however, been a perfect success, although the expense has been fifteen dollars per acre.

The amounts expended in the various years for building and repairing were :—

In 1868	$ 9,500
In 1869	5,500
In 1870	5,207
In 1872	19,400
In 1874	15,374
In 1878	33,000
Total	$87,981

The district is now in debt about $30,000, and it is estimated by the Trustees that repairs to the extent of $15,000 are necessary ; these are now being made. The present Trustees are :—J. N. Decker, Leonidas Summy and Henry Burgett.

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 1.

This district embraces forty-seven thousand five hundred acres of land, and lies along the west bank of Feather river, including Yuba City. It was organized early in 1868, by the Board of Supervisors. At an election held April 13, 1868, it was decided to levy a tax, the vote standing one hundred and sixty-one to one hundred and thirty-six. A levee had been previously built across Star Bend, and some levee near Yuba City had also been constructed. An immense levee was built this year, costing about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, including the allowance made for the levee on Star Bend, and what was paid for land. Additions and repairs have been made since, until now the district has a little more than thirteen miles of levee, seven feet high, four feet wide on top, and a slope of three and two to one. The total cost has been about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 10, 1870, the district was authorized to fund its indebtedness in six per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1890, interest payable quarterly, The condition of these bonds July 1, 1879, was as follows:—

Amount Issued	$71,976.90
" of Interest Paid	38,352.85
" Redeemed	0.00
" Outstanding	$71,976,90

The amount of interest paid on the bonds added to the amount expended on levees, makes the total expense of this district to date, to be $296,976.90. The following taxes have been levied in this district for levee expenses, the sum being the tax on each one hundred dollars of valuation:—1868, $2; 1869, 20 cents; 1870, $2; 1871, $1.25; 1872, $1.60; 1873, $1.50. The levee has at various times been considerably damaged by floods, which has necessitated expensive repairs, but as a whole, the system has been very successful. During a storm in December, 1871, the levee broke just above Yuba City one night, and by the next night, the water had increased the break from fifty to three hundred feet in length. At the time of the break, the water was not within several feet of the top, and it was supposed that the levee was cut by some parties who feared the backing up of the water would do them damage. Extensive repairs are being made this season.

LEVEE DISTRICT NO 2.

Originally this was a portion of Swamp Land District No 1. Levee District No. 2 was formed by the Board of Supervisors, May 25, 1868, with the following boundaries:—Beginning on the south bank of Bear creek where the line dividing Section 29, Township 13 north, range 4 east, into east and west halves intersects said creek; thence down said stream to a point fifteen chains south of the corner of sections 19, 20, 29, 30, township 13, north, range 4 east, where it meets the present levee; thence southerly along the present levee to Feather river, opposite Nicolaus; thence along the levee down Feather river to where the line between D. H. Redfield and P E. Drescher's farms intersects said levee; thence southeast on said line seventy-five chains; thence southwest along the rear line of said Redfield's farm to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 12 north, range 3 east; thence south one and one-half miles to the center of Section 25; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile to the corner of sections 19, 20, 29, 30, township 12 north, range 4 east; thence east forty chains; thence north one-and one-half miles to the center of section 17; thence west twenty chains; thence north two miles; thence northeast to a point on the township line twenty-five chains west of the southeast corner of section 32, township 13 north, range 4 east, thence northwest to a point ten chains east of the center of said section 32; thence north and northeast to a point twenty chains south of the corner of sections 28, 29, 32, 33, township 13 north, range 4 east; thence north sixty chains; thence west to the center of section 29; thence north to the place of beginning. This embraced 5,226 acres of land. Considerable levee had been built while this was in Swamp Land District No. 1, and the whole was completed in 1868. It was five feet high, three feet wide on top, with a slope of two and one and one-half to one. Since then it has been considerably enlarged

Residence and Ranch of **GEORG BIHLMANN.** Live Oak. Sutter Co. Cal.

until it has now a length of four and one-half miles, is eleven feet high, three feet wide on top, and has a slope of three and two to one. The total cost has been about $100,000. By an Act, approved March 9, 1876, the Legislature authorized the district to issue bonds for the purpose of funding the indebtedness, due March 1, 1896, and bearing six per cent. interest. The condition of these bonds is as follows:—

Amount issued	$64,582.58
Amount of interest paid	11,182.51
Amount redeemed	5,757.56
Amount outstanding	$58,825.02

The taxes levied for the various years on each $100 of valuation for levee purposes have been:—

1868	$2.00
1869	.20
1870	2.00
1871	2.00
1872	4.00
1873	2.00
1874	2.00
1875	4.00

The burden of maintaining a levee in this district has certainly been very heavy, although the system has been a success.

LEVEE DISTRICT NO 3.

This was also a portion of Swamp Land District No. 1, and was erected into Levee District No. 3, January 2, 1869, by the Board of Supervisors. The boundaries are:—Commencing at the west end of Hedger's levee on the southwest quarter of section 7, township 13 north, range 5 east; thence south three-fourths of one mile to a point twenty chains west of the center of section 18; thence east three-fourths of one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north to a point one hundred feet north of the east end of Boulware's levee, on the southeast quarter of section 8; thence west parallel with the levees to the place of beginning. The district is very small, containing only about 1,200 acres of land. The levee has cost about $8,000, and the taxes levied on each $100 of valuation were:—

1869	$2.00
1870	2.00
1871	.50

The organization as a levee district and the collection of taxes for levee purposes have been discontinued, levees having become unnecessary to protect it from Bear river.

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 4.

In pursuance of a petition presented to the Board of Supervisors, that body created Levee District No. 4, February 6, 1871, with the following boundaries:—Beginning at the southeast corner of section 1, township 12 north, range 4 east; thence west forty chains; north forty chains; west eighty chains; south twenty chains; west forty chains; south forty chains; west forty chains; south forty chains; west forty chains; south twenty chains; west forty chains; south twenty chains; west forty chains; north forty chains; west forty chains; south sixty chains; west sixty chains; south twenty chains; east twenty chains; south one hundred chains; east eighty chains; south twenty chains; east forty chains; north twenty chains; east one hundred and twenty chains; north one hundred chains; east forty chains; north forty chains; east forty chains; north sixty chains; east eighty chains; north forty chains to the place of beginning. This included 5800 acres. No tax was levied, and nothing has been done beyond the formation of the district.

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 5.

This is by far the largest and most expensive reclamation scheme ever attempted in this county, and has thus far, for various reasons, been a complete failure. A petition having been presented by landowners representing a majority of the land, the Board of Supervisors created Levee District No. 5, March 11, 1871. As first established, the district embraced all the land bounded on the north and east by the highland near the Buttes, Levee District No. 1 and the Feather river, and on the south and west by the Sacramento river, omitting Reclamation District No. 70, and containing 122,957 acres. The larger portion of this land, being that which was represented in the petition, is the vast swamp and tule tract lying between the two rivers.

Early in April, 1871, J. T. Pennington, surveyor of the district, reported to the Board a plan for reclaiming the lands in the district, which was to build a levee along the west bank of Feather river and the north and east banks of Sacramento river and a dam across Butte slough, all to cost about $250,000.

The farmers living along Sacramento river called a meeting at Salem Church, where resolutions were passed, claiming that they represented all the improved land in the proposed district, and that the projected system of levee, which was to close up the mouth of Butte slough, would not only destroy the land which they had improved and made their homes, but would entail a tax on them for the benefit of others, which they could never pay. The matter was the subject of great discussion in the newspapers, on the streets and in public meetings. A great levee had been built in Colusa county the year before, closing up the mouths of several sloughs that had acted as outlets for the river in times of high water, and it was maintained that if a dam was built across Butte slough, thus cutting the water off from that outlet and confining it to the regular channel, the river would rise to an unprecedented height, overflow the banks and levees and submerge all the improved and valuable land. Opinions were various as to the effect of building the dam; some thought it would result in disaster, while others, among them competent engineers, thought otherwise. Some advocated a canal from Knight's Landing through Yolo and Solano counties as an outlet for the water from this region. Others maintained that the reclamation of these tule lands could best be effected by a ditch from Butte slough, through the tule, to the river below Knight's Landing. Many other schemes were proposed, some wild and others more sensible. May 29, 1871, the boundaries of the district were changed, leaving out the lands along the bank of Sacramento river. The boundries are :—Commencing at the northeast corner of section 10, township 14 north, range 2 east; thence south five miles; east one-half mile; south two miles; east one and one-half miles; south one mile; east one mile; south one-half mile; east one-half mile; south one-half mile; east to Feather river; down said river to its junction with the Sacramento; (from this point the change in the boundaries was made;) up Sacramento river to where it is intersected by the line between ranges 2 and 3 east; due north to the north-east corner of section 13, township 11 north, range 2 east; west to the crossing of the California Pacific Railroad; northerly on said railroad to the south line of section 35, township 12 north, range 2 east; (from this point the line as far as Butte slough was defined December 15, 1871;) east to the quarter section corner between sections 35 and 2; north 120 chains to the center of section 26; west twenty chains; north twenty chains; west twenty chains; north twenty chains to the corner of sections 22, 23, 26, 27; west forty chains; north twenty chains; west twenty chains; north twenty chains; west twenty chains; north twenty chains to the State segregation line, and following same to Butte slough; (from this point the boundaries are as originally declared;) up the county line to the north line of section 26, township 17 north, range 1 west; east to Mt. Diablo meridian; south one mile; east one and one fourth miles; south one-fourth mile; east one-fourth mile; south three-fourths of one mile; west one-half mile; south one-fourth mile; west one-fourth mile; south one-fourth mile; west one-half mile; south one-fourth mile; west one-fourth mile; south two and one-fourth miles; east one-fourth mile; south one-half mile; east one-fourth mile; south two miles; east one-fourth mile; south one-half mile; east one-half mile; south one-fourth mile; east one-fourth mile; south one-fourth mile; east one and one-fourth miles; south one-fourth mile; east three-fourths of one mile; south one-fourth mile; east three-fourths of one mile; south one-half mile; east two and one-half miles; south one-fourth

mile ; east one-fourth mile ; south one-fourth mile ; east one-fourth mile ; south one mile ; east one-fourth mile ; south three-fourths of one mile ; east one-fourth mile ; south three-fourths of one mile ; east one-fourth mile ; south one-fourth mile ; east one mile ; south one and one-half miles ; east one mile to the place of beginning. This embraces about 100,000 acres.

August 7, 1871, a remonstrance against the construction of the levee and the building of a dam across Butte slough, signed by the farmers along Sacramento river, was presented to the Board of Supervisors. The work was, however, proceeded with and the dam completed. We condense the following from the issue of December 30, 1871, of the *Sutter Banner* :—Threats had been freely made that the levee across Butte slough would be cut, and two men were stationed there to guard it. About midnight on Wednesday, December 27, 1871, the men were awakened by a noise outside, and upon going out of their cabin they were surrounded by a number of masked men, who covered them with their guns, and warned them to remain quiet. Others cut the levee in two places between the slough and high lands, which resulted in the washing away of five hundred feet of levee. At the time this was done the water was not within five feet of the top of the bank, and there was no danger of its breaking through.

May 8, 1872, the engineer of the district made a report to the Board of Supervisors of the cost of complete reclamation:—

Sixteen miles of levee	$134,400
Forty-six miles of levee	212,106
One mile of levee	30,000
Extra hauling	40,000
One gate in Butte levee	12,000
One gate in Sacramento levee	10,000
One gate in Feather river levee	9,000
Extra hauling at Sacramento and Feather slough	16,000
Engineer and contingent expenses	10,000
Amount already expended	144,478
Total	$617,984

June 3, 1872, a meeting of land-holders in the district, representing 70,082 acres, voted unanimously to proceed with the work, and issue bonds to provide funds for that purpose. The bonds issued for this district are:—

July 1, 1872	$512,000
July 1, 1874	4,000
December 14, 1876	64,500
March 5, 1877	7,500
Total	$588,000

These bonds are largely in arrears for interest, there being no money to the credit of that fund in the office of the State Treasurer, where they are made payable.

Since the destruction of the dam at Butte slough it has been three times rebuilt and three times destroyed, being once more cut, once destroyed by a terrific storm, and once giving way on account of faulty construction. The levee on Feather river and across the bottom of the district has been twice built and twice carried away by reason of the destruction of the Butte slough levee. The levee down Feather river to the south line of section 9 and across to Knight's Landing, has an average height of eighteen feet, six feet width on top, and a slope of four and three to one; the waste gates have an aggregate opening of twenty-five feet. The Sacramento levee is eight feet high, with the same slopes as the other, and has gates with an aggregate opening of thirty feet. The Butte slough levee is twenty feet high, ten feet crown, and slope of four and three to one.

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 6.

A petition having been presented, the Board of Supervisors created Levee District No. 6, August 8, 1871. This land had also been a part of Swamp Land District No. 1. The boundaries given were :—

Commencing at the line of levee on the east side of Feather river, where the line between the farm of D. H. Redfield and the estate of Nicolaus Allgeier, deceased, intersects said levee ; thence south-east along said line to the south-east corner of said Redfield's farm; thence south-west and south, following the western boundary of Levee District No. 2, to the center of section 25, township 12 north, range 3 east ; thence east forty chains ; south one hundred and twenty chains, to the north bank of Auburn ravine ; thence westerly and southerly, following the Auburn ravine to the point where the line between sections 1 and 12, township 11 north, range 3 east, intersects said ravine; thence west about 120 chains to the corner of sections 2, 3, 10, 11, township 11 north, range 3 east ; thence north 20 chains ; thence west about one mile to the east bank of Feather river ; thence up said river, following the line of levee heretofore built, to the place of beginning. Six thousand seven hundred and twenty-five acres of land are included in the District.

A levee had been built along the front of this district while it was a part of Swamp Land District No. 1. About $25,000 have been expended in new levee and in repairing and enlarging the old one. This district has issued no bonds, and heavy taxes have been collected to defray the expenses incurred by the work. The taxes levied for the various years have been —1871, $2 ; 1872, $2 25 ; 1873, $2 ; 1874, $2 ; 1875, $2 ; 1876, $2 ; 1878, 2$. This makes a total thus far of $14 25 on every $100 of valuation. The system of reclamation, though expensive, has been a successful one.

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 7.

June 22, 1874, the Board of Supervisors created Levee District No. 7, with the following boundaries :—Beginning at the north-east corner of section 26, township 17 north, range 2 east; thence west three and one-half miles ; south two miles ; east one-half mile ; south one mile; east one mile; south one mile; east one mile; south one and one-fourth miles, to a point twenty chains south of the corner of sections 14, 15, 22, 23, township 16 north, range 2 east ; east one mile; north five and one-fourth miles, to the place of beginning. The district contains 8,480 acres of land. An election was held July 6, 1874, at which the land owners in the district decided by a vote of six to four, not to levy any tax for levee purposes. Beyond the organization, therefore, nothing has been done for the protection of the district.

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 8.

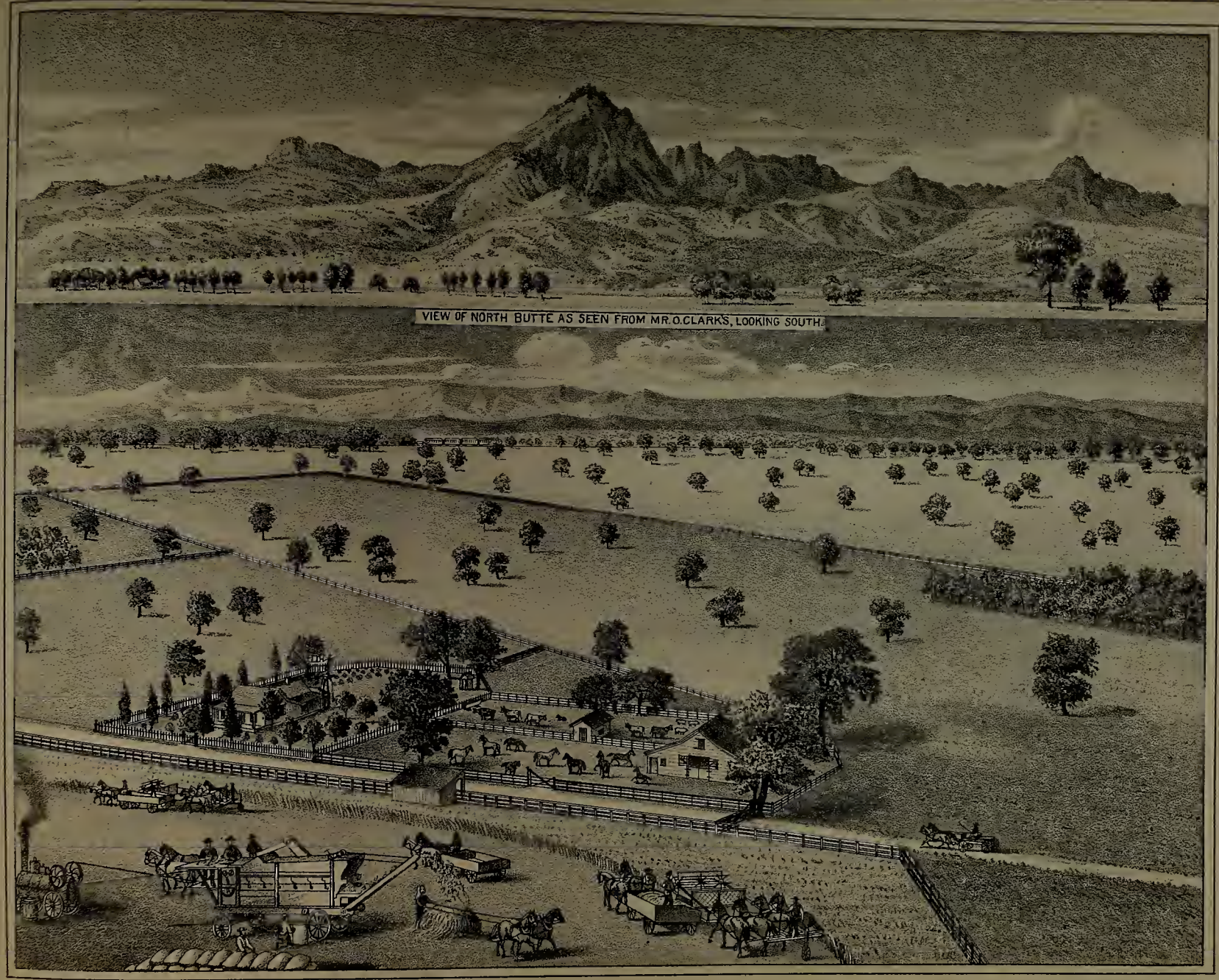
June 23, 1874, one day after the formation of District No. 7, the Board of Supervisors created Levee District No. 8. The boundaries defined were :—Beginning at the south-east corner of section 36, township 16 north, range 2 east ; thence north two miles ; west one and one-fourth miles; north three-fourths of one mile; west one-half mile; south three-fourths of one mile; east one-fourth mile; south one-half mile; east thirty chains; south one-half mile; east ten chains; south one-half mile; east one-half mile; south one-half mile; east one-half mile, to the place of beginning. This is a small district, and contains but 1,560 acres. The land-owners held an election July 6, 1874, by which it was decided not to raise a tax for levee purposes, consequently nothing further has been done in this district.

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 225.

June 16, 1875, the Board of Supervisors erected 7,320 96-100ths acres of land in townships 16 and 17 north, range 1 east, into a Reclamation District, No. 225. September 7, 1875, the Board certified to the Register of the State Land Office that a sum equal to two dollars per acre had been expended in this district.

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 9.

In pursuance of a petition, the Board of Supervisors created Levee District, No. 9, May 12, 1879. The boundaries are:—Beginning at the north of the levee in District No. 1, fifty-four chains north, 80 degrees 37 minutes east of the corner of sections 3, 4, 9, 10, township 15 north, range 3 east; thence north 5 degrees 30 minutes east, thirty-four chains and eight links; north 5 degrees 30 minutes east, thirty-two chains and eighty links; north 2 degrees 17 minutes east, twenty-four chains and thirty links; north 8 degrees 41 minutes



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west, fifteen chains and sixty links, to the line between townships 15 and 16; thence north 23 degrees west, eleven chains and twenty-three links; north 21 degrees 50 minutes west, twenty chains; north 24 degrees 30 minutes west, nine chains and forty-two links; north 17 degrees 35 minutes west, seven chains and fifty links; north 12 degrees 2 minutes west, twenty chains and sixty links; north 5 degrees west, sixteen chains; north 10 degrees 45 minutes east, nine chains; north 9 degrees 45 minutes east, seventeen chains and forty-three links; north 9 degrees 45 minutes east, seven chains and fifty-seven links; north 6 degrees west, twelve chains and forty-one links; north 1 degree 50 minutes west, thirty-six chains and sixty-five links; north 4 degrees 30 minutes west, nine chains and ninety-four links; north 2 degrees 57 minutes west, fourteen chains and seventy-two links; north 19 degrees 50 minutes west, nine chains and six links; north 28 degrees 30 minutes west, eight chains; north 29 degrees 53 minutes west, twenty-five chains and fifty-six links; north 22 degrees 26 minutes west, twenty-one chains; north 29 degrees 10 minutes west, thirteen chains and forty-three links; north 6 degrees 28 minutes west, ten chains; north 9 degrees 24 minutes east, twelve chains and twenty links; north 5 degrees 45 minutes east, nineteen chains and forty-one links; north 5 degrees 25 minutes west, eleven chains and ninety links; north 8 degrees 33 minutes east, five chains; north 15 degrees 20 minutes east, eight chains and sixteen links; west, sixty-three chains and seventy links to the quarter section, corner between sections 8 and 9, township 16 north, range 3 east; south to the quarter-section corner between sections 20 and 21; west to the center of section 20; south to the center of section 32; west to the center of section 31; south to the quarter-section corner on the base line between sections 31 and 6, township 15 north, range 3 east; west to the closing quarter-section corner between sections 31 and 6; south to the center of section 6; west forty chains; south on township line one mile; west one-half mile; south two and one-half miles; west one mile; south two miles; west one-half mile; south one mile; east two miles; north along the west and north boundary of Levee District No. 1, to the place of beginning. The amount of land embraced in this district is 16,214 acres. At an election held May 30, 1879, the question of a tax for levee expenses was decided adversely by a vote of forty to thirty-eight. The Surveyor is at work selecting a line for the proposd levee.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LANDS AND TITLES.

The Right to the Land—Transfers—Disputes in Regard to Titles—Extract from the "Annals of San Francisco"—Action of Congress—The Land Commission—Extract from Hittell's "Annals of San Francisco"—President Buchanan Called Upon to Account for the Appropriations Made for Settling Land Claims—Edwin M. Stanton Sent to San Francisco as Special Counsel for the Government—Sutter's Grants—Railroad Lands—Public Lands—U. S. Land Office of Marysville District—List of Officers—Report of Business Transacted from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878.

The Spaniards claimed the lands in California by virtue of discovery and first occupation, and, as in the discovery of America, the aborigines were considered as having no absolute title or right which could not be conveyed by gift or sale. To the early locators, Spain transferred her interest by grants, being lavish in the extent of her donations. In 1822, when Mexico threw off the yoke of Spanish rule and declared herself an independent empire, the right of giving grants was also claimed. At the conclusion of the Mexican war, and after the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo had been signed and ratified, early in 1848, the right to public lands in Californuia passed to the United States government, with the provision that the then existing titles of private individuals and incorporations should not be disturbed, and all grants heretofore derived through the Mexican or Spanish authorities, should be respected. The grants given to these early locaters were for a definite number of leagues in some valley and allowed the grantee to place his title over any portion of the tract. Little surveying was done, and even that was extremely simple and inaccurate. When the population came rushing in after the discovery of gold, nearly all of the best lands in the State seemed to have been covered by these grants, but the Americans did not deem these claims to be wholly valid, and so located at different points, claiming the land as belonging to the government. Many purchased titles from the existing claimants rather than place themselves in positions to enter long and expensive litigation. The following extract from the *Annals of San Francisco*, is an explanation of the troubles which beset the landholders :—

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13, 1853.

"The most important decision ever given by the Supreme Court of "California was announced to-day, in the case of Cohas vs. Rosin & "Legris. Previous decisions, both of this and the lower legal tribu-"nals, had established principles which unsettled the city titles to "nearly every lot of ground within the municipal boundaries, and "mightily encouraged squatterism. By these decisions, one title had "just seemed as good or as bad as another; possession being better "than any. The alarming consequences of these doctrines forced both "bench and bar into further inquiries and minute researches into the "laws, usages and customs of Spanish or Mexican provinces and "towns. The new information thus acquired, was brought to bear "upon the suit above named, where principles were evolved and a "precedent formed of the utmost consequence to the community, and "which have nearly settled, though not quite, the 'squatter' ques-"tions. The decision was pronounced by Judge Heydenfeldt, and was "concurred in by Chief Justice Murray, although upon somewhat dif-"ferent grounds, and Judge Wells. Without entering upon the merits "of the particular case in question, we give the 'conclusions' come "to. These conclusions sustain all alcaldes' grants in the city, no "matter though the alcalde himself had been illegally appointed and "made a dishonest use of his power. By this decision—all opposing "precedents having been expressly set aside by the Court—many noto-"riously fraudulent alcalde grants have been legalized; but that seems "a small price to pay for the full assurance of title now given to the "proprietors of the most valuable part of the ground within the "municipal bounds."

The confusion in regard to the ownership of these lands became so extensive, that in March 1851, Congress enacted a law providing for the settlement of the land claims. President Fillmore appointed for members of the Board, Harry L. Thornton, Augustus Thompson and Alpheus L. Felch, but his Democratic successor deposed them and appointed three others. The Land Commission commenced its sittings in San Francisco, January 2, 1852, and received claims till March 3, 1853.

Hittell, in his "History of San Francisco," states the reason for the confirmation of existing titles, and the appointment of the Commision to arbitrate on the same.

"Congress passed the Act to settle the land titles in California, in "March, 1851, providing a special tribunal or board of commissioners, "with authority to examine all claims made to land under grant "under Mexico, and confirm all valid grants. The Act made no "reference to the promise given by Commodore Sloat in his proclama-"tion issued on the seventh of July, 1846, when in taking possession "of the country on behalf of the American Government, he declared "that henceforth California would be a portion of the United States, "and as an inducement for accepting cordially, or at least peaceably, "the change, he assured the people that 'all persons holding titles to "real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under color of right, shall "have those titles guaranteed to them.' This language was doubtless "used under express instructions from the Cabinet; we know that "Commodore Sloat had been ordered in 1845, to seize California at the "first outbreak of hostilities, and we may presume that directions "were given to him in regard to what he should say when he made "the seizure. 'Color of right,' is a phrase common in American "jurisprudence, and would not have been adopted except under the "suggestion of a lawyer. Even if Sloat exceeded the authority "conferred by his instructions, that fact could not be known to the "native Californians, and they were justified in believing that he had "full power to make the promise, which thus became a solemn contract "under the law of nations with every one who submitted to the

"American authority." The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses having appropriated one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars for legal assistance and other expenditures in settling private land claims in this State, the next Congress requested of President Buchanan, a detailed account of the disposal of this fund. This action caused the general dissemination of the facts regarding the wonderful complexity of land titles, but it was only brought out after a number of years of investigation and litigation. In February, 1858, Edwin M. Stanton was sent to San Francisco, as special counsel for the Government, in pending law cases. Captain Sutter claimed that he was entitled to thirty-three leagues of land in the Sacramento valley, under two grants; one for eleven leagues, made by Governor Alvarado, in 1841, was adjudged genuine, but the other, which he had obtained from Michel-torena, for twenty-two leagues, covering the sites of Sacramento and Marysville, was not allowed, the Commissioner deciding that the act was done after Micheltorena had been expelled by a revolution, and not being Governor, he could not exercise the powers and functions of that office. This decision also effected the titles of several other grantees in this region. Nye's claim to four leagues on Sacramento river was one of these. It was given under the general permission granted by Micheltorena, after having vacated his office, to Captain Sutter, to issue certificates of title to persons who had previously petitioned for tracts. This general title was decided null and void by the Supreme Court. This uncertainty regarding the validity of titles to the land in this vicinity, caused great uneasiness among the locaters, which was not lulled until 1865, when Sutter's eleven league grant was confirmed. Below are presented copies of the two grants made to Captain John Sutter.

SUTTER GRANT.

WHEREAS, John Augustus Sutter, a native of the Swiss Republic and naturalized in the Mexican nation, has solicited, according to the law of August 11, 1824, for his personal benefit and that of twelve families, eleven leagues of land on the borders of the River Sacramento, in the vacant lands of the northern frontier, in order to colonize and foster them, for which end he has sufficiently proved his assiduity, good behavior, and all other qualities required in these cases; having already anticipated his increased efforts, his constant firmness, and his true patriotic zeal in favor of our institutions, having reduced to submission a number of savage Indians over in those frontiers, and this government being sufficiently informed that the mentioned land does not belong to the property of any private individual, town or corporation, and that in consequence thereof it is specified in the aforesaid law, and in conformity with the powers conferred on me in the name of the Mexican nation, I have granted to the said Senor Don Augustus Sutter, by these present letters for him and his settlers, the said land called La Nueva Elvecia (New Elbetia), subject to the approval or disapproval of the Superior Government, and of the Excellent, the Department Assembly, under the following conditions:

First—He may fence it without injury to the crossings, roads and servitudes, and above all to the navigation of the river.

Second—He shall maintain the native Indians of different tribes on those places in the free enjoyment of their possessions, without troubling them, and he may only reduce them to civilization through prudent measures and a friendly intercourse; he shall not cause them hostilities of any kind without previously obtaining authority from the Governor.

Third—The land, of which donation has been made to him, is of the extent of *eleven sitios* de ganado mayor (eleven square leagues), as exhibited in the sketch annexed in the proceedings, without including the lands overflowed by the swelling and currents of the rivers; it is bounded on the north by los tres picos, (the three summits) in 39 degrees, 41 minutes, 45 seconds, north latitude; on the east by the borders of the Rio de los Plumas, (Feather river); on the south by the parallel of 38 degrees, 49 minutes, 32 seconds, of north latitude, and on the west by the Rio Sacramento.

Fourth—When this property is confirmed unto him, he shall petition the proper Judge to give him the possession of the lands, in order that it may be measured agreeably to ordinance, the surplus thereof remaining for the benefit of the nation.

Therefore I order that this patent being held as firm and valid, the same be entered in the proper book, and that these proceedings be transmitted to the Excellent, the Departmental Assembly, Juan B. Alvarado, Commandant General of the Department of Californias, ordered, and signed thus, to which I certify.

Monterey, June 18, 1841.

The second grant reads as follows:—

Manuel Micheltorena, Brigadier General of the Mexican army, Adjutant General of the Staff, Governor General in Chief, and Inspector General of the Department of the Californias.

Whereas, Don Juan Augustus Sutter, a Mexican naturalized citizen, and his son, John A. Sutter, have solicited for the personal benefit of themselves and family the surplus of land within his ranch, named New Helvetia, as is laid down in the maps which accompany the grant, and the usual investigation and inquiry in relation thereto required by law and regulations having been satisfied. In virtue of the authority conferred upon me, in the name of the Mexican nation, and for the good conduct and services which the said Sutter has rendered and is rendering at the present time, I have conceded to them the mentioned lands; declaring in them the ownership thereof by these presents, subject to the approbation of the Assembly Departmental, and under the following conditions:—

First—They may enclose it without interfering with the paths, roads and highways. They shall enjoy it exclusively, and freely appropriating it to the uses of cultivation which suits their convenience.

Second—They can request the proper Juez that he give them lawful possession by virtue of this decree, so that the boundaries may be defined, at the limits of which there may be placed, beside the landmarks, some fruit trees, or useful kinds of forest trees.

Third—The land of which mention is made consists of twenty-two square leagues, described upon the map, which accompanies the grant.

Fourth—The Juez who gives the possession shall have the land surveyed according to law, remaining the surplus that may result at the disposal of the nation.

Therefore, I command that these presents, investing the title in them, and holding the same as firm and valid, shall be handed in for record in the proper book, and shall be delivered to the parties in interest for safe keeping, and other purposes.

Executed on this ordinary paper, having no stamped paper appropriate, Santa Barbara, this fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

MANUEL MICHELTORENA.

JUAN CANTANEDA, Secretary of Interior.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The lands of the California and Oregon Division of the Central Pacific Railroad occupy a considerable portion of Yuba and Sutter counties. These were secured under an Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, which granted to the company all the vacant odd-numbered sections within twenty miles on each side of its road. Where these sections are previously occupied by settlers the company can select other vacant odd-numbered sections within thirty miles of the road, as indemnity. A large proportion of the railroad lands are withheld as mineral, but the company have a force at work rapidly "proving off the mineral," and the sections are becoming ready for sale.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The lands of the United States are or have been disposed of in the following way:—First, under the Pre-emption laws; second, under the Homestead laws; third, by public sale, private entry, and scrip locations; fourth, by grants to the State. Of the last class are the following:—Grant of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands by the Act of September 28, 1850. Grant of five hundred thousand acres for internal improvements by Act of September 4, 1851. By the Constitution

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **J. HOGEBOOM.** N. BUTTE. SUTTER CO. CAL.

of California the proceeds of this grant were transferred to the School Fund. May 3, 1852, the Legislature, by an Act, carried out this provision, and a law was passed authorizing the sale at two dollars per acre. The proceeds were invested in State bonds at seven per cent. April 3, 1858, the price was reduced to one dollar and a quarter per acre. All interest falling due on bonds was placed to the credit of the School Fund. The grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections was given to the State for school purposes by Act of March 3, 1853. The grant of seventy-two sections for a seminary of learning, and ten sections for public buildings, was made by Act of March 3, 1853. The grant of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for an Agricultural College was made July 2, 1862.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Previous to the year 1855, the only United States Land Office in California, was located at Benicia. During that year, by the authority granted under the act, approved in March, 1853, the State was divided into two divisions, the Upper District, with its office at Marysville, and the Lower District, with its office at San Francisco. As settlers began pouring in, the location of the offices was found to be too far from the distant parts of the districts, and the business was becoming too cumbersome. Stockton District was formed, a portion of the land and records being taken from Marysville, or Upper District, and the remainder from San Francisco, or Lower District. The next district formed was Sacramento, which was segregated from Marysville and Stockton Dstricts; then followed the setting apart of Humholdt District from San Francisco and Marysville Districts; Shasta District in July, 1870, and Susanville District in February, 1871, were taken from Marysville District.

The district, as at present bounded, contains two hundred and twenty-one townships, or about 5,091,840 acres, extending from township eight to twenty-five north. In the southern part, it includes townships three east and three west, and in its widest portion, eleven east and seven west. The following are some of the confirmed grants lying in this district:—New Helvetia, Honcut, Boga, Farwell, Capay, Fernandez, Larkin's Children, Arroyo Chico, Jimeno, Jacinto, Colus, Los Putos, Rio de Los Putos, Rio de Los Jesus Maria and Gnesisosi. By instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, January 22, 1872, a considerable portion of Yuha county was withdrawn for mineral purposes. In order to perfect title to this, the pre-emptor before "proving up," must publish and post on the land notices for thirty days, citing opposing parties to appear. Abundant testimony of the non-mineral character of the land must be offered, and if this proof is satisfactory the entry is permitted, and the course then pursued is the same as in ordinary pre-emption entry. Much of the land on this tract has been thus located on. The following is a list of the townships reserved:—14 N., R. 6 E.; 15 N., R. 6 E.; 16 N., R. 5 and 6 E.; 17 N., R. 5, 6 and 7 E.; 18 N., R. 5, 6 and 7 E.; 19 N., R. 6 and 7 E.; 20 N., R. 7 E.

OFFICERS.

The first officers of the district were John A. Paxton, Receiver, and Charles S. Fairfax, Register. They received their commissions May 9, 1855, but the office was not opened until June. Mr. Fairfax resigned November 1, 1856, and on the seventeenth of that month, Mr. Paxton forwarded his resignation. Peter C. Rust was appointed to succeed Mr. Paxton as Receiver, and was also *ex-officio* Register. October 8, 1857, he was succeed by Charles Lindley, who remained in the office till September 1, 1858. From this time the two offices were divided, and Joseph Hopkins was appointed Receiver, and E. O. F. Hastings, Register. Both of these gentlemen remained in office until May 21, 1861, when A. J. Snyder became Register, and James Compton, Receiver. Mr. Compton was suspended May 19, 1863, and was succeeded by Charles G. Bockius. At the expiration of his term, June 1, 1865, Mr. Snyder gave place to L. B. Ayer. Mr. Bockius was succeeded by Dr. Eli Teegarden, April 15, 1867, who remained in the office for eight years, until April 1, 1875, when Judge L. T. Crane, the present incumbent, was appointed. September 1, 1875, Mr. Ayer was succeeded by Charles M. Patterson, the present Register.

REPORT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1878 TO DECEMBER 31, 1878,

AGRICULTURAL LANDS DISPOSED OF BY CASH ENTRY AND SCRIP AND WARRANT LOCATION.

10,334.85 acres cash entries at $2.50 per acre	$25,837.20
12,407.20 acres cash entries at $1.25 per acre	15,509.13
3,113.85 acres commuted from Homestead entries	4,784.85
Additional payments on double minimum lands covered by Agricultural College locations	4,075.72
21,739.13 acres entered upon final proof under Homestead law	
47,595.03	$50,206.90

MINERAL LANDS SOLD.

31 acres at $5.00 per acre	$ 155
1,842 acres at $2.50 per acre	4,605
1,873.00	$4,760.00
Total amount received on perfected claims	$54,966.90

LANDS LISTED TO STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

580.06 acres Indemnity School selections

50,048.09 total area covered by perfected claims.

UNPERFECTED LAND CLAIMS.

31,624.63 acres filed for under Homestead law.
49,821.47 acres filed for under Pre-emption law.

81,446.10 total area covered by unperfected claims.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ELECTIONS.

Vernon in 1849—April 1850—Value of the Offices—Election Precincts 1850—Vacancies—Table of Elections from 1851 to 1879—Schedule by Precincts of the Election September 3, 1879

The record of the early elections is very meager indeed. We find by a statement in the *Placer Times* of the election November 13, 1849, the following vote was cast in the new town of Vernon:—For the Constitution, 171; for Governor, Sutter, 85; Burnett, 82; Stewart, 1. For Lieutenant Governor, Winn, 78; McDougal, 44; Lippitt, 49. For Congress, Gilbert, 116; Kewen, 99; Wright, 52; Halsted, 36; Morse, 19; Shannon, 11; Dent, 2.

The election for the first county officers transpired the first Monday in April, 1850, at which time Gordon N. Mott was elected County Judge; W. Fisher, County Attorney; T. B. Reardon, County Clerk, and Willard Post, Treasurer. At this election Nicolaus cast one hundred and three votes. Most of the offices in those days were not considered especially valuable, and resignations and vacancies by removal or failure to qualify were very frequent. These vacancies were filled by appointment by the Court of Sessions, or when necessary by special election. The office of Sheriff was the only "fat" one and a decided absence of vacancies will be noticed in the list. A contest for this office occurred in 1850. Joseph Hopkins having received a certificate of election in September of that year, Samuel Ashton, who had been his opponent, contested the election before the Court of Sessions. A special term of the Court was called at Nicolous, November 12, 1850, and an adjournment was had to the next day. Upon taking up the case in the morning Mr. Ashton failed to appear and prosecute it, and the office was awarded to Mr. Hopkins.

August 19, 1850, the Court established the following election precincts:—

Township No. 1	At Nicolaus
" " 2	" Vernon
" " 3	" Yuha City " Hock Farm
" " 4	" Auburn " Spanish Corral

Township No. 5	At Miners' Hotel
	" Mormon Bar
	" Horse Shoe Bar
" " 6	" Half-way House
	" Beals Bar

An election precinct was established at Oro June 18, 1851, while on Friday, August 8, one was established opposite Knight's Landing and one at John Neil's house on Sacramento river.

An instance of the low estimation placed upon the county offices is the following extract from the record of the Court of Sessions, June 2, 1851:—"It appearing to the Court that the former County "Surveyor is no longer a resident of the county, it was ordered by the "Court that S. W Higgins be appointed County Surveyor for Sutter "county, to fill the vacancy in said office." February 3, 1852:—"It appearing to the Court that W. S. Mesick, the Treasurer of "Sutter county, had removed his residence from said county, and "also appearing that said Treasurer had been notified to attend "at this Court for the purpose of settling his accounts for the "year ending 30th December, 1851, it is therefore ordered by the "Court that the said Treasurer's office be declared vacant." Again, April 12, 1852: "It appearing to the Court that a vacancy existed "in the office of Treasurer of Sutter county, by reason of the Treas-"urer elect neglecting and refusing to qualify, it is therefore ordered "that J. R. Diekey be appointed to fill said vacancy till the next "general election." December 6, 1852 a vacancy was declared in the Assessor's office, as the Assessor elect had neglected and refused to qualify. During the years 1854-5 seven appointments were made to the office of District Attorney. It seemed almost impossible to keep an incumbent in that office long enough to even procure the finding of indictments by the Grand Jury. That body of inquiry, which had been in a profitless session for some time, reported December 5, 1855, that they were ready and anxious to proceed with their business, but could not do so for the want of a District Attorney; they also reported that they believed there had been due diligence used by his Honor, the Judge, and the Supervisors, to furnish us with a District Attorney," and were convinced of their inability to do so. The next February, however, Zach. Montgomery was appointed, and in November was elected, holding the office two years.

The several elections held on the question of the issuance of bonds by the county, are detailed in the chapter entitled "Financial," while those on the question of the removal of the county seat are given at length in "Courts and Bar of Sutter and Yuba Counties." In the chapter on "Levees," will be found the result of all elections on matters pertaining to the various levee districts.

At the present time, the county is so evenly divided by the two great political parties, that the representatives of both fill the offices, and an active canvass, supported by a degree of personal popularity, is absolutely necessary to secure an election. In the matter of the New Constitution, it will be seen that the county, although almost unanimous for the calling of the Constitutional Convention, decided for the rejection of that instrument by a vote of 627 to 392.

We have collected in the following tables the statistics of the most important elections since the organization of the county, including a complete schedule by precincts of the vote cast at the last State election. For the first few years the result of the canvass of votes does not appear upon the records kept by the Court of Sessions, and so far from being able to give the number of votes cast at the various precincts, it is only by a careful search of all the records, that we are enabled to compile with any degree of accuracy, a table showing the incumbents of the many offices.

TABLE OF ELECTIONS FROM 1851 TO 1879.

VOTE OF SUTTER COUNTY.

YEAR.	ELECTION.	CANDIDATES.	PARTY.	VOTE
1851	Guhernatorial	*John Bigler	Democrat	139
	"	P. B. Reading	Whig	124
1852	Presidential	*Franklin Pierce	Democrat	205
	"	Winfield Scott	Whig	214
1853	Guhernatorial	*John Bigler	Democrat	253
	"	William Waldo	Whig	240
1855	"	*J. Neely Johnson	Know-Nothing	340
	"	John Bigler	Democrat	381
1856	Presidential	*James Buchanan	Democrat	491
	"	John C. Fremont	Republican	92
	"	Millard Fillmore	Americau	347
1857	Gubernatorial	*John B. Weller	Democrat	550
	"	Edward Stanly	Republican	181
	"	G. W. Bowie	American	97
1859	"	*M. S. Latham	Democrat	695
	"	John Currey	A. L. Democrat	159
	"	Leland Stanford	Republican	87
1860	Presidential	*Abraham Lincolu	Republican	403
	"	Stepheu A. Douglas	Ind. Democrat	441
	"	J. C. Breckenridge	Democrat	440
	"	John Bell	Con. Union	40
1861	Gubernatorial	*Leland Stanford	Republican	558
	"	J. R. McConnell	Democrat	570
	"	John Conness	Union Democrat	291
1863	"	*Frederick F. Low	Union	718
	"	John G. Downey	Democrat	679
1864	Presidential	*Abraham Lincoln	Union	677
	"	Geo. B. McClellan	Democrat	586
1867	Guhernatorial	*Henry H. Haight	Democrat	660
	"	Geo. C. Gorham	Republican	555
	"	Caleb T. Fay	Ind. Republican	23
1868	Congressional	*Jas. A. Johnson	Democrat	644
	"	C. Hartson	Republican	609
1868	Presidential	*U. S. Grant	Republican	581
	"	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	561
1871	Gubernatorial	*Newton Booth	Republican	630
	"	Henry H. Haight	Democrat	664
1871	Congressional	*J. M. Coghlan	Republican	645
	"	George Pearce	Democrat	652
1872	Presidential	*U. S. Grant	Republican	496
	"	Horace Greeley	Liberal and Dem.	276
	"	Chas. O'Conor	Democrat	19
1872	Congressional	John M. Coghlan	Republican	304
	"	*J. K. Luttrell	Democrat	543
1875	Guhernatorial	*Wm. Irwin	Democrat	555
	"	T. G. Phelps	Republican	184
	"	John Bidwell	Independent	490
1875	Congressional	*J. K. Luttrell	Democrat	667
	"	C. B. Denio	Republican	242
	"	Chas. F. Reed	Independent	328
1876	Presidential	*R. B. Hayes	Republican	550
	"	S. J. Tilden	Democrat	553
1876	Congressional	Joseph McKeuna	Republican	543
	"	*J. K. Luttrell	Democrat	563
1877	Constitutional Convention	*For		1011
		Against		126
1879	New Constitution	*For		392
	" "	Against		627
1879	Guberuatorial	*Geo. C. Perkins	Republican	670
	"	Hugh J. Glenn	Dem. and N.C.	470
	"	Wm. F. White	Workingmen	121
1879	Congressional	*C. P. Berry	Democrat	586
	"	Joseph McKenna	Republican	678

* This indicates the successful party in the State or district,

The table on page 73, has been prepared for the purpose of showing not only the total county vote, and the vote of each precinct at the present time, but also the political complexion of the county and of the different precincts. The name first written in each column is that of the candidate of the Republican party. The only gentleman now elected, for whom this table shows a majority in Sutter county, was Joseph McKenna, who was beaten in the whole district by C. P. Berry.

The total vote for Governor was 1,261. The smallest vote polled in the county was that at the Guhernatorial election of 1851, being 263, while just ten years later, the vote was 1,419, the largest cast at any election in this county.

RANCH & RESIDENCE OF **CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.** SUTTER CO. CAL.

RETURNS BY PRECINCTS OF ELECTION SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

PRECINCT.	GOVERNOR.			SECRETARY OF STATE.				BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.				R. R. COMMISSIONER.			CONGRESSMAN.		STATE SENATOR.	
	George C. Perkins	William F. White	Hugh J. Glenn	D. M. Burns	A. A. Smith	Lauren E. Crane	W. J. Tinnin	Warren Dutton	John P. Kavanaugh	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John M. Kelly	Joseph S. Cone	Henry Larkin	G. T. Carpenter	Joseph McKenna	C. P. Berry	E. A. Davis	W. M. Cutter
Yuba City	139	47	90	139	16	15	110	93	9	161	17	126	47	106	146	129	155	123
Live Oak	53	8	31	46	3	1	42	38		51	4	37	8	48	49	43	55	38
North Butte	28	2	23	23	2		29	21	1	31	1	22	1	30	27	25	24	30
South Butte	56	9	43	55	4	3	47	51	4	52	3	52	9	48	56	54	63	47
West Butte	40		5	33			11	31		13		33		11	33	10	33	11
Meridian	73	8	41	67	2	1	54	67	1	55	1	67	2	55	67	56	67	57
La Fayette	8	4	17	15		4	10	6		19	4	14	7	7	11	18	18	8
Cranmore	16		5	17		3	2	16		5	1	17	3	2	16	6	17	5
Yocolumne	35	4	23	35	2	2	25	32	4	27		33	2	27	39	24	34	30
Slough	54	3	23	48		1	32	35		46		42	8	31	47	34	58	23
Rome	17	1	40	16			44	15		45		16		44	16	44	17	43
Knight's	6		12	6	2	4	7	6		7	6	6	5	8	10	9	10	9
Vernon	18	5	8	18	4		9	10	3	18		17	4	9	21	8	21	10
Auburn	30	2	41	32		3	40	31		41	3	28	3	43	31	43	35	40
Nicolaus	78	28	41	83	6		60	82	6	61		81	7	60	87	59	85	64
Kempton's	19		27	22	1	3	22	20	1	23	4	16	13	19	22	24	24	24
Total	670	121	470	655	42	40	544	554	29	655	44	607	119	548	678	586	716	562

CHAPTER XXX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

State Senator—Assemblymen—Supervisors—District Judge—County Judge—Associate Justices—District Attorney—County Clerk—Treasurer—Assessor—Sheriff—Superintendent of Schools—Coroner—Public Administrator—Surveyor.

To assist in comprehending the subjoined list of county officers, a few explanations may be necessary. It will be observed that there occurred the first few years a great many vacancies and appointments. The cause of this was that the majority of the offices were not worth having at that time; people could easily make more at another occupation, and so placed little value on the office. In 1851, Yuba and Sutter were joined together in one Senatorial District, and elected one Senator jointly. In 1852–3, Sutter was entitled to one Senator alone. The law of 1853 made Yuba and Sutter one district, giving Yuba two Senators, and Yuba and Sutter one. They have ever since elected a Senator jointly. The Associate Justices were elected each year by the Justices of the Peace in the county, and when one was absent, the County Judge appointed a Justice of the Peace to occupy that position for the term of court then being held.

STATE SENATOR.

1851 E. O. Crosby, joint Yuba and Sutter.
1852 Philip W. Keyser, Sutter county.
1853 Samuel B. Smith, Sutter county.
The remainder all represented Yuba and Sutter counties jointly.
1854 Samuel B. Smith.
1855 P. C. Rust.
1856 " "
Jesse O. Goodwin elected November, 1856.
1857 " "
1858 " "
W. H. Parks, elected September, 1858.
1859 " "
1860 " " re-elected November, 1860.
1861 " "
1862 " " re-elected September, 1862.
1863 " "
C. S. Haswell, elected September, 1863.
1864 " "
1865 " "
Eli Teegarden, elected September, 1865.
1866 " "
1867 " "
1868 " "
1869 " "
S. C. Hutchings, elected September, 1869.
1870 " "
1871 S. C. Hutchings.
1872 " "
1873 " "
Stephen Spencer, elected September, 1873.
1874 " "
1875 " "
1876 " "
1877 " "
J. O. Goodwin, elected September, 1877.
1878 " "
1879 " " died July, 1879.
E. A. Davis, elected September, 1879.
1880 " "

ASSEMBLYMEN.

1851 J. W. McCorkle.
1852 A. G. Caldwell.
1853 A. G. McCandless.
1854 E. O. F. Hastings.
1855 R. B. Sherrard, elected September, 1854.
1856 " " re-elected September, 1855.
S. R. Warrington, elected November, 1856.
1857 " "
James O. Harris, elected September 2.
1858 " "
C. L. N. Vaughn, elected September, 1858.
1859 " "
J. L. Smith, elected September, 1858.
1860 " "
Zach Montgomery, elected November, 1860.
1861 " "
C. E. Wilcoxon, elected September, 1861.
1862 " "
C. S. Haswell, elected September, 1862.
1863 " "
M. Boulware, elected September, 1863.
1864 " "
1865 " "
F. Hamlin, elected September, 1865.
1866 " "
1867 " "
B. R. Spilman, elected September, 1867.
1868 " "
1869 " "
C. P. Berry, elected September, 1869.
1870 " "
1871 " " re-elected September, 1871
1872 " "
1873 " "
A. L. Chandler, elected September, 1873.
1874 A. L. Chandler.
1875 " "
C. P. Berry, elected September, 1875,
1876 " "
1877 " " re-elected September, 1877.
1878 " "
1879 " "
A. L. Chandler, elected September, 1879.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

1855 David Abdill, appointed May 2; Madison Boulware, appointed May 7; A. B. Davis, appointed May 21.
Samuel S. Stewart, Nov.; Madison Boulware, A. B. Davis.
1856 David Abdill, May 5; Madison Boulware, February; A. B. Davis. February.
C. L. N. Vaughan, elected November 4; Charles Justis; A. B. Davis.
1857 C. L. N. Vaughan; Charles Justis; A. B. Davis.
M. Jones, elected September 2; J. R. Dickey; W. H. Parks.
1858 M. Jones; J. R. Dickey; W. H. Parks.
M. F. Garr, September 5; D. O. Mahoney; John Matthews.
1859 M. F. Garr; D. O. Mahoney; John Matthews.
Milton Ford, elected September 1859.
1860 Milton Ford; M. F. Garr, appointed November 5; George W. Smith, elected November 1860.
1861 M. F. Garr; George W. Smith; Sumner Paine, elected September 1861.
1862 M. F. Garr; Geo. W. Smith; Sumner Paine.
J. H. Esselstyne, elected September 1862; Geo. W. Smith; Sumner Paine.
1863 J. H. Esselstyne; Geo. W. Smith; Sumner Paine.
J. H. Esselstyne; L. D. Hedge, elected September 1863; Sumner Paine.
1864 J. H. Esselstyne; L. D. Hedge; Sumner Paine.
" " E. B. Cronch, elected November 1864.
1865 J. H. Esselstyne; L. D. Hedge; E. B. Cronch.
J. W. Gaither, elected September 1865; L. D. Hedge; E. B. Cronch.
1866 J. W. Gaither; L. D. Hedge; E. B. Cronch.
" C. P. Berry, elected September 1866; E. B. Cronch.
1867 J. W. Gaither; C. P. Berry; E. B. Cronch.
" " J. W. Welsh, elected September 1867.
1868 J. W. Gaither; C. P. Berry; J. W. Welsh.

"BUTTE SYLVANIA."

2.500 Acre Ranch, Property of Dr. Wm. Mc. MURTRY. North Butte, Sutter Co. Cal.

C. L. SMITH & Co. LITH. OAKLAND, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

J. H. Esselstyne, November, 1868; C. P. Berry; J. W. Welsh.
1869 " " C. P. Berry; J. W. Welsh.
" " D. O. Mahoney, September, 1869; J. W. Welsh.
1870 J. H. Esselstyne; D. O. Mahoney; J. W. Welsh.
" " " " G. E. Brittan, Septemher, 1870.
1871 J. H. Esselstyne; " " " "
W. H. Perdue, Septemher, 1871; D. O. Mahoney; G. E. Brittan.
1872 W. H. Perdue; D. O. Mahoney; G. E. Brittan.
" " A. B. Van Arsdale, elected Novemher 30, 1872; G. E. Brittan.
1873 W. H. Perdue; A. B. Van Arsdale; G. E. Brittan.
" " " " Eli Davis, Septemher, 1873.
1874 W. H. Perdue; " " " "
Geo. Ohleyer, September, 1874; A. B. Van Arsdale, resigned Septemher 9, 1874; Eli Davis.
1875 Geo. Ohleyer; Eli Davis.
Geo. Ohleyer; J. T. Leary, September, 1875; Eli Davis.
1876 " " " " " " re-elected November, 1876.
1877 Geo. Ohleyer; J. T. Leary; Eli Davis.
T. Brophy, Septemher, 1877; J. T. Leary; Eli Davis.
1878 " " " " " "
" " I. N. Brock, September, 1878; " "
1879 " " " " " "

DISTRICT JUDGE.

1850 Wm. R. Turner.
1851 Gordon N. Mott.
1852–58 Wm. T. Barbour.
1859–63 S. M. Bliss.
1864–69 I. S. Belcher.
1870–79 Phil. W. Keyser.

COUNTY JUDGE.

1850 Gordon N. Mott, June 10.
1851 " " "
T. B. Reardon, June 2.
1852 " "
R. B. Sherrard, August 2.
1853 " "
1854 " "
B. G. Hurlburt, April 3.
1855 " "
1855 W. P. W. McCall, appointed August 6.
" " " elected Septemher 5.
1857 R. B. Sherrard, appointed Februaary 1.
" " elected Septemher 2.
1858–60 R. B. Sherrard.
Phil W. Keyser, December 3, 1860.
1861–63 " " " elected Septemher, 1861.
B. G. Hurlhurt, elected October, 1863.
1864–67 " "
Phil. W. Keyser, elected Octoher, 1867.
1868–71 " " "
J. H. Craddock, elected October, 1871.
1872–79 " " re-elected September, 1875.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES COURT OF SESSIONS.

1850 P. W. Thomas, June 10; T. H. Rolfe, June 10.
1851 T. H. Rolfe; Henry Bates, appointed for Term June 2, 1851; S. W. Higgins, appointed June 18.
A. G. Caldwell, appointed June 18.
A. G. Caldwell, appointed August 4, 1851, for Term.
H. Bates, appointed August 4, 1851, for Term.
D. Ahdill, appointed Octoher 7, 1851, for Term.
W. F. Nelson, appointed Octoher 7, 1851, for Term, re-appointed December 1, 1851, for next Term.
1852 W. F. Nelson re-appointed Februaary 2, 1852, for Term. re-appointed April 7, 1852.
G. B. Upham, appointed June 7, 1852, for Term.
David Ahdill, appointed June 7, 1852, for Term.
G. B. Upham, appointed August 2, 1852, for Term.
D. R. Speigle, appointed Octoher 4, 1852, for Term.
G. B. Upham, appointed Decemher 6, 1852, for Term.
1853 " " appointed Februaary 7, 1853, for Term.
" " appointed April 4, 1853, for Term.
Wm. Walker, appointed June 6, 1853.
G. B. Upham, appointed June 6, 1853.
David Abdill, appointed August 1, 1853.
G. B. Upham, appointed August 1, 1853.
Francis Walker, for Term commencing October 3, 1853.
G. B. Upham, for Term commencing Octoher 3, 1853.
1854. G. B. Upham, Francis Walker.
Francis Walker, David Ahdill, June Term.
Francis Walker, G. B. Upham, August Term.
A. L. Gay, C. L. N. Vaughan, elected October 2.
1855 C. L. N. Vaughan.
H. H. Flagg, Alex. S. Brown, elected October 1.
G. B. Upham, acted during Octoher Term, in place of Flagg.
1856 Alex. S. Brown, H. H. Flagg.
C. E. Ledyard, Flagg being absent, appointed for August Term.
H. I. Bostwick, Flagg being absent, appointed for October Term.
1857 Thos. C. Hammond, H. I. Bostwick, elected Februaary 1, 1857.
B. J. Nordyke, James L. Smith, elected October 5, 1857.
1858 " "
J. W. Gaitber, Nordyke heing absent, appointed for Feb. Term.
Milton Ford, J. C. Tindall, elected October 4, 1858.
1859 J. C. Tindall.
James L. Smith, appointed July 5 for Term, Tindall heing absent.
1860 James Richards, Francis Hamlin, elected October 3, 1859.
M. C. Clark, A. S. Long, elected December 3, 1860.
1861 A. S. Long.
J. W. Shirly, James H. Esselstyne, elected Octobr 7, 1861.
1862 James H. Esselstyne.
E. Kellogg, appointed May 17, 1862, for Term, in absence of Shirly.
C. L. N. Vaugban, D. H. Apperson, elected October, 6, 1862.
R. Dinsmore, served latter part of Octoher Term, in absence of Vaughan.
1863 C. L. N. Vaughan, D. H. Apperson.
R. Dinsmore, appointed October 6, 1863, to serve for Term, in absence of Vaughan.
Court adjourned *sine die*, Octoher 13, 1863.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

1850 W. Fisher (County Attorney), resigned Octoher 21, 1850.
1851 R. S. Mesick, February.
S. B. Smitb (County Attorney), December, 2.
1852 " "
1853 " " Appointed by Court of Sessions, June 6, 1853.
James Algeo, Octoher 3, 1853. Resigned December 6, 1853.
1854 John S. Reardon, appointed hy Court of Sessions, Feb. 6, 1854.
" " appointed hy Court of Sessions, June 6, 1854.
George May, appointed by Court of Sessions, October 2, for Term. Resigned.
Wm. C. Stoddard, appointed hy Court of Sessions, December 4 ,1854. Resigned December 11, 1854.
1855 W. P. W. McCall, appointed by Court of Sessions, February 5, 1855.
J. S. Reardou, August 8.
R. W. McDaniels, elected September 5. Resigned Nov. 6.
J. S. Reardon, appointed November 6, 1855, by Supervisors.
1856 J. S. Reardon, resigned.
Zack Montgomery, appointed by Board of Supervisors, aud

Court of Sessions, February 4, elected November 4, 1856.
1857 Zacb Montgomery.
W. P. Wilkins, elected September 2.
1858 " "
1859 " "
I. C. McQuaid, elected September, 1859.
1860–63 " " re-elected September, 1861.
J. L. Wilbur, elected September, 1863.
1864 N. G. Wyatt, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, January 14, 1864, to fill vacancy.
1865 N G. Wyatt; J. L. Wilbur, elected September, 1865.
1866–67 " "
S. J. Stabler, elected September, 1867.
1868–71 " " re-elected September, 1869.
Frank B. Crane, elected September, 1871.
1872–73 " "
J. H. Ray, elected September, 1873.
1874–77 " " re-elected September, 1875.
M. C. Barney, elected September, 1877.
1878–80 " " re-elected September, 1879.

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO RECORDER AND AUDITOR.

1850 T. B. Reardon.
1851 " " Resigned. G. W. Lawrence appointed County Auditor, Feb. 17, 1851.
J. S. Reardon, appointed by Ct. of S., June 2, 1851.
1852 " " " April 12–Aug. 2.
1853 " "
G. W. Lee, entered office Oct. 16.
1854 " "
1855 " "
C. E. Wilcoxon, elected September 5.
1856–61 " " re-elected September 2, 1857, re-elected September, 1859.
S. J. Stabler, elected September, 1861.
1862 " "
1863 " "
C. E. Wilcoxon, elected September, 1863.
1864–69 " " re-elected September, 1865, re-elected September, 1867.
S. S. Russell, elected September, 1869.
1870 " "
1871 " "
J. M. Thomas, elected September, 1871.
1872 " "
1873 " "
1873 C. E. Wilcoxon, elected September, 1873.
1874 " "
1875 " "
J. M. Thomas, elected September, 1875.
1876 " "
1877 " "
W. H. Lee, elected September, 1877.
1878-80 " " re-elected September, 1879.

TREASURER

1850 Willard Post, died in November.
W. S. Mesick, appointed by Court of Sessions, November 13, 1850, for unexpired term.
1851 W. S. Messick.
1852 W. S. Messick, February 3, office declared vacant on account of removal
George B. Upbam, February 3, 1852, appointed by Court of Sessions for unexpired term.
J. R. Dickey, appointed by Court of Sessions, April 12, 1852, Treasurer elect having failed to qualify.
1853 J. R. Dickey.
1854 F. H. Russell, resigned October 2, 1853.
J. R. Dickey appointed by Court of Sessions, October 16, 1854.
Francis Walker appointed December 9, 1854, by Court of Sessions, tbe previous Treasurer neglecting to move tbe county records to county seat and reside there.
1855 Francis Walker.
Jobn B. Harris elected September 5.
1856 " " " resigned December 16.
Henry L. McArthur appointed by the Board of Supervisors, December 16.
1857 Henry L. McArthur.
G. W. Durkee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors August 14, 1857, McArthur having failed to file new bond and the office was declared vacant by the County Judge.
C. C. McClure, elected September 2.
Tbos. D. Boyd appointed by the Board of Supervisors, November 3, 1857.
1858–63 Thos. D. Boyd elected in September, 1858, re-elected in September, 1859, re-elected in September, 1861.
R. Dinsmore elected in September, 1863.
1864–67 " " re-elected, September, 1865.
T. D. Boyd—Dinsmore baving decamped, office declared vacant and Boyd appointed February 19, 1867.
T. D. Boyd elected September, 1867.
1868–71 " " re-elected September, 1869, died in 1871.
1868–71 C. E. Wilcoxon appointed by the Board of Supervisors, July 19, 1871.
Jonas Marcuse elected September, 1871.
1872–75 " " re-elected September, 1873.
George W. Carpenter elected September, 1875.
1876 " "
1877 " "
1878–80 A. B. Van Arsdale elected September, 1877, re-elected September, 1879.

ASEESSOR.

1850 Wm, H. Monroe.
1851 Wm. H. Monroe.
Jonathan Williams. Monroe having removed, Williams appointed by Court of Sessions June 18, 1851.
1852 Jonatban Williams.
Jas. M. Noble, appointed by Court of Sessions April 12, 1852, Assessor elect baving failed to qualify.
1853 Geo. B. Scbolifield. appointed April 4, 1853, Assessor elect having failed to qualify.
1854 Augustus Moore
1855 G. W. Durkee, appointed March 30.
D. H. Apperson, elected September 5.
1856 " "
Richard Saye, elected November 4.
1857 " "
D. E. Hamblen, elected September 2.
1858 " " re-elected September 2, 1858.
1859 " "
J. B, Low, elected September —, 1859.
1860 " " died.
S. M. Clay, appointed by Board of Supervisors, February 27. vice Low, deceased.
R. A. Clarke, elected November, 1860.
1861 " " re-elected September, 1861.
1862 " "
1863 " "
J. A. Friend, elected September, 1863.
1864 " "
1865 " "
P. B. Chamberlain, elected September. 1865.
1866 " "
1867 " "
1868 First District—H. Tillitson, elected September. 1867.
Second " J. H. McPhetridge, elected September. 1867.
Third " P. B. Chamberlain, elected September. 1867.
1869 First District—H. Tillitson.

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **H.S. GRAVES.** WEST BUTTE. SUTTER CO. CAL.

1869 Second District—J. H. McPhetridge.
Third " P. B. Chamberlain.
M. C. Hungerford, elected September, 1869.
1870 " "
1871 " "
A. E. Clary, elected September, 1871.
1872 " "
1873 " " re-elected September, 1873.
1874 " "
1875 " " re-elected September, 1875.
1876 " "
1877 " " re-elected September, 1877.
1878 " "
1879 " "

SHERIFF.

1850 John Pole.
Joseph Hopkins, November 13, awarded after a contest with Samuel Ashton.
1851 Joseph Hopkins.
1852 " "
1853 " "
M. F. Gaar, October 3, 1853.
1854–7 " " re-elected September 5, 1855.
S. E. Kennard, elected September 2, 1857.
1858–61 " " re-elected September, 1859.
D. D. Stewart, elected September 1861.
1862–5 " " re-elected September, 1863.
J. A. Friend, elected September, 1865.
1866 " "
1867 " "
J. B. Clark, elected September, 1867.
1868 " "
1869 " "
T. Cooper, elected September, 1869.
1870 "
1871 "
Samuel McClure, elected September, 1871.
1872 " "
1873 " "
W. P. Harkey, elected September, 1873.
1874–80 " " re-elected September, 1875, re-elected September, 1877, re-elected Septmber, 1879.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

1855 David O. Mahoney, elected September 5.

1855 C. E. Wilcoxon, appointed December 4, 1855, by Board of Supervisors to next election.
1856 C. E. Wilcoxon.
James Hart, elected November 4.
1857 " " re-elected September 2; resigned November 9, 1857.
C. E. Wilcoxon, appointed November 9, 1857, by Bd. of Sups.
1858 " " elected September, 1858; failed to qualify, but was appointed by Sups. March 2, 1859.
1859 C. E. Wilcoxon.
A. S. Long, elected September, 1859.
1860 " "
C. E. Wilcoxon, elected November, 1860.
1861 " " resigned December 1, 1861.
J. L. Smith, appointed by Bd. of Sups. December 1, 1861.
1862 " " resigned.
S. S. Russell, appointed by Bd. of Sup. August 5, 1862.
J. E. Stevens, elected September, 1862.
1863 " "
N. Furlong, elected September, 1863.
C. E. Wilcoxon, appointed by Bd. of Sups. November 6, to fill vacancy.
1864 " "
1865 " "
E. B. Dunwell, elected September, 1865.
1866 " "
1867 " "
J. H. Clark, appointed by Bd. of Sups., October 21, office being declared vacant on account of non-residence.
J. H. Clark, elected September, 1867.
1868–72 " " re-elected September, 1869; re-elected September, 1871; removed from county.
Moody C. Clark, appointed by Bd. of Sups., April 2, 1872.
1873–7 " " elected September, 1873; re-elected September, 1875.
O. F. Graves, elected September, 1877.
1878–80 " " re-elected September, 1879.

CORONER.

1853 David Abdill and G. B. Upham.
1854 D. H. Redfield.
1855 " "
O. C. Tinney, elected September 5.
1856 " "
G. W. Durkee, elected November 4.
1857 " "

1857 James Hart, June 3.
A. Bronson, elected September 2.
1858 A. Bronson, T. A. Stoddard, elected September, 1858.
1859 " "
E. B. Smith, elected September, 1859.
1860 " "
1861 " "
T. J. Dunham, elected September, 1861.
1862 " "
Chas. A. Keyser, appointed by Bd. of Sups., August 16, 1862, to fill vacancy, and was *ex-officio* Administrator.
A. S. Long, elected Septcmber, 1862.
Chas. A. Keyser, appointed by Bd. of Sups., Nov. 3, 1862.
1863 " "
A. Bronson, elected September, 1863.
1864 " "
1865 " "
E. Kellogg, elected September, 1865.
1866 " "
1867 " "
Jonas Spect, elected September, 1867.
1868 R. V. S. Quigley, appointed April 17, 1868, Spect failing to qualify.
1869 R. V. S. Quigley.
P. E. Drescher, elected September, 1869.
1870 " "
1871 " "
H. F. Scbulte, elected September, 1871.
1872 " "
1873 " "
W. C. Smith, elected September, 1873.
1874 " "
1875 " "
W. Woodwortb, elected September, 1875.
1876 " "
1877 " "
W. C. Smitb, elected September 1877.
1878 " "
1879 " "

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

1855 J. B. Lucas, elected September 5.
1856 " "
A. S. Brown, elected November 4.
1857 " "
E. Wilber, elected September 2.

1858 E. Wilber.
A. Bronson, elected September, 1858.
1859 " "
Jackson Williamson, elected September, 1859.
1860 " "
1861 " "
B. J. Nordyke, elected September, 1861.
1862 " "
By Act of Legislature, March 13, 1862, Coroner made *ex-officio* Administrator.

SURVEYOR.

1850 ———
1851 S. W. Higgins, appointed by Court of Sessions, June 2, 1851, former Surveyor having removed,
1852 W. F. Nelson, April 12.
1853 Phil. E. Drescher, appointed December 6, 1853, the office being vacant.
1854 Phil. E. Drescher, reappointed by Court of Session to fill vacancy, February 8.
1855–61 Phil. E. Dreseher, elected September 5, re-elected September 2, 1857, re elected September, 1859.
J. W. Gaither, elected September, 1861.
1862 " "
1863 " "
Phil. E. Drescher, elected September, 1863.
1864–67 " " re-elected September, 1865.
J. T. Pennington, elected September, 1867.
1868 " "
1869 " "
G. W. Smith, elected September, 1869.
1870 " " resigned.
J. T. Pennington, appointed by Board of Supervisors, May 5, 1870.
1871 J. T. Pennington.
P. E. Drescher, elected September, 1871.
1872–75 " " re-elected September, 1873.
W. F. Peck, elected September, 1875.
1876 " "
1877 " "
J. G. McMillan, elected September, 1877.
1878–80 " " re-elected September, 1879.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FINANCIAL.

Cause of First Debt—Bonds 1853—Bonds 1857—Bonds for S. F. and M. R. R.—Bonds for California Pacific R. R.—Road Bonds—Tables of Road and Levee Bonds—Table of Borrowed Money—Table of Valuations—Receipts and Expenditures.

The destruction of some of the county records, when the Court House was burned in December, 1871, renders any statement of the early expenses or exposition of the first bonds of the county impossible. The same fact was true in Sutter county, however, as in the others, that the immense cost of running the government, the high price of all articles used, the large fees and salaries, and the small valuation of property on which tax could be raised, made an enormous excess of expenses over receipts for the first few years. The expenses were provided for by issuing county warrants, the payment of which had to be met. The Legislature passed an Act, approved May 17, 1853, authorizing the county to issue bonds in sums of not less than $100, payable January 1, 1862, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. This provided for funding all the warrants issued to March 1, 1853. How many bonds were issued it is uncertain, but it is certain that this did not entirely release the county from her troubles, for there still continued to be an excess of expenditures. The Legislature again provided for this by passing an Act, approved March 9, 1857, authorizing the issue of bonds for all indebtedness incurred from March 1, 1853, to February 1, 1857. These bonds were to be in sums between $100 and $1,000, to be payable January 1, 1865, and bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. Under this Act some $40,000 in bonds were issued, which were all redeemed in four or five years. By 1857, the actual value of property had sufficiently increased, and the expenses been reduced, so that no further debt was incurred.

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, approved April 15, 1859, the county voted, at the general election, September 7, 1859, on the question of subscribing $50,000 to the San Francisco and Marysville R. R. Co., and issuing bonds to that amount. The bonds were to bear interest at seven per cent, and be payable January 1, 1869. The election resulted adversely to the proposition by a vote of 554 to 232, and thus the county was saved a useless debt such as Yuba county was afflicted with. Again, by Act of the Legislature, approved March 13, 1868, was the question placed before the people of issuing $50,000 bonds to the California Pacific Railroad Co., bonds to be payable twenty years from date, and to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. At the November election, 1868, the people decided, by a vote of 679 to 376, not to thus encumber themselves.

The number of new roads opened and the many creeks and sloughs that required bridging rendered the issuing of bonds for that purpose necessary. Under an Act of the Legislature, approved February 10, 1870, bonds were issued to the amount of $25,000, due July 1, 1890, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. payable semi-annually. The heavy expense of building and maintaining levees has caused Districts 1, 2 and 5 to issue bonds, most of which are still outstanding. These of course are payable only by the land embraced in those districts, but as they form a portion of Sutter county, the bonds are therefore a mortgage on the resources of the county. The condition of these bonds is as follows:—

COUNTY ROAD BONDS.

Issued July 1, 1870	$25,000.00	
Interest paid to date	22,103.38	
Redeemed	5,500.00	
Outstanding		$ 19,500.00

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 1.

Issued July 1, 1870	$71,976.90	
Interest paid to date	38,352.85	
Redeemed	0.00	
Outstanding		71,976.90

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 2.

Issued 1876	$64,582.58	
Interest paid to date	11,182.51	
Redeemed	5,757.56	
Outstanding		58,825.02

LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 5.

Issued July 1, 1872	$512,000.00	
" " 1874	4,000.00	
" December 14, 1876	64,500.00	
" March 5, 1877	7,500.00	
Redeemed	0.00	
Outstanding		588,000.00
Total Outstanding Bonds		$738,301.92

In estimating the cost of borrowed money it is necessary to include the amount of bonds issued and the amount of interest paid. The uncertainty about the issues of 1853 and 1857 render an acurate statement impossible, therefore we will first include the amounts that are certain and afterwards an estimate of the balance. The interest on the bonds in District No. 5 is long in arears and the amount given in the table is the amount due, a large portion of which is unpaid:—

Road Bonds, issued	$ 25,000.00
Interest paid	22,103.38
District 1, bonds issued	71,976.90
Interest paid	38,352.85
District 2, bonds issued	64,582.58
Interest paid	11,182.51
District 5, issue July 1, 1872	512,000.00
Interest due	215,040.00
District 5, issue July 1, 1874	4,000.00

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **FRANCIS HAMLIN.** W. BUTTE. SUTTER CO. CAL.

RANCH, RES. AND BUSINESS PLACE OF **J.M. COPE,**
W. BUTTE, SUTTER. CO. CAL.

Interest due		1,200.00
District 5, issue December 14, 1876		64,500.00
Interest due		9,675.00
District 5, issue March 5, 1877		7,500.00
Interest due		1,012.00
Amount certain		$1,048,125.22
Probable issue, 1853	$25,000.00	
" interest	7,000.00	
Issue 1857, about	40,000.00	
Interest paid	11,000.00	
Estimated amount		83,000.00
Total		$1,131,125.22

We append a table of valuation with the rate of State and county taxes levied each year. The amount of levee taxes is given in the chapter on levees. A decidedly speculative value was placed on town lots in 1850, their value being put at $511,864. These fell in 1852 to $23,586, and in 1855 to $6,305, reducing very much the total valuation and the consequent revenue from taxation:—

TABLE OF VALUATION.

YEAR.	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	TOTAL.	RATE ON $100.
1850	$ 979,202	$ 460,134	$1,439,336	$0.75
1851	379,492	262,240	641,732	0.50
1852	436,816	279,287	716,103	0.80
1853	469,832	285,472	755,304	1.35
1854	691,678	385,389	1,077,067	1.40
1855	186,595	985,051	1,171,646	1.55
1856	709,574	1,107,530	1,817,104	1.55
1857	520,207	1,016,509	1,536,716	2.05
1858	653,779	1,476,245	2,130,021	1.90
1859	731,630	1,596,918	2,328,548	1.56
1860	716,130	1,577,629	2,293,759	1.50
1861	794,313	1,316,041	2,110,354	1.57
1862	1,017,678	944,600	1,962,278	1.82
1863	1,072,788	892,402	1,965,190	2.00
1864	1,023,226	847,645	1,870,871	2.20
1865	876,454	719,671	1,596,125	2.15
1866	922,055	923,354	1,845,409	2.55
1867	306,585	1,250,899	1,557,484	2.50
1868	1,066,720	820,766	1,887,486	2.27
1869	1,122,442	981,250	2,103,692	2.08
1870	1,471,347	934,948	2,402,295	2.01
1871	1,595,852	1,000,015	2,595,867	2.00
1872	3,609,331	1,248,712	4,858,043	1.50
1873	3,212,043	975,667	4,187,710	1.80
1874	3,333,833	1,357,004	4,690,837	1.95
1875	3,319,203	1,173,242	4,492,445	1.52
1876	3,284,263	766,324	4,050,587	1.90
1877	3,200,675	787,449	3,988,124	1.80
1878	3,255,161	722,633	3,977,794	1.75
1879	3,312,164	594,033	3,906,197	

From 1872 at full cash value.

The Auditor's old records having been burned we are unable to find any report of the receipts and expenditures of the county earlier than for the years 1856 and 1857, which we give with the report for the last year before the fire, and for the year 1878. These are for current expenses only:—

1856—Receipts		$9,000
Expenditures		7,000
Balance		$2,000
1857—Receipts		$10,037
Expenditures		13,522
Excess of expenditures		$3,485
1870—Receipts		$117,720.51
Expenditures		103,839.61
Balance		$ 13,880.90
1878—Receipts		$70,380.80
Expenditures:—		
County fund	$14,416.46	
Hospital fund	2,686.64	
Court House fund	3,054.55	
Road fund	3,995.49	
Bridge fund	4,655.70	
Feather River Bridge fund	1,456.08	
School fund	27,526.09	
		$57,791.01
Balance of receipts over actual expenses		$12,589.79

CHAPTER XXXII.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Condition of Early Society—Hanging of Washington Rideout—John Jackson hanged at Bader's Ranch—Legal Executions—Duels—Joaquin Murietta—Tom Bell—Case of Robert Dinsmore.

The natural tendency of society, when left uncurbed by legal regulations is towards lawlessness. So it was in the early days of California. The population in the year 1848 and the greater part of 1849 was composed of a fine set of men, composed of the honest and intelligent element of the eastern cities and States. But the next tide that flowed in threw upon our shores the refuse material from the larger cities on the Atlantic side of the Continent, and a horde of discharged convicts from the Australian Colonies. The change in society was apparent immediately; murders, robberies, highway robberies and crimes of every description became every day occurrences. Before this the miner placed no protection over his earnings and could walk through the dark streets or over the lonely plains and hills, feeling perfect safety in his solitude; now his gold dust must be hidden or placed in some secure retreat, and his pilgrimage must be made in the light of day or in the company of others. Legal proceedings were carried on under the old Mexican laws, and with the insufficient force of officers it was difficult to apprehend and convict a man of crime. The miners, realizing that fact and knowing the consequence of leniency toward the criminal class, took the law into their own hands. A crime was committed, the neighboring miners quickly captured the suspected person; a judge was appointed, a jury summoned and sworn; attorneys (unlearned in the law) were provided, and the trial proceeded with all the gravity and formality of a legally organized court. The testimony was heard, arguments made, and the case placed in the hands of the jury. Their decision was final, and upon it depended in most instances the life of the prisoner, for hanging in those days was the favorite punishment for murder and even stealing.

Two cases of this kind occurred in Sutter county almost simultaneously, in 1852, one of which, that of the hanging of Washington Rideout at Nicolaus, is well remembered, and often alluded to by the old residents of that village.

In May, 1852, a Marysville negro named Washington Rideout stopped at the Bellevue House, kept by Newhald & Hufius, five miles south of Nicolaus. Discovering Hufius to be alone, he became abusive because he did not have the kind of liquor he wanted. Hufius told him to leave the house, when the negro drew his revolver and shot him dead. He was quickly captured and conveyed to Nicolaus, then the county seat, where a mob took possession and were about to hang him, when they were persuaded to let the law take its course. He was confined on the government vessel that still lay in the river. A grand jury was summoned, an indictment found, and the case proceeded to trial within a few days after the commission of the act. The record of the Court of Sessions bears the following:—

"SATURDAY, June 12, 1851, 2 P. M.

"The Grand Jury returned into Court, and presents the following:

"STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
"*vs.*
"WASHINGTON RIDEOUT. } Indictment for murder.

"Whereupon, the defendant was brought into Court, and for trying the same, came the following jury, to-wit:—Ira Bradshaw, C. S. Tessue, Joseph P. Dillen, J. Lee, E. W. Riker, Nathaniel Eatou, John Holloway, Thomas Morrison, J. Gibson, A. L. Chandler, H. Chandler and James Riker, and were sworn and empanneled.

"The defendant was then arraigned, and having answered to his name as set forth in the indictment, pleads that he is 'not guilty' of the charge alleged therein. W. B. Johnson, G. B. Upham, S. B. Smith and Dr. Golder were called and sworn on the part of the State, and —— McDuffy was sworn on the part of the defendant.

"The jury, after having heard the evidence and the arguments of "counsel, retired to consider of their verdict.

"And now comes the mob, being impatient of delay (the jury not "having as yet agreed upon their verdict), being led on by E. W. "High, and seized and forcibly took from the custody of the Sheriff, "the said prisoner, Washington Rideout, and having dragged him "out of the Court House, escorted him to the first convenient tree, "and hanged him by the neck till he was dead."

It had been the watchword of the mob to "hang him while the sun shines," and the jury had been out so long that the sun began to decline in the west. They went to the court room, then in the American Hotel, and High stepped up to the negro as he was seated between two deputies, and told him that his time had come. No resistance was made, and High took him by the collar and led him from the room. Rideout was taken to a large tree in front of Jacob Vahle's residence, a rope was thrown over a limb, one end fastened around the prisoner's neck, and the other end seized by about fifty men, who, as the last rays of the setting sun shed their light upon the scene, ran the murderer up and fastened him there. The whole court, including the jury, adjourned to witness the execution. Rideout had a Spanish wife who was clinging to his neck, and through whose arms the body of her husband was jerked aloft. Thus did they hang him "while the "sun was shining."

Only a few days after the murder of Hutius, and before the execution of Ridcout, a cruel murder was committed and summary justice was executed upon the murderer. Martin Bader and wife were living on the west side of Feather river, in Sutter township. On the night of June 8, 1852, they gave shelter to John Jackson, a Norwegian. The next day Bader went to Hock Farm, and upon his return was met at the gate by Jackson, who presented a revolver and told him he would never leave the place alive. He fired the revolver at Bader, but missed, and Bader ran into the house to get his gun. Jackson then mounted Bader's horse and rode away. Upon search being made, the body of Mrs. Bader was found in a pond back of the house, with two bullet holes in her head. The Norwegian was soon captured near Shanghai Bend, and taken by the enraged settlers to the scene of his crime, where they hung him to a tree that stood in front of the house.

These exhibitions of mob law, coming so closely together, were very severely commented upon by the newspapers at the time, and, although it would have been better to have allowed the law to take its course, yet there is no doubt that the two wretches richly deserved their fate.

Being removed as it is, from the location of the mines, and its population consisting chiefly of farmers so proverbially peaceful and law abiding, Sutter county has been the scene of but few of the exciting incidents that characterized the early history of the mining counties and the larger cities. A few murders have been committed, the details of which it is not necessary to recite. There have but two persons suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the hands of the public executioner. An Italian was hanged in October, 1857, by Sheriff S. E. McKennard, and John Wright in March, 1873, by Sheriff Samuel McClure.

In the matter of duels, Sutter county has been "more sinned against "than sinning," for all the duels fought on her territory have been by residents of other counties.

The code of honor was frequently resorted to as a method of healing wounded feelings, but the practice soon sank into decay. Many of these meetings were held so secretly and the results were so trifling that the affairs never became generally known. Some however were subjects of general comment for a long time. Probably the most celebrated duel, or rather incipient duel, which has occurred in the county, is that between Judges Field and Barbour. The latter was Judge of the Tenth District Court, and in some manner a feeling of enmity sprang up between the two gentlemen. This spirit led to innumerable little squabbles and nearly culminated seriously. Geo. C. Gorham wrote a severe stricture on Judge Barbour and handed it to O. P. Stidger, editor of the *Herald*, for publication. The same day, as Judge Field was proceeding to his office, with his arms full of books, he was assaulted by Judge Barbour, who claimed that his opponent had caused the publication of the offensive article. The parties being separated, by some diplomatic efforts Judge Barbour was forced to send the challenge. This left Mr. Field with the privilege of selecting the weapons and manner of meeting. It was at first proposed to fight with knives in a dark room, but Judge Barbour would not accede to this, claiming that it was cruelty. Finally it was decided to have a meeting with fire-arms, on the opposite side of Bear river. Charles N. Fairfax acted as second for Judge Barbour, and Gordon N. Mott for Judge Field. Although both parties appeared on the ground, an actual conflict was avoided. Albert Turner and Wm. Houser, of Marysville, agreed to settle a quarrel in the honorable way, and adjourned to Sutter county for that purpose, June 10, 1858. The Sheriff interfered, however, and they started for Butte county, but finally returned to Marysville. They met near the Hospital the next morning with seconds and surgeons, and had five shots at each other, with shot-guns loaded with ounce balls, distance fifty paces. At the last fire Houser was badly wounded in the right arm. A duel occurred in 1853, in which Richard Rust, editor of the *California Express*, challenged O. P. Stidger, editor of the *Herald*. They met two miles below Yuba City. They used revolvers, at a distance of ten paces. One shot was fired and a bullet went through the coat of Stidger. The cause was some articles appearing in the *Herald* criticising some in the *Express*, and the motives of the editor in publishing them.

The last resort to the "code honorable," was made by Thomas Burns and John Davis, of Marysville. They had a quarrel over some domestic difficulty, in which Davis received severe chastisement. He challenged Burns to the field of honor, and they fought a duel January 8, 1871, a few miles below Yuba City. Revolvers were used at thirty paces, and after the exchange of four harmless shots, the honor of these gentlemen was completely satisfied, and they retired from the field.

The two most noted highwaymen that infested this region, were Joaquin Murietta and Tom Bell.

Joaquin Murietta, who for a long time was the terror of travelers, and lonely settlers, never operated to any extent, in this vicinity. He had a sister living in Marysville, whom he frequently visited. He was there for a considerable time, in 1850 and 1851, and was known as a notorious character, After the killing of Joaquin, considerable doubt existed as to the identity of the dead robber. His head was amputated, and with the hand of Three-fingered Jack, was exhibited throughout the State. While in Marysville, Joaquin's sister visited the exhibition, and after gazing upon the head, remarked in Spanish to a gentleman within the bearing of Judge O. P. Stidger, "that's not my brother." When asked who it was, she smiling replied, "It is Joaquin Gonzales." This would seem to give some credence to the rumor that the real Joaquin Murietta had escaped.

The most notorious robber that roamed over the territory in this region, was Tom Bell. The description of this person is best given in the words of Judge Edward McGowan, as published in the San Francisco *Evening Post*.

Tom Bell was in stature nearly six feet, well proportioned, combining in his frame strength and action; of a sanguine temperament, quick in his motions, being never at rest, sandy hair and a full crop of it, light goatee to match his hair in color. His nose, which was originally well formed and large, was mashed in the bridge, almost level with his face. This defect, rendered his countenance, which was otherwise rather prepossessing, somewhat repulsive and even hideous, when viewed in connection with his lawless practices. His eyes were a very light blue, of that class which approximates so nearly to a gray, and in its restless wanderings was constantly sparkling with intelligence. Bell was a native of Alabama, and received a medical education, and, it is said, practiced that profession when he first came to California, which, as well as I can ascertain, was in 1850. He afterwards took to mining, and being unlucky at that, his next step was gambling. When that ceased to pay, he took to the road, and was engaged as a robber for about two years, in which time he acquired a fame for boldness and success, second only to Joaquin Murietta.

In the outset he generally traveled alone, and it is said, for his bet-

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF Wm. VANFLEET. WEST BUTTE, SUTTER Co., CAL.

S. BUTTE PEAK. 2790 FT.
WITH LIBERTY POLE OF 1861.

ter security, wore a coat of armor under his clothes, and never shed the blood of his victim unless it became absolutely necessary to enforce a compliance with his demands. It was known that he had associated with him several persons scarcely less noted than himself, one of whom, at least, an escaped convict named Bill Gristy, alias Bill White, and one of the band with Walker in Nicaragua, when the gang was broken in upon by a detachment of the Sacramento and Marysville police, near Sacramento, was the only one who escaped. He was cruel, cunning, and bloodthirsty. This scoundrel was in Bell's band for three months. The band was supposed to number from six to eight, and they ranged the country along the foothills from the Yuba to Granite city. Their depredations were mainly confined to the several roads crossing in the neighborhood between Granite and Gold Hill, in Placer county. The country was rough, broken and covered with an impenetrable chapparal, in the recesses of which an "army with banners" might securely hide. Their outrages in this favorite field, followed each other in such rapid succession, that scarcely a day had passed during the summer of 1856, without furnishing a newspaper item from the calendar of their exploits, but in no instance, I believe, did they shed blood. The plan of the chief was to frighten the traveler into terms, and avoid the cruelty of his murder.

On one occasion Bell and Gristy, with one other, made an attack upon a gentleman who was traveling from Downieville to Marysville, with a large sum of money in his possession. The traveler resisted, fired upon his assailants, and finally fled from them towards a deep canyon in which, if he could reach it, he knew he was safe from pursuit on horseback. Just as he was about to reach his goal, Gristy fired with a navy revolver, and shot him in the thigh, knocking him down. The robbers relieved him of his money, and instead of dispatching him, or leaving him to die from the hemorrage of his wound, *Doctor* Bell kindly and expertly took up the severed artery, bound up the wound, and just at that moment, hearing a wagon pass, Bell turned to one of his subordinates and ordered him to attend to the teamster. The wagon was stopped, the driver relieved of his cash, and the wounded man placed upon a mattrass, hastily made in the bottom of the wagon, and the parties dismissed, with the injunction to "drive slow and pick their road." The wounded man requested Bell to tie his (the traveler's) horse behind the wagon. Bell refused, but assured him that he should have his horse, as he seemed attached to him, and that he would turn him loose in the woods, after stripping off his bridle and saddle, which promise he faithfully kept.

The Marysville *Express* gives the following account of a most daring attempt to rob the Camptonville stage:—

"On Tuesday afternoon, about 4:30 o'clock, as the Camptonville "stage was proceeding to Marysville, and when near Dry creek, it was "stopped by six mounted highwaymen. They were after the treas- "ure, which amounted to $100,000. Near the point of attack the road "forked, and Mr. Rideout, gold dust dealer of Camptonville, was on "one road and the stage on the other. Mr. Ridcout was stopped by "the robbers, who all presented their arms and commanded him to dis- "mount. He hesitated, when one of them threatened to shoot him. "On the threat being made he dismounted, and went towards the "stage on the other road, across the ravine. The robbers called him "back and demanded his money. Being satisfied that he had none, "his treasure being on the stage, they took his horse, and allowed "him to cross over to the stage. The robbers then commanded the "driver of the stage, John Gear, to stop, and threatened to kill the "first man who should oppose them in their designs. Mr. Dobson, "messenger for Langton's Express, immediately drew on the robbers "and commenced firing. His first fire took effect on the spokesman "of the robbers, and unhorsed him. Mr. Rideout had by this time "got to the stage. An indiscriminate fight now commenced between "the robbers and passengers. As many as forty shots were fired on "both sides. The robbers, finding themselves so stoutly opposed, "retreated, leaving the passengers victors of the field of battle. The "driver, Mr. John Gear, was shot through the right arm above the "elbow. Mrs. Tighlman, wife of a barber in Marysville, was shot in the "head, the ball entering over the right eye, and penetrating the brain. "Mr. John Camphell, another passenger, received a glance shot over "the eye. Another passenger was shot in both legs. The stage is rid- "dled with bullet holes. When the stage was stopped and the firing "had commenced, one white man and four Chinamen, passengers, left, "and ran back on the road which had been passed over. They have "not been seen since. When the stage was about to resume its trip, "and after the first party had retired, a Mexican, who was mounted, "commenced firing from the opposite side. Mr. Dobson returned his "fire, and unhorsed the assailant. At this time, two other men were "concealed in the thicket, who were not mounted. They were all "members of the same gang. It is supposed that only two of the "party were disguised. All were Americans save the one Mexican "first spoken of. These particulars have been received from Mr. Gear "and Mr. Ridcout, and they may be relied on as authentic."

This widely-known robber was killed by officers near Auburn, Placer county, in 1856.

The early Indian troubles and their final settlement, are fully detailed in the following extract from the *Placer Times* of May 20, 1850:—

"Brigadier General A. M. Winn has received a letter from Major General Thomas, J. Green, First Division California Militia, forwarded by Brigidier Gen. Eastland, and enclosing one to his Excellency, Peter H. Burnett, Governor of California. We have been favored with the perusal of these letters. They are dated at Oro, the head quarters, at present, of General Green. Serious Indian troubles are announced on that frontier. A volunteer company, under command of Capt. Nicolaus Allgeier, had prepared to march against the savages, and other parties were being formed. The Indians are reported to number several hundred and to be headed by white men and some Chilians. An engagement is said to have taken place on Deer creek, a few days before, in which four whites and fifteen Indians were killed. General Green has very wisely determined to take the field, both for the protection of the citizens and to prevent excesses on their part. He recommends that the Adjutant General should be ordered to his head quarters, with instructions and authority to make a further call upon the malitia, and U. S. troops, should the emergencies require it.

We are further advised that some two hundred Indians were seen near Johnson's ranch, on Friday. A party of thirty went out from Nicolaus, and killed four of them, one of the party being slightly wounded in the forehead. A teamster from Nicolaus was found dead in the neighborhood, with fourteen arrows in him. His wagon and merchandise had been burnt up, and four pair of oxen killed. The repeated outrages in every direction will induce a more general militia organization throughout this part of the State. We learn that a volunteer company of young men is being now formed in Sacramento City. They will be the first to tender their aid, should future developments require the further call upon the Militia, which is anticipated in the above correspondence."

General Green arrived in Sacramento Tuesday, May 28, 1850, and was to leave immediately for Washington to represent the state of Indian affairs to the President. He made the following report to the Governor:—

"Oro, May 25, 1850.

To His Excellency, Peter H. Burnett, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, California Militia:

Sir—After my dispatch to you on the 16th instant, I moved with Capt. Allgeier's, and Capt. Charles Hoyt's mounted volunteers, on the 17th, upon Bear river. On the afternoon of the same day, Lieutenant Bell, of Capt. Allgier's company, with ten men, being out upon a scout, encountered a large number of Indians, killing five and bringing in six prisoners.

On the 18th, I moved in the direction of Deer creek, and scoured the country where a number of Indian depredations had been committed. We found the Indian villages newly deserted, and their trails leading south, in the direction of Bear river.

On the 19th, pursued said trails in the direction of Wolf creek, to where Col. Hoyt was murdered and burut in his mill; found the Indian

villages in this neighborhood deserted, and the white settlement abandoned; trails still leading south, which we followed to Bear river, and encamped upon the same.

On the 20th, leaving a camp guard with the horses, we crossed the river on foot to visit a large village on the south of said river, which we found deserted, and the trail recrossing the river. Upon our return I was informed that a large number of Indians, between two and three hundred, had assembled upon an elevated conical hill within two miles, a position evidently taken to give battle. After examining their position I ordered Captain Hoyt with twenty men to take station at the foot of the hill upon the left, and with Captain Allgeier, Lieutenant Bell and the balance of the men, in all thirty, I charged up the most accessible side of the hill upon the right into the camp, and drove the Indians upon Captain Hoyt's position, where a smart skirmish ensued. We pursued them for several miles in the hills and ravines, killing and wounding a number and took eight prisoners. Their chiefs report eleven of their men killed, besides wounded. We had none killed. Wounded, Captain Hoyt, Lieutenant Lewis and Mr. Russell. My Aid, Major Frederick Emory, was accidentally shot through the thigh by the discharge of a rifle. All doing well. The day previous, in attempting to capture one of their spies, his determined resistance caused him to be shot, and in camp we found his remains upon a funeral pile nearly consumed. Here we found a large amount of supplies, consisting of beef, sugar, tea, and other articles robbed from the wagons, and the clothes of the murdered teamster, Matty. On the afternoon of the same day I sent the following note, with a flag of truce, to the chiefs, by an old woman who had been taken prisoner:—

WOLF CREEK CAMP, May 20, 1850.

To the Indian Chiefs Weima, Buckler, Poollel, and others:—Your people have been murdering ours, robbing their wagons and burning their houses. We have made war upon you, killed your men and taken prisoners your women and children. We send you this plain talk by one of your grandmothers. When you cease to rob and murder our people we will cease to make war upon you, and then you can come in and get your women and children, who will be taken care of in the meantime. If you wish peace come down to Johnson's old ranch, on Bear river, and report yourselves to Captain Charles Hoyt, who will protect you until your Great Father shall speak.

THOS. J. GREEN,

Major General, First Division, California Militia.

To-day the chiefs, with a number of men, met me at Kearny, and entered into the following treaty. It is my opinion, as well as the opinion of others better acquainted with these Indians, that they will observe the treaty in good faith. It is to be hoped that no acts of aggression will be commenced upon them by the whites. These Indians can be made very useful to the miners if they have even a small portion of justice extended to them. Heretofore a few persons have monopolized much of their labor, by giving them a calico shirt per week and the most indifferent food. This is not only wrong, but highly disgraceful, when they would be content with the pay of one-fourth of the wages of the white men.

I have sent these chiefs over on the north fork of the American river, to bring in others now hostile, to Brigadier General Eastland, on Bear river, who will in the absence of further instructions from your Excellency, endeavor to bring them to terms. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. GREEN,

Major General, First Division, California Militia.

TOWN OF KEARNEY, Bear River, Yuba County, California.

WHEREAS, numerous depredations and murders have been committed upon the persons and property of the American citizens in this vicinity by native Indians belonging to the tribes of the undersigned Chiefs; and *whereas*, it became the duty of the undersigned Thomas J. Green, Major-General of the First Division of California Militia, to pursue and punish said depredators and murderers; Now, therefore, in the absence of higher authority, I, Thomas J. Green, Major-General, as aforesaid, on behalf of the people of California and the Government of the United States, on one part, and the head Indian Chiefs, Weima and Buckler, and Sub-Chief, Poollel, on the other part, representing fully and completely their several tribes, do enter into the following solemn treaty of peace and friendship, to wit:—

Article 1. Henceforth and forever the American citizens and the several tribes aforementioned shall live in peace and friendship.

Article 2. Should any Indian belonging to either of the beforementioned tribes commit any murder, robbery or other offence against the persons or property of the American citizens, the offender or offenders shall be promptly delivered up to the proper authorities for punishment.

Article 3. Should any American citizen or foreigner commit any wrong upon the persons or property of the beforementioned tribes, they shall be punished therefor as the law directs.

Article 4. To prevent any hostile feelings arising between the whites and Indians, as well as to prevent the friendly Indians from being mistaken for those unfriendly, it is hereby stipulated, that the people of the beforementioned tribes shall not carry arms while in the settlements of the whites.

Article 5. To cultivate warmer friendship and acquaintance between the white people and the Indians the latter are guaranteed the free use of the gold mines, and the full value of their labor in working the same, without charge or hindrance; and any contract made between the Indians and whites, before competent witnesses, shall be recoverable before any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Article 6. The Indian prisoners shall be delivered up with the signing of this treaty.

Article 7. The Government of the United States shall have six months from this date to confirm, amend, or annul the treaty; and should said Government of the United States confirm the same, it is hereby stipulated that each of the beforementioned tribes shall receive a semi-annual annuity of one thousand dollars, to be paid to them respectively for the term of ten years from the date thereof.

In witness whereof, the undersigned parties beforementioned have signed, sealed and delivered this treaty, each to the other, in the presence of Captain Nicolaus Allgeier, Captain Chas. H. Hoyt, Colonel James Bell, J. S. Christy, Counsellor at Law, Edwin P. Linck, J. B. Fairchild, Joseph Foster, subscribing witnesses.

May 25th, 1850.

THOS. J. GREEN,
Maj:Gen. 1st Div. California Militia.
WEIMA, his X mark.
BUCKLER, his X mark.
POOLLEL, his X mark.

Nicolaus Allgeier,
Chas. H. Hoyt,
J. Bell,
J. S. Christy,
J. B. Fairchild,
} Witnesses.

Jos. Foster, Interpreter.

Fred. Emory,
John T. Hughes,
} Aids.

EDWIN P. LINCK, Secretary."

The county has had one defaulting Treasurer, Robert Dinsmore, who was the incumbent of that office in 1867. It had been for some time the custom of the Board of Supervisors to annually make an inspection of the Treasurer's accounts and count the money. February 8, 1867, the Board were about to do this, when the privilege was refused them by Dinsmore. The next day they made a formal demand and again met with a refusal. Legal proceedings were at once commenced, and an order was made by Judge Belcher, of the District Court, February 11, requiring Dinsmore to open the vault for the inspection of the Board on the twelfth. The Board went there at the appointed time, but found no one there, Dinsmore having vanished "between two suns." The Sheriff opened the vault and it was found to contain the munificent sum of five dollars and twenty-five cents. A reward of

RES. & RANCH OF **E.F. GRAY.** WEST BUTTE.
SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST

C. L. SMITH & CO. LITH. OAKLAND CAL.

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF FREDERICK TARKE. WEST BUTTE, SUTTER C°, CAL.

five hundred dollars was immediately offered for the apprehension of Dinsmore, but was not productive of his arrest. A committee appointed to make an examination of the defaulting Treasurer's books, reported March 8, as follows :—

Deficit in the amount due State Fund	$1128.12
" " " " General "	4168.71
" " " " School "	3095.07
" " " " Hospital Fund	1754.03
" " " " Road "	1143.57
" " " " Court House Fund	123.91
" " " " Estray "	25.00
" " " " F. R. Bridge "	461.16
" " " " Estate of Hagerman	8.00
" " " " " " Welsh	13.58
	$11,921.51
Less credit by cash in Treasury	5.25
	$11915.90

The District Attorney was instructed to commence proceedings against Dinsmore's bondsmen. A compromise was effected with these gentlemen, by which it was arranged that they should pay $110 on each $1000 for which they stood bound. The amount paid May 4, 1867, was $6319, and eventually nearly the whole loss was made good.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

AGRICULTURE.

Sutter County Dependent upon Agriculture—Soil—Before the Gold Discovery—Early Methods—Revival of Agriculture—Wood and Hay—Barley and Wheat—Exportation—Vegetables—Corn—Crops and Products—Machinery—Farmers' Co-operative Union of Sutter County—Nicolaus Farmers' Grain Warehouse—Agricultural statistics.

Sutter county is essentially an agricultural one; agriculture forming the chief, and in fact, the only source of wealth and prosperity. Upon the success of this industry, and the care with which it is fostered and protected, will depend the future prosperity of the county. No one can view the broad acres of fertile land, the nodding fields of grain, the neat and comfortable houses, without noting the thrift and comfort which these unitedly proclaim. The farmer's home is what he makes it; he can beautify his home, encompass it with trees, and surround himself with comforts, or be can live in wretchedness and ruins, as he wills. With energy and economy, comfort and happiness are within the reach of all. That this is realized by the farmers of Sutter county, the air of neatness and comfort on every hand bear ample testimony.

The soil of Sutter county may be divided into four general classes. Along the river bottoms and the sloughs, a rich alluvial soil is found, the most fertile and productive in the valley; back from the streams on the plains, the soil is also alluvial, but more sandy and dry; through the plains, east of the Buttes, runs a long strip of black adobe; on the plains east of Feather river, is found the red land, of which there is but little in the county, and interspersed with this are patches and ridges of adobe land; the lower part of the land embraced between the two large rivers is swamp and tule land, the soil of which, when reclaimed in other places, has been proved to be rich and fertile, such is the general nature of the land on which the prosperity of the people depends.

The first crops raised in this locality were a small field of wheat put in by Cordua in 1845, between Marysville and Yuba City, and one by Sicard, on his ranch on the south bank of Bear river. Guitteirez, Johnson, Kyser and Smith were simply herding cattle on the plains, also Roether This was the state of agriculture in 1846. Sicard had a field of wheat of about fifteen acres, which yielded him an average of sixty bushels to the acre. Johnson and Kyser also had a small field of wheat, as did also Cordua. John Smith and Dutch Charlie had no grain. Grain was raised by Nicolaus Allgeier, but none was raised at Hock Farm. The method of cultivation at that time was exceedingly primitive, no agricultural implements having been brought by the foreign emigrants or by American settlers, they were obliged to use the character of tools, and resort to the same practices that obtained among the native Californians. The enterprising farmer who desired to raise a field of wheat, had first to manufacture a plow. He went into the forest and examined the trees carefully, and when one was found that had the proper shaped limbs it was cut down, its branches hewn off, the limbs trimmed to the proper length and size, and a triangular piece of iron about eight inches broad at the base was fastened to the lower branch with the apex of the triangle downward. The other branch was used as a pole for the animals, and the main stem served as a handle. To this were hitched two oxen, attached to the plow by a rope fastened around their horns, no yoke being used ; an Indian boy walked ahead of the oxen who were trained to follow him, and a man came behind to guide the plow. The furrow cut was eight inches wide and quite shallow; the dirt was not turned over but when the plow passed fell back into its old place, being merely loosened by the operation. After the field had been prepared in this manner, the grain was scattered by hand and a brush was drawn over the field to harrow the seed and cover it. When the grain was ripe, then the services of the Indians were called into requisition to assist in the harvest. They were provided with sickles and butcher-knives with which they cut the yellow stalks. A large force of these assisstants was employed; Captain Sutter had over two hundred and fifty in his large field near Sacramento, diligently employing the sickle and butcher-knife, in 1847. The grain was then bound and carried to the place where the threshing was done. It was there laid in a ring, and horses and cattle driven over it to shell the wheat from the head. The straw was then removed and the grain thrown up into the air that the wind might carry away the chaff and leave the grain free. Home-made wooden forks and shovels were used for handling the grain and straw. These methods were gradually superseded by the implements brought by the American Pioneers, who came here to *settle*, and came prepared. The first innovation was made by some American plows, brought in 1846 by Mr. Chana and others of his party. The last thing to change was the manner of threshing, the first machine for that purpose making its appearance in 1852. The grain, besides the little needed for home consumption, was sold to John A. Sutter, who had a contract to supply the Russian Colony in Alaska. To convey this supply the Russians sent a vessel from Sitka to Sacramento, where it received Sutter's large crop. Launches were sent up the river as far as Nicolaus, to which point the grain raised in this vicinity was carried for shipping. Sutter had been supplying the Russians with wheat for several years. In 1847, Rouelle, who settled near Sutter's Orchard, opposite Marysville, on the south bank of the Yuba river, raised some vegetables—among other things some huge watermelons. Most of the settlers raised crops of wheat this year. The plowing for the crops of 1847 was done chiefly with American plows that the emigrants of 1846 had brought with them. These emigrants had also brought grain cradles and a large portion of the wheat was cut wtih these. Sutter had several white men in his large field reaping with cradles at the same time that the two hundred and fifty Indians were at work with sickles and butcher-knives. Johnson and Sicard used sickles. The Russians came for the wheat this year also, but it was the last they could get. Smith had been raising crops for some time past, but Nye put in his first crop in the winter of 1847–8. He raised peas, barley, wheat, water melons, musk melons, corn and lentils. The barley was prepared and used in the place of coffee. The wheat was ground into flour by means of small hand mills. Most of the settlers had put in crops of grain in 1848, but crops, stock, orchards, etc., were all abandoned, and every one went to the mines. Sicard was the only man in this locality near Bear river who harvested his wheat. In 1849, Mr. Covilland, on his ranch on the Yuba river, just outside of town on the old road leading to Simpson's Bridge or Crossing, had about one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation. On the Quintay Ranch, owned by J. M. Ramirez, one hundred acres were under cultivation, on the river. On land opposite to this, Mr. Sampson had about the same amount under cultivation. The principal products were vegetables and hay. In 1850 Chana raised a small crop of Russian barley on his place.

After the rush and excitement of 1849 and 1850, caused by the gold discovery, agriculture took a new start. Profiting little by the experience of former years, for the new settlers knew and heard little of that, progress was at first slowly, and through failure and success, advancement was made, until to-day this county stands in the front rank as a producer of wheat and barley.

In 1850, a few people had settled in the bottom lands, with the intention of making this their future home. At that time, a fine growth of oak and sycamore timber skirted the river banks, and in some places extended back upon the plains. The first industry engaged in was the cutting of wood, great quantities of which were used by the steamers and the residents of the city. Another was the cutting of hay, that grew wild on the bottom lands in great luxuriance. Hay was in great demand in the mines and cities; the immense number of pack and stage animals required to transact business, and transport goods and passengers, made the price of hay reach a high figure. But little had been cut or used in 1849, but the following year a great many people located hay claims, on which they remained long enough to gather the abundant crop, and then abandoned them until the next season. These, with the few settlers who made permanent locations, cut thousands of tons, the demand being even then too great to be fully supplied. The wild grass was a species of timothy and clover, that grew without any cultivation, and made a most excellent quality of hay. Hundreds of cords of wood were cut and piled on the river banks for future use; the dry, dead timber being used while the other was seasoning. Even as late as 1858, the cutting of wild hay and wood was a leading industry among the ranchers along the rivers.

A few experimental crops of wheat and barley were sown in 1851, chiefly barley, as but little faith was put in the ability of the soil to raise wheat, notwithstanding the fact that such large quantities had been previously raised—a fact that a great many were unaware of. We can hear of but one field of grain in 1850; a field of three or four acres of barley, raised by St. Clair Cranmore, on the Weis place, on Sacramento river. But in 1851 there were several. Cranmore had some barley; Nicolaus Allgeier had eighty acres of barley on the Farwell tract, below Nicolaus; adjoining him, S. W. Higgins had five acres each of wheat and barley. In 1852, the country having become more settled, considerable grain was raised, chiefly barley. Nearly all the settlers near Nicolaus had grain; Sweet and Ryan had a field of three or four acres of barley north of Yuba city; south of that city, E. B. Reed and Jefferson Halsey had a crop of barley, as did also Thomas Lockwood; north of the Buttes, Floyd, Ingraham, and McMurtry had one hundred acres of barley; near Meridian, O'Neal had forty or fifty acres of barley, and Winter a small field; farther down the stream, barley was raised by Cranmore, Campbell, Newton, Bullock, and a few others. The year 1853 saw barley fields on nearly every ranch, and wheat on a great many. The proportion of wheat to barley has steadily increased, especially after the introduction of the summer-fallow system, until at present the acreage of wheat is five times that of barley. The chief reason for this difference is the low price of the latter, as barley yields better and is a surer crop, and most farmers would prefer to raise it, if it was remunerative.

Until the fact was demonstrated that wheat could be raised in sufficient quantities and of good quality, flour was brought from Chili, Australia, and the celebrated Gallego and Haxhall Mills of Virginia. Even after mills were built, wheat was imported, both because a sufficient quantity was not raised at home, and because the millers did not believe it to be of a good quality. By about 1856, however, enough wheat was produced to supply the demand, and the mills ceased to import wheat, and the merchant flour. Having now accomplished this, the farmers and grain dealers could see nothing further ahead, and agricultural progress was at a stand still. The idea of exporting did not enter their minds for they thought it to be futile. The wheat would not stand the journey East or to Liverpool, twice through the tropics and around Cape Horn, The extremes of heat and cold would cause "sweating" and destruction. No attempt was made till about 1861, when some astute (not hazardous as most argued) gentleman sent a cargo to Liverpool, taking the chances of losing, but determined to try the experiment. The cargo arrived safely and in excellent condition: a second was sent, and that arrived in the best of order. This established the fact that wheat could be shipped from our State, and an immediate impetus was given to grain exportation and necessarily to its production. The astonished people needed some reason for the satisfactory results attained in these first exportations; investigation and thought gave it. In the grain-producing valleys of the State, from April to October, there is hardly any rain and the heat is intense. From April to June the kernel is standing in the ear, ripening and drying. When cut and threshed, it is placed where the sun or hot dry air has free access, and all extra moisture is removed. Nature thus accomplishes what had to be done by artificial means with Eastern grain. There in the celebrated Gallego & Haxhall Mills, the wheat was placed in large drying rooms and the moisture was removed by air heated to an even temperature. Then agriculture became the object of the feverish desires of the population, as mining did in former days; all the State went into farming as fast as land could be located and titles cleared.

The raising of vegetables was early commenced, and has always been a great industry in the bottom lands, the soil of which is peculiarly adapted to their growth. Pumpkins, squashes, cabbages and melons grow to a great size, while potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, beets, beans, peas, and all kinds of "truck" or "garden sass" are easily cultivated. The raising of vegetables, except potatoes, is now chiefly in the hands of Chinamen, who, with their patient industry and economy, are very successful. The soil is made by proper management to yield two and sometimes three crops per year.

In 1855, Ryan raised a crop of broom corn on his farm north of Yuba City. The next year several others planted it, and in a few years it had become one of the leading crops in the bottom lands. The raising of broom corn has been almost entirely abandoned on account of low price. Egyptian corn has of late years been cultivated on the wet lands with good success, and will probably be more so in the future. The corn crop has never been very large, as the land adapted to its cultivation is but a small portion of the improved land in the county. At one time considerable attention was paid to sugar cane and castor beans, but they have both been abandoned, twenty acres of the latter being the total crop this year.

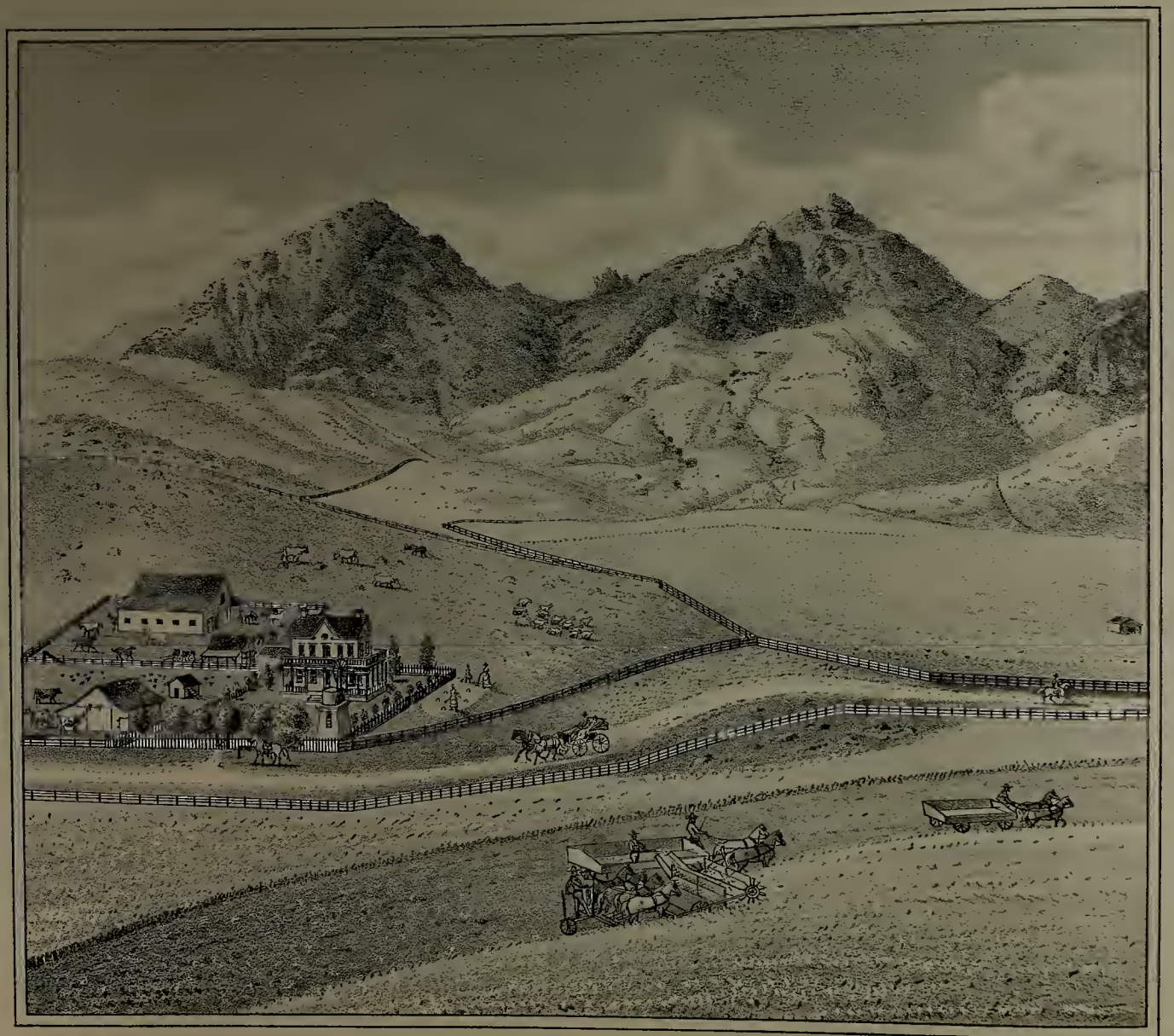
The chief crops now are wheat, barley and hay. The hay now raised is called grain hay, being made by cutting grain before it becomes ripe. The old wild hay has been completely destroyed by the overflow. Five varieties of wheat are raised, the farmers differing in their opinions as to which is the most advantageous; they are the Proper, Chili, Sonora, Club and Pride of Butte. Considerable numbers of hogs, sheep and poultry are raised, and dairy products have become quite large. Fruit also is raised in large quantities—the Briggs orchard, near Yuba City, being ten years old and one of the largest in the State. The early orchards on Chana's place and at Hock Farm have been spoken of before. Captain Sutter made wine from his vineyard on Hock Farm in 1852. Nearly every farmer along the rivers and sloughs has an orchard and vineyard, but on the plains they are few, the soil being too dry to sustain them well.

We have spoken of the crude methods of agriculture in the early days, and of the introduction of the plow and cradle. The first threshing machine used was one of home manufacture, and was used to thresh the grain raised by Allgeier and Higgins, in 1851. The maker was Major Frothingham, a mechanic, who was living with Mr. Higgins. He worked for a long time on a perpetual motion machine that was to be run by weights, but met with no success. In two or three years threshers, reapers and mowers were used by all the farmers. Floyd, Ingraham and McMurtry made an iron harrow in 1852, from about fifty picks that had been abandoned at French Crossing by a party of Frenchmen. It was probably the first implement of the kind in the county. Mowers and reapers were introduced in 1854, and headers in 1856.

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **F. HOKE.** W. BUTTE, SUTTER CO. CAL.

C.L. SMITH & Co LITH. OAKLAND CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.



RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **J.C.PORTER.** W. BUTTE, SUTTER CO. CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

C. L. SMITH & CO. LITH. OAKLAND CAL.

THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF SUTTER COUNTY.

As early as 1869, the farmers throughout the State began to complain of the hardships wrought by the rings and speculators who dealt in agricultural products. Combinations of speculators had been formed that kept down the price of grain at home, so that the farmer, notwithstanding a good market abroad, could obtain but little for his produce. Combinations kept transportation rates at a high figure, and rings kept the price of bags far above their legitimate value. After a few years of complaining of their grievances, the farmers set themselves to work to rectify them. In 1872 a great many "Farmers' Clubs" were formed, where they met together to discuss the situation and ascertain what was best to be done. One of these clubs was formed in Yuba City, and after a great deal of talking, the members began to realize that they could do nothing of any practical benefit without some legal organization. A committee having been appointed to investigate the matter, the club decided to incorporate, and did so, March 29, 1873. The following extracts from their By-Laws, will show what the farmers undertook to accomplish:—

"First.—The corporate name of this Company shall be the 'Far-"mers' Co-operative Union of Sutter County.'

"Second.—The object of this corporation is, and shall be, to encour-"age and promote the business of agriculture, horticulture, and stock-"raising; and to improve the breed of domestic animals; for the "benefit of and profit of its stockholders; by all legitimate means; "and especially by storing, buying, selling and conveying to market, "on commission and otherwise, all kinds of agricultural produce, in-"cluding wool and live stock. By buying, storing, and selling grocer-"ies, farmers' supplies and all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise; "and transporting the same to and from its place of business. By "borrowing money, and by loaning its surplus money to its stock-"holders, on such terms and securities as it may deem proper. In all "its business it proposes to discriminate in favor of its stock-holders "in such manner and to such extent, as may be deemed most bene-"ficial to them, and as regulated by the Resolutions or By-Laws of "the Company."

The capital stock was fixed at $50,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $50 each. The term of incorporation to be fifty years, and the place of business, Yuba City. The Directors elected were:—S. E. Wilson, President; B. F. Walton, Secretary; George Ohleyer, Treasurer, A. L. Chandler, Francis Hamlin, George E. Brittan and Henry Elmer. In 1873 the Union purchased 128,000 grain bags at wholesale rates, on credit, and sold them to stock-holders at cost price, and thus they began at once to derive an actual benefit from the Union. This plan has been pursued every year, besides dealing in sacks at a profit. In 1874 the large brick ware-house was built. It is 80x200 feet and has a shed its whole length, 27 feet wide. The storing capacity is 5,000 tons. The building was not completed until September, and but 2,200 tons were stored, only enough to pay expenses. In 1875 there were 5,300 tons in store, and in 1876, 5,100. In the year 1877 was the best crop the county has known, and the warehouse was full by the fourth of July. It then became evident that more storage room was required. The Directors had previously purchased four acres of land on an Indian mound on the river bank, for $4,000; they proceeded to erect a frame warehouse. This building is 60x108 feet, with a shed 21x108 feet; capacity 2,500 tons. Grain was received there August 1, and the building was soon full. In 1878, the crops were short, and only 5,000 tons were stored.

The amount of paid up capital is but $20 per share, and the Union has not only succeeded in creating a property of the value of $25,000 or $30,000, holding the same free from debt, but on March 31, 1879, declared a cash dividend of $10 per share. George Ohleyer has been the business manager throughout, and has given general satisfaction in that capacity. The Directors have remained the same, with the exception of the substitution of George W. Carpenter for George E. Brittan, who resigned in 1874. The only other changes are that George Ohleyer became Secretary in 1876, and George W. Carpenter Treasurer. B. F. Walton was elected Treasurer in 1878. In dealing with this Union the farmers have the satisfaction of knowing that they are dealing with themselves, in an incorporated capacity, and that if there is any profit made by the Union, they will receive it again in the shape of dividends, and that if none is made, in that case their business has been done for them at cost. The Union has materially assisted, by its quantity of freight, in maintaining the line of steamers owned by the Marysville Steamboat Company, and thus indirectly has been a benefit to all classes of shippers, by keeping the rates of transportation low. The storage rates are, on each ton, $1 for the season, or 25 cents per month. The stock is at present in the hands of about one hundred persons.

NICOLAUS FARMERS' GRAIN WAREHOUSE.

In the southern part of the county farmers also united to protect their interests. The Nicolaus Farmers' Grain Warehouse was formed in 1873, with a paid-up capital of $4,900, in shares of $100. A frame warehouse with a capacity of 2,500 tons was built the same year. It stands on the river bank at Nicolaus, and is in the shape of a trapezoid, the sides being 70, 100, 105 and 106 feet respectively. The shipment of grain the first year was 4,000 tons, the largest since the formation of the company. In 1874 and 1878, both poor years, but 300 tons were stored; other seasons about 1,900 tons were in the warehouse. The shipping is done by boats exclusively. The price of storage per ton is one dollar for the season and fifty cents for a single month. Farmers find it largely to their advantage to store their grain here in the fall, as the roads are so bad in winter that it is almost impossible to haul it to market for weeks at a time, and thus they would not be in a condition to take advantage of an advance in the market. The officers of the company from its organization have remained unchanged:—A. L. Chandler, President; J. D. Barbee, Secretary; John Peters, Treasurer. Thus far a total dividend of $66 per share has been paid.

The mining debris question is one of importance to the agricultural interests of the county. The ravages committed on the fertile farms along the river by this ever increasing destroyer have been enormous, and year by year they have so increased that the farmers begin to realize that it must be stopped or the farming land must be abandoned. Already have hundreds of acres of the richest and most valuable soil succumbed to the onward march of sand, and each year witnesses the destruction of more. Burdened by an enormous debt and heavy taxes for the support of levees that yield but faint protection to his land, the farmer struggles along under a load that is hard to carry. One of the greatest obstacles to a successful struggle on the part of the farmers thus oppressed, is the want of sympathy and help from others of his class, whose lands are so situated that they do not yet perceive their danger. This indifference is short-sighted indeed, for their interests are best conserved by the protection and advancement of agriculture in all its branches and in every locality. They should be actuated by that feeling of unity that would lead them to render both moral and substantial aid to those of their brethren so much in need of it.

In respect to the mining debris the agricultural and mining interests, both so important to the general welfare of the State, are placed in opposition to each other. It is to be hoped that by friendly consultation and by wise legislation some arrangement of these differences can be made that will admit of the profitable prosecution of each of these industries without any detriment to the other. The city of Marysville has instituted a suit against the hydraulic miners on Yuba river that is intended to thoroughly test the rights of all parties, but the termination of which will probably not be reached for some time.

A detailed statement of the loss by mining debris it is impossible to make, but its ravages can be seen on every hand. The surface of the country has undergone a change; the streams diverted from their obstructed channels, have been compelled to seek new courses and outlets for their mud-burdened waters. The banks of Feather, Yuba, and Bear rivers, were, formerly, several feet above the ordinary level of the water, and the steamers and sailing vessels were enabled to make easy and convenient landings. The streams were

as clear as crystal, at all seasons of the year, and thousands of salmon and other fishes sported in the rippling waters, their capture being a favorite amusement of both the white man and the native. But now the channels have become choked with sediment, the waters heavy and black with its burden of mud, and the fish been compelled to seek other localities.

At Timbuctoo ravine it is claimed that the Yuba river has been filled up with a deposit, eighty feet in depth. Below this point it makes an incline plain, extending far down the lower rivers. At Marysville, the depth of the deposit is about twenty-two feet. At a point, in front of the city, the river was considerably deeper than at any point above or below; this has been filled up to the regular line of the bottom, the deposit being over thirty feet in thickness. The bottom-lands along Yuba and Bear rivers have been covered to a depth of five to ten feet, extending, in some places, one and one-half miles back from the streams.

Along Bear river all the bottom-land has been destroyed except a small strip near Wheatland that has been protected by Levee District No. 1. The fine ranch and orchard owned by Claude Chana, opposite Johnson's Crossing, and for which he refused an offer of $60,000 in 1860, his been destroyed, and abandoned. Near Wheatland the river has altered its course for several miles, making a new channel half a mile south of the old bed. The banks of this stream were once twenty-five to thirty feet high. Its channel has been filled up, and the water is so thick and heavy with sediment that in summer there is scarcely any stream at all. From 1866 to 1869, the stream almost ceased to run except on Sundays, the water on other days being used by the miners.

The bed of Feather river, from Oroville to the mouth of Yuba river has been raised six or eight feet. The extraordinary deposit near the bridge, at Yuba City, is caused by the meeting of the waters of the two rivers. Since the construction of the bridge, the river bed has been raised eleven feet at that point.

Not a small item of expense is the cost of the extensive levees that have to be maintained. These have been repaired and raised, year by year, at great expense. The gradual filling in of the river beds causes the water to raise higher each season, necessitating the raising of the levee, and the construction of new levee to protect land that had been formerly considered beyond the reach of the highest flood.

By a careful comparison of the annexed table a good idea of the growth and condition of agriculture in the various years can be obtained. It will be seen that the average of wheat to the acre is less than fifteen bushels, while that of barley is over twenty; there are, however, many acres of the alluvial soil where wheat will yield thirty bushels and barley forty bushels per acre. The first report was made in 1855, and a meagre one at that.

TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

	1855.	1856.	1861.	1866.	1870.	1875.	1878.
Cultivated, acres	.....	8679	30646	45424	104925	212150	211180
Wheat, acres	.....	2851	8570	15732	45386	135020	126520
Wheat, bushels	15800	48452	169235	269050	638295	1785030	1427581
Barley, acres	.....	4860	10340	18655	14982	30076	26720
Barley, bushels	314080	94818	280225	400246	404457	610120	434400
Oats, acres	.....	293	175	124	.....	150	75
Oats, bushels	1207	2704	5175	3218	.....	4000	2250
Rye, acres	.....	.....	.....	48½	266	.....	120
Rye, bushels	.....	.....	900	754	800	.....	2700
Corn, acres	.....	287	648	612	914	1500	2175
Corn, bushels	.....	2547	12970	20828	25360	27487	6511
Buckwheat, acres	.....	.....	.....	45½	525	.....	257
Buckwheat, bushels	.....	96	.....	821	9275	.....	9153
Broomcorn, acres	.....	33	120	1009	622	.....	.....
Hops, acres	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	.....
Hops, pounds	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	1200	.....
Castor Beans, acres	.....	.....	.....	51	138	.....	.....
Castor Beans, lbs	.....	.....	.....	28000	13000	.....	.....
Potatoes, acres	.....	198	140	20	17	425	525
Potatoes, bushels	21100	8403	12950	2541	1209	1275 tons	2100 tons
Sweet Potatoes, ac's	.....	4	.....	471	68	375	150
Sweet Potatoes, bu's	.....	1000	1300	5148	13090	1255 tons	750 tons
Pumpkins and Squashes, tons	.....	.....	.....	745	442	.....	.....
Hay, acres	.....	.....	15874	6913	11077	31751	34181
Hay, tons	.....	4094	15874	8339	12247	23008	27019
Hives of Bees	.....	.....	350	774	441	.....	.....
Honey, lbs	.....	.....	.....	26631	180	2000	3000
Wool, lbs	.....	12028	90440	88140	43954	140316	150418
Butter, lbs	7180	68291	55480	83506	48963	92135	87575
Cheese, lbs	30000	20910	1000	1600	.....	.....	75196
Horses	1200	1723	4411	3569	5943	5759	4886
Mules and Asses	607	1061	531	898	444	577	510
Cows	.....	5621	5170	2487	3472	.....	.....
Calves	.....	3630	3000	2363	21 77	.....	.....
Oxen	.....	771	891	267	.....	.....	.....
Beef Cattle	.....	8961	14102	1051	5733	.....	.....
Total Cattle	15180	18983	23163	6368	11398	5469	5135
Sheep	2521	5536	30297	20680	24390	30087	41884
Hogs	7235	7078	10100	6798	11614	9943	15567
Poultry	.....	10495	25539	33299	25746	28000	.....
Apple Trees	.....	829	11281	10556	19299	.....	.....
Peach Trees	.....	4098	18122	15321	11784	Value of Fruit crop, $250,000.	Value of Fruit crop, $50,000.
Pear Trees	.....	164	2044	3085	4392	*	
Cherry Trees	.....	111	594	323	595		
Apricot Trees	.....	57	1545	966	4983		
Fig Trees	.....	234	319	943	2924		
Quince Trees	.....	48	94	230	779		
Almond Trees	.....	56	583	171	1706		
Prune Trees	.....	12	.....	.....	101	.....	.....
Orange Trees	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	10	15
Lemon Trees	.....	.....	.....	4	21	.....	.....
Plum Trees	.....	30	1100	1377	4620	.....	.....
Nectarine Trees	.....	5	478	632	1123	.....	.....
Olive Trees	.....	3	.....	1	1	6	.....
Walnut Trees	.....	3	173	147	1851	.....	.....
Mulberry Trees	.....	.....	.....	67	*68390	.....	.....
Gooseberry Bushes	.....	26	.....	50	303	.....	.....
Raspberry Bushes	....	90	.....	1000	614	.....	.....
Strwberry Vines	.....	700	.....	2977	900	.....	.....
Grape Vines	.....	45123	121285	163663	296820	575000	850000
Wine, gallons	.....	.....	3500	16290	31215	*400000	11885
Brandy, gallons	.....	.....	.....	500	560	.....	.....

* This is apparently an error, but it is so reported by the Assessor.

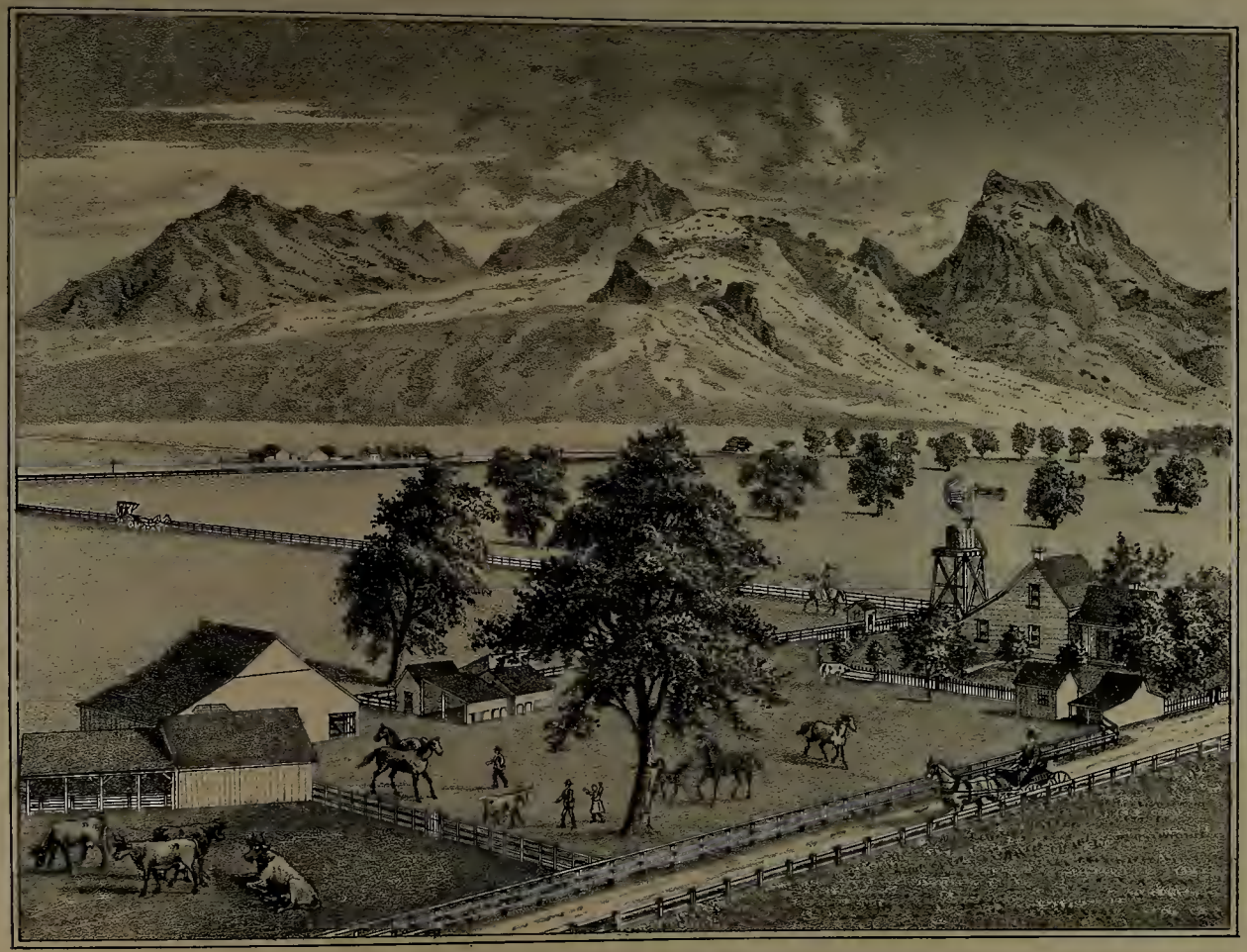
CHAPTER XXXIV.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

California—Sacramento District—Sutter County—Sacramento River—Feather River—Land—Timber.

California has the form of an irregular parallelogram, and contains nearly one hundred and sixty thousand square miles, or nearly one hundred and three million acres. The extent along the coast from northwest to southeast is about seven hundred miles, while the average breadth is about two hundred miles. Its surface is widely diversified, the mountains, plains and bodies of water affording abundant opportunities for the exercise of many branches of trade and culture. About sixty million acres can be utilized for grazing and culture. The mountains with the coverings of timber occupy about twenty-three million acres; the arid plains and deserts, land of little value, take up ten million acres; the unreclaimed swamp and overflowed lands contain about three million acres; the remainder is covered by the waters of the bays, lakes, rivers and smaller streams. Two systems of mountains traverse the State in lines nearly parallel to the coast. The Coast Range, as its name indicates, is on the western border, and the Sierra Nevada mountains are on the eastern limit. They join in the north at Mt. Shasta, and in the south near Fort Tejon, forming the great basin of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Through these flow the two large rivers of the same names. The first draining the land north of Suisun bay, and the latter carrying off the surplus water from the region south of that body.

Previous to 1850, the territory of California was divided into political districts, one of which, the Sacramento District, embraced all the land lying north of the Cosumnes river, and east of the Sacramento. February 18, 1850, the first Legislature divided the new State into twenty-seven counties, to this one applying the name of Sutter, in honor of one of California's oldest and most respected pioneers, who then had his residence at Hock Farm, a most beautiful locality on the high and wood-fringed banks of Feather river. After undergoing several changes in dimensions and borders, the county, now settled in its proportions, lies chiefly between the encircling arms of the Feather and Sacramento rivers, a portion, however, of the most southern part, being east of those streams. The counties lying contiguous to Sutter, are:—Butte on the north, Yuba on the north and east, Placer on the east, Sacramento on the south, Yolo on the south and west, and Colusa on the west. The Sacramento river, which forms the western boundary of the county, finds its source in Shasta county, the many mountain brooks and streams that wind and trickle among the lofty and snow-crowned hills of the Sierras uniting to form the nucleus of this valley stream. As it flows along, it receives the tribute of hundreds of brooks, creeks and rivers, until its accumulated waters become sufficient to convey upon their bosom the heavy laden vessel, bearing the valley's produce to the sea. The first great tributary it receives is the Feather river, next, the American, and, finally, the great San Joaquin; then it pours its accumulated waters into the Suisun bay, after traveling a tortuous course of three hundred and seventy miles through mountain



RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **W.W.WILBUR.** W. BUTTE. SUTTER CO. CAL.

MOON'S FERRY,

As seen from West side of Sacramento River, Sutter Co. Cal.

and valley, among rugged rocks, past fertile farms and busy towns, and through miles of swamp, the home of the crane and the water fowl. The Feather river takes its rise also among the jagged rocks and snowy peaks of the Sierras, flowing thence down to and through the valley, receiving accretions from hundreds of tributary streams, until it, too, becomes a highway of commerce. It receives but one large tributary, the Yuba, their united waters rendering the stream navigable from that point to where it discharges its burden into the Sacramento. Both of these large rivers are at their sources clear and cool, and in former days, retained their mirror-like properties to the end of their course, being filled with salmon, perch, and others of the finny tribe, the prey both of the white and native sportsman. But "a "change came over the spirit of *their* dream," and now the mud and sand that forms their constant burden, renders their former clear waters muddy and yellow, and their flow in summer sluggish and retarded. For this legacy they are indebted to the once auriferous soil of the hills, a present from the busy miners.

The surface of the county is low and flat, except where the Buttes rear their lofty heads and spread their volcanic arms into the valley. These are the first objects to catch the traveler's eye, and to them he instinctively turns to note the points of the compass and to look for signs of rain. About the Buttes, on every hand are broad fields of grain-yielding soil, and many little valleys nestle among the branching ridges and spurs, that shoot out like the arms of a cuttle fish. South of the Buttes lie the thousands of acres of tule and swamp lands, that are in winter transformed into a vast lake by the water poured into them from the two rivers through the sloughs, and from near their junction, rendering communication between the east and west sides of the county extremely difficult, and sometimes impossible except by boats. On the west of this tract lie the little town of Meridian and the village of Kirksville, while on the east is the thriving town of Yuba City, the county seat, and the residence of the county officers. The portion of the county lying east of Feather river is small in comparison with the rest, but contains the long-settled town of Nicolaus, the once thriving Vernon, and the busy little village of Pleasant Grove. Here the land commencing low at the river soon rises as it progresses eastward to a high and level plain beyond the reach of the winter freshets.

The surface of the valley is diversified by but little timber, a fringe of trees skirts the winding banks of the rivers, and about the north and east sides of the Buttes, extending below Yuba City, many large live and white oak trees are scattered upon the plains, giving the country, at a distance, the appearance of being timbered. When the early settlers came here there was a belt of timber along the streams extending from a quarter of a mile to two miles back, which has fallen before their axes to provide wood for steamers, and to make room for the plow of the husbandman. The trees are of several varieties, white oak, live oak, sycamore, cotton wood, willow, and scrub oak, the last being along the base and on the north and east slopes of the Buttes, clinging to their rugged sides, even to the top.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE BUTTES.

Their Names—Origin—Beauty—Description—Mining—Account in Hutchings' California Magazine—Grove K. Godfrey's Visit in 1858—Changes Wrought by Time.

The Buttes that form such a prominent feature in the landscape of Sutter county have been known by various names since they came to the knowledge of white men. They were spoken of by Fremont in 1843 as "the three Buttes." In the grants made to Captain Sutter, they are called "*los tres picos.*"

Later, they were called "Sutter's Buttes" and "Marysville Buttes," but are now generally spoken of as the "Butte Mountains," or "Sutter County Buttes." The county of Butte, which adjoins Sutter on the north, received its name from these noted peaks, although at that time they were in Sutter county. In 1852, the boundary between these two counties was changed so as to include the Buttes in Butte county; but two years later they were restored, and have ever since been a part of Sutter county. They are undoubtedly of volcanic origin, and form but one link in a chain of volcanic peaks, being distinguished, however, from the others by rising abruptly from the plain, apparently disconnected with the others, and standing like ever-wakeful sentinels to guard the slumbering valley. That they are of no recent formation is evident; they bear the same marks, fossils and shells, as are found on Mount Diablo and the Coast Range. Large springs are found almost at the summit of the highest peak, welling up through crevices in the rock, perpetually flowing through summer and winter. The source of these is no doubt the distant mountains, probably the Coast Range, with which they are connected by an under-stratum of gravel. Some of these furnish running water through the long dry season—a thing impossible did they depend for their supply on the water that falls there in winter. A beautiful sight are these hills in winter, frequently crowned with a fringe of snow, over which the sunbeams and the dark shadows of the clouds play, while the valley lies robed in green at their feet; or when the clouds hang low and sullen over the valley the three peaks disappear, their lofty tops thrust far into the murky blackness, or appear above them, fringed with the encircling mist.

The Buttes consist of three principal peaks, called the North, South and East Butte, the highest with an altitude of about eighteen hundred feet, and a great number of lesser peaks lying between and around them. From different points of observation they present various forms, three peaks, however always appearing as the characteristic feature, the alteration in appearance being caused by the difference in the contour of their several sides and the appearance of the smaller hills. The north and east sides are covered with a stunted growth of oak, while the oppposite appear bleak and barren. Long arms and ridges of volcanic rocks reach out toward the northwest and southeast, and shorter spurs shoot out from all sides; between these and winding in and around the lower hills are little fertile valleys, in summer yellow with waving grain. The South Butte has a ravine running through it near its top, and from the south two separate points can seen, which bear the appellation of the "Twin Peaks." Near the foot of this peak, a narrow valley runs through the hills from east to west through which the old road from Marysville to Colusa leads, and which is called "The South Pass."

Considerable mining was carried on here in 1850 and 1851, but the scarcity of water prevented a successful working of them, except in the winter season, and they were soon entirely abandoned. The *Marysville Herald*, in its issue of July 24, 1851, said that Butte Hill, near the Big Butte, was yielding from six to twenty dollars per day; that the number of miners was increasing daily, and that a company of three took out a pound and a quarter of gold in one day. During the past winter a number of claims were worked that yielded about five dollars per day. The scarcity of water caused a suspension of labor during the summer, but it will be resumed again as soon as the rains set in. In 1867, three small veins of coal were found on the west side of the Buttes, and recently more was discovered on the east side on the farm of S. Moody, which is being worked to some extent.

We find the following remarks in volume 3, page 486, "Hutchings' California Magazine." "This mountain towers boldly out like a large "island above the plain on which it stands, to the height of 1800 feet, "and is almost as grand a landmark to the residents of this latitude, "as Mount Diablo is to those of San Francisco. For a circumfrance "of fifty miles, its uneven and hazy tops are visable above the belt of "timber that grows in the valley and apparantly girdles its base. "From its shape, as much as from the scoria and other similar sub-"stances in great abundance upon and round about it, there can be but "little doubt this mountain is of volcanic origin, and of no recent date. "It is moreover upon the same line as Monte Diablo and Mount "Shasta. Trap, quartz trachyte and porphry rocks are found at its "base. Its circumfrance is about twenty-five miles."

On page 123 of the same volume is a description by Grove K. Godfrey, of a visit paid by him to these curiosities in 1858:—"One "morning, before the sun rose over the summits of the Sierras, I set

"out on an excursion from Yuba City to the Butte Mountains. All "nature was calm and hushed to repose. The busy hum of day had "not commenced, save by Heaven's own choristers, that were offering "up to God their songs of praise, making the groves vocal with their "music. It was a lovely morning. The atmosphere was soft and "balmy, and the sky beautifully blue. I started early to avoid the "heat of the day, for experience had taught me that the delightful "air I enhaled would become hot in a few hours. A belt of trees "along Feather river covered the luxuriant bottom-land, and they "were mostly oak and sycamore, low and wide-spreading, affording "shades of the finest kind. Here were to be seen splendid trees, clad "with a gorgeous livery of foliage, growing with all the luxuriance "in which nature delights in these solitudes. The festoons, draperies, "and trestle work of vines, as they clung from tree to tree, presented "a most graceful and attractive sight.

"Birds, too, of rich and varied plumage, having most sweet and "liquid notes, made the landscape vocal with their songs; while the "chattering magpie and blue jay, with an occasional whistle or peculiar "call of the California partridge, and the lonely sound of the moaning "doves as they could be seen playing among the dense foliage or on "the tops of sycamore trees, gave additional interest to this ani- "mated and truly magnificent scene. As I emerged into the open "plain, the lofty, snowy peaks of the Coast Range mountains just "began to glitter in the first rays of the morning sun, which had not "yet reached me. I turned to witness a sunrise over the peaks of the "Sierra Nevada mountains. A long wall to the eastward rose thou- "sands of feet abruptly from the plains. As the sun continued to "rise higher, the scenery hourly became more grand and interesting, "and the view here was truly magnificent. * * * The singular "beauty of the plains is delightful to the eye, and the purity of the "atmosphere in this region is bracing to one's constitution. As I "proceeded on my journey, I heard the confused hum of the thousands "of insects, now and then broken by the sharp chirping of a cricket. "The golden butterflies were seen flying gracefully in the air, and "now and then I started up a wild lizard and a horned frog.

"In the distance, above the wide-spreading oak groves, stand the "Butte mountains, their sides glowing in the sunbeams. The green "verdure of the lofty summits and the bright flowers of every hue "which dotted the long stretch of open prairie land, tinged with "the sun, contrasted beautifully. * * After walking about four "miles over a parched and arid plain, occasionally relieved by a few "trees or shrubs, covered with different kinds of flowers, as if in "mimicry of the desolate and arid plain, I reached a belt of timber— "a fine grove. Here I tarried for some time beneath the welcome "shades, being a little weary. * * I passed through beautiful "groves of white, live and evergreen oaks, often six and eight feet in "diameter, that grow to the height of fifteen to fifty feet, and then "spreading out, forming a large top and covering a considerable space "of ground with rich foliage. One is struck with the great regularity "of these forest trees. Generally, the space between is from four "to ten rods, and the boughs branching off from the main trunk with "as much uniformity as an old apple orchard. * * *

"I reached the base at the east end of the range. The Butte "mountains are situated between the Sacramento and Feather rivers, "twelve miles west of Yuba City, which is located at the mouth of the "Yuba river. The verdure of the mountains above me and the green "valleys below, rendered the scene around me grand and picturesque. "From the base of the mountains, there is a slight descent after leav- "ing the foothills; streams of pure water gush from the mountain "sides in all directions, forming little rivulets, some reaching a few "miles beyond the hills, the springs which supply them not being "copius enough to carry them across the plains, whilst others "traverse the valleys and finally empty themselves into the rivers— "the most of these streams being plentifully supplied with fish the "whole year.

"I wound around on the north side of the mountain for about three "miles, and commenced the ascent. Whilst moving up between the "mountains, leaving two on my right hand and two on my left, I "came to a placer where men had been engaged in mining on the "banks of some of those mountain streams and in ravines. From "these old diggings my progress was uninterrupted in climbing until I "reached a ravine, where a stream of pure and limpid water had "sprung to life far above in the tall cliffs, and leaped and dashed over "a rugged mass of rocks, and finally wound around the foot-hills and "lost itself in the plains. Here the wild flowers of all dyes bloom in "their native luxuriance, and waste their fragrance on the mountain "air.

"From thence I continued my stroll in climbing up the mountain "sides. There were patches of green tufts to be seen here and there, "and occasionally a grass plat broke upon the sight. Further along "in places a tall clump of trees would spring up, bearing aloft a "graceful top of foilage, affording a delightful shade, under which I "sat me down to rest, for the sun poured down his intense heat and "cast his lengthened shadows down along the mountain side below, "and brightened all the highest peaks with rays of golden light.

"I came unexpectedly to an enchanting spot, a mountain streamlet, "which, descending from above in mountain cascades, plunging and "foaming over cliffs and precipices, had worn deep and round bowls "in the solid rocks, forming limpid pools of cool and delightful water "of crystal purity, and finally winding and forming a most beautiful "little lake, set like a gem in the mountains. The sheat of water lay "transversely across the direction I had been pursuing. Here a view "of the utmost grandure and magnificence burst upon my eyes "between two ridges covered with dark pines which sweep down from "the main chain to the spot where I stood. Here the lake glistened "in the open sunlight; its banks of yellow sand and the green foliage "of the aspen groves contrasted beautifully with the gloomy pines. "Never before, in this country or in South America, or in the Islands "of Oceanica, have I seen such grand rocks and magnificent landscape.

"Proceeding a little further, I came to the outlet of the lake, "where it found its way through a narrow passage between an accu- "mulation of rocks, boulders and broad slabs, and large angular frag- "ments. Dark pines, which overhang the stream, and masses of "rocks where the water foamed along, gave it a romantic beauty. "* * * Winding my way in a zigzag course up this wide "and long ravine for some distance, I came to a fork where it branches "off into two beautiful arroyos. A few yards below the junction, the "rivulet takes a precipitous leap over craggy rocks, and rushes on- "ward, bounding, chafing and frothing, as if it were doing a match "against time, and were in danger of losing the race. Here in this "delightful place, the song of birds was the only sound that inter- "rupted the faint rush of the rapid stream, which came more clearly "on the ear, now that the babbling stream had yielded to the stillness "of the mountain. I followed up the dividing ridge that rose be- "tween the ravines, until I scaled one of the summits. Walking "along on the top ridge till I joined the most easterly peak, I finally "succeeded in gaining the highest of the four peaks, two thousand feet "above the level of the plains of Sacramento.

"These mountains stand northwest and southeast, and the whole "range is six miles in length. They bear the appearance of lava, and "probably have been upheaved by some subterranean convulsions of "nature. The different peaks stood before me in the distant prospect, "and parallel to its length, the ridges were split up in chasms or fis- "sures, between which rose not so high and lofty walls that termi- "nated with minarets and columns. These mountains serried by deep "chasms and rugged ravines, and often broken into abrupt termina- "tions by steap, precipitous crags, looked very grand and imposing, "as one bench after another fell off into undulating hills, till they "became a level plain. * *

"The view towards the west presents the long and lofty wall of "the coast range, extending north and south as far as vision could ex- "tend, and in some places capped with perpetual snow. Stretched "between me and those distant hills two-thirds in width is the great "valley of the Sacramento, through which can be seen the ever memor- "able Sacramento river of the El Dorado, winding its way to the waters

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **LEVI SULTZABERGER.** MERIDIAN. SUTTER CO. CAL.

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **LEONIDAS SUMMY.** MERIDIAN. SUTTER CO. CAL.

"of the Pacific, whose banks are defined by a long line of oaks and "sycamores. At my feet lay the valley dotted with a long and rich "growth of timber, which gives it more the appearance of an old cul- "tivated park than the forests of nature, while on the other side of "the mountain, the Feather and Yuba rivers wound along the valley "over which I had just made my way, and entered the Sacramento to "the south, which passes through this valley, till it is dimly lost on "the swell of the expansive plain. The bends of the rivers, as they "sweep around in graceful curves, present a beautiful appearance, "with ranches scattered along at various distances, half hid in the "green-robed forests. The foot-hills of the Sierras is a wooded country "diversified with undulating ground and pretty valleys, and watered "with numerous small streams, some extending a few miles beyond the "hills, whilst others reach the rivers. The eye now glances upwards, "over the flanks of the Nevadas. Thousands of mountain peaks take "their rise one range and tier above another, stretching north and south "as far as the eye can reach, till they reach the highest summits, "many of which are displayed with all the brilliancy of glacier rocks.

"To the north a remarkable peak looms up to the eastward, and is "called Lassen Peak, and nearly opposite, in the coast range, stands a "prominent summit, called Mount Lynn, whilst far beyond, these two "ranges unite and become more elevated, and Mount Shasta enters "the region of eternal snows. The mountain ranges on both sides of "the valley are high and rugged, being capped in places with snow "the year round. What a prospect presents itself in all its grandeur! "Never could the atmosphere be more clear and the sky painted with "a brighter azure, and at no time could my eyes have traveled over a "greater space. It was a beautiful afternoon in April, the light "breeze played through the valley, gently waving the trees in a most "graceful manner, and filling the air with the balmy fragrance of the "thousand flowers of the plain.

"As I stood on the summit looking around me, the Buttes pre- "sented one main striking feature, which was that of terrible convul- "sion.

"The eye rests upon the valley spread out in all directions, car- "peted with green as far as vision can extend, and flowing pastures "here and there, dotted with groves of oak and sycamore. The eye "wanders with delight over the rivers deep and wide, those mighty "streams that seaward glide, to seek the ocean's breast, and those "mighty chains of mountains on either side of the valley, stretching "from north and south, so massive, yet so shadowy and so ethereal "The whole scene was wild and romantic. There were to be seen "deep chasms, yawning abysses, rugged ravines, narrow defiles, and "on some peaks of these mountain chains, spring up tall trees of fir, "oak and cedar, yet they were often broken into abrupt terminations "by overhanging crags. Over all a lonely aspect and a peculiar "cheerless desolation extended as the shades of evening approached. "The whole range of peaks stretched out into a sea of summits, on "which the last rays of the setting sun yet lingered as it went down "beneath the western horizon; all description of it failing to convey "to the mind an adequate impression of its beauty and grandeur.

"When the sun had fairly set, the whole coast range contrasted "beautifully with the golden sky lit up by the last rays of the depart- "ing sun. The scenery was the most grand and picturesque I ever "witnessed. While I stood here looking down upon the vast plain, "and the mountains that surrounded me, a stillness the most profound "and terrible forced itself continually upon my mind, as the great "feature of the scenery. Here I stood alone in a strange place. The "stillness of the place cannot but strike the traveler with a kind of sol- "emn awe. The solitude is complete and unbroken by any living thing, "save the yell of the solitary eagle circling around some lofty crag. "I gazed with wonder, admiration and astonishment, drinking in the "beauty and the strangeness of the scene, till my heart staggered "under the emotions that crowded it, asking in vain for utterance. "Its grandeur, its variety, its romantic character and its splendid "beauty, are incomparably magnificent. In the midst of what a scene "was I now standing! Eternal silence reigned around me, and soli- "tude, deeper than the forest, embraces the subdued and humble "adventurer. * * *"

Twenty-one years have rolled along since Mr. Godfrey visited this lovely spot, and the ever busy finger of time has wrought many changes. The shady groves and prismatic flowers that mantled the plains, have given way before the ax and plow of the husbandman; the breezes that once fanned the leaves into rustling music, now sweep in waving billows the golden grain; the limpid streams, filled with sporting fish, are seen no more, and in their stead are mountain tor- rents in winter, and dry water-courses in summer; the noble growth of trees that skirted the mountain sides, has been succeeded by a fringe of stunted oak and bushes. From the apex the view is as grand and beautiful as then it was. The mountains rear their lofty peaks as proudly as of yore, thrusting their snow-crowned heads far into the blue vault above; the rivers still wind their devious courses toward the awaiting sea; the sun in all his grandeur, rises and declines, bath- ing the rocks in roseate hues, as has been his wont for ages past: but the hand of man has wrought a change; where once stood the humble cot of the settler, now noble cities, busy with the hum of life, rear their lofty spires; villages with their quiet thrift, dot the landscape; while on every hand, the husbandman brings peace and plenty from the yielding earth, over which ranged the bounding antelope and the antlered elk. Through cycles the Buttes have stood mute witnesses of an ever-changing scene, and in the long ages of the future, when time and change have wrought still greater wonders in this fair valley, they yet will stand and gaze upon the shifting scene, and in their silent aspect seem to say, "we, the hills, are alone eternal."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BUTTE TOWNSHIP.

Size—Boundaries—Early Settlements—1850—1851—1852—1853—Crops—North Butte—North Butte House—West Butte—Moon's Ferry—Meridian—M. E. Church—Baptist Church—Dunn's Ferry—Butte Slough—Long Bridge—Christian Church—South Butte M. E. Church—South Butte M. E. Church South—Butte House—Camp Bethel.

This township is by far the largest in the county, containing about one hundred the seventy-two square miles, and is nearly square in its proportions. It is very aptly named, as it embraces the Buttes with a strip of valley land surrounding them on all sides. The boundaries are:—Commencing at the southeast corner of section 1, township 14 north, range 2 east; thence west six miles; thence north one mile to the northeast corner township 14 north, range 1 east; thence west to the Sacramento river; thence up said river to the mouth of Butte creek; thence up said creek to the north line of the county; thence east on the county line to the northeast corner of section 26, township 17 north, range 2 east; thence south five miles; thence east one mile; thence south on the line between ranges 2 and 3, to the place of beginning.

There are, and have been no large towns in this region, but the township embraces more of the fine agricultural land than any of her sisters, a large portion of which was settled upon in 1852–3. Pre- vious to this, a few small settlements were made on the Sacramento river, and in the Butte valleys, the interior not being much occupied until a few years later. The first settlement in the township made with a view to permanency, was that of Edward Thurman and a partner, who built a cabin on the place now owned by G. E. Brittan, in 1849, and herded cattle. There were a few settlements in the Buttes, in 1850. On the Boyd and Cockrill ranch, at the place called the Doc. Williams valley, a man familiarly known as Doc. Willilms, settled early in 1850. About one mile west of him, was James Edwards. Both of these men had their families with them. They kept stock and were making butter and cheese for the Marysville market. In the fall of 1850, Cullen Lee and Dr. Lee, settled at the foot of North Butte, where Aaron Pugh now lives. They had come over the plains and brought cattle with them. The next year a few more settlers drifted in, but there was no general movement. M. D. Floyd and Saudy Ingraham settled north of the Buttes, where B. R. Spilman now resides. J. A. Evans, with his father, settled on the land now owned by him

on the Butte county line; they had a number of horses and cattle. West of the Buttes, the ranch now owned by R. K. Stevenson, was settled by Cummins and Lambert, of Marysville, in 1851. John Cummins lived on the place that year. A little cabin was built where the house at Moon's Ferry stands, in 1851, by a man named Pierce. Mann and McLaughlin, stage proprietors at Marysville, built a little cabin with a canvas roof, just where the large elder tree now stands, in front of J. H. Colclasure's house, late in 1851. This year Coleman, Wright, and McCall bought the Brittan place of Thurman. The two places at East Butte, owned by G. N. Smith and E. J. Howard, were settled in 1851, by three men, one of them named Wood. Bullard & Bray settled in the pass, on the M. Getty place, the same year. These were all the settlements in 1851, and we see that at the close of that year there were two or three settlements on each side of the Buttes.

The next year, however, there was a great rush of settlers, and nearly all the good land north and west of the Buttes, especially that in the river bottom, was taken up. In giving the settlement of 1852 we will commence north of the Buttes and work around west and south, so that the location of each one can the more readily be traced. J. V. A. McMurtry, son of Dr. Wm. McMurtry, bought an interest in the ranch with Floyd & Ingraham. Samuel McNeil settled upon the place now occupied by Cornelius Williams. Thomas and Frank Clyma located in the little valley at the north edge of the Buttes, now owned by T. D. Boyd. Two brothers named Brimmer settled between McNeil and the Clymas, on the Fairlee place. On this place was a blacksmith shop that had been put there by General Bidwell some years before when he wintered his stock there. In the fall, Dr. Wm. McMurtry located his present ranch, and came to live on it the next spring. He and his son had passed through this region with cattle in the spring of 1851. H. S. Graves, with a man named Stewart, settled on his present ranch, where he has since remained. W. H. and R. F. Parks settled the Parks Ranch. Sanford Blodgett lived on the place settled the year before by Cummins and Lambert. D. B. Cook came in December and worked for him there. William, Chas and Chill De Camp came on the De Camp ranch, just above the willows. About one-half mile south of West Butte post-office William Doty settled on land now owned by W. W. Wilbur. The Wilbur place was settled by two men about the same time. The places now occupied by Curtis Moon and David Wheeler were settled in the spring by Abram McNair. J. G. Jones came in the fall and bought an interest with him. His brother, Ebenezer Jones, J. H. Colclasure and Stephen Trinkle were working for McNair & Jones. They built a cabin on the day that President Pierce was elected. One-fourth mile below Pierce's place, now Moon's Ferry, Stephen and Jerry Winter settled. They put in a ferry, and the locality was known as Winter's Ferry; it was subsequently known as White's Ferry. The Davis ranch was settled by William McDaniels. Hugh Harvey located on the land now owned by William Harris and Alexander Wiley. Russel Blowers and Palmer Rugg settled on the farms now occupied by John Birks and A. H. Mitchell. Lewis O'Neil settled at Fouts' Ferry. He built a cabin near the corner of the house that now stands at the ferry landing. O'Neil claimed clear down to the Dunn place. The next settler south of him was Philo B. Chamberlain.

The Yates and May farms were settled that year, but we do not know the names of the occupants. A man named Fleet settled on the place now occupied by Sumner Paine, more familiarly known as the Zeke Wilbur place. Sam Matony, generally called "Old Tule Dad," was on the land afterwards settled by Henry Burgett. At that time the tules between the long bridge and the Buttes, and along the south end of Reclamation District No. 70, were fifteen feet high. They had not been burned for a long time, and the old and new stalks stood so thick and matted that it was almost impossible to penetrate them, except on the wagon trail. The people coming out from Marysville felt as though they were in an East Indian jungle. The Brittan place was bought this year from Coleman, Wright & McCall by Williamson and Seal. There was a change of ownership of the Smith and Howard places, east of the Buttes, from Wood and his partners to Frank Shaffer and Mr. Hight. By examining the map it will be seen that nearly all the available land along the river was now occupied, and that some of the choice spots north, south and east of the Buttes had been settled. There were this year a great many people who had hay claims, and were cutting wild hay for the market, who cannot be viewed in the light of settlers. Especially was this so in Reclamation District No. 70, where, with the exception of Old Tule Dad, no settlement was made prior to 1855, when Henry Burgett located the land that he now occupies.

In 1853, there were a few more settlements on the plains, and a number of changes in the river locations, the latter caused partly by some of the settlers leaving the river on account of the swarms of mosquitoes that then infested that region. James Edwards moved from the Doc. Williams valley to the Aaron Pugh place and bought ought the Lee brothers. Geo. Gridley, after whom Gridley is named, had a band of sheep in the timber near Butte creek. King's valley, owned now by the Union Lumber Co., near the north peak of the Buttes, was setled by a Mr King. A man named Sweet kept some stock there the winter previous. Robert McQueen and Henry Reynolds settled next to Dr. McMurtry on the place now owned by A. H. Lamme. E. P. Wilson and S. Sanborn settled on the Sanborn Place. Erastus Wilson and Thos. S. Brooks settled next to McQueen and Reynolds. This place is also part of the Lamme ranch. R. K. Stevenson bought from Cummins & Lambert the place on which Sanford Blodgett was living. Blodgett then located a place about two miles southwest of that, which is now also the property of Mr. Stevenson. Francis Hamlin came upon the property on which he is now living. A man named Price bought the south part of the Wilbur Place from the man who had settled it the year before. W. W. Wilbur bought the other part later. Wilbur and Edward Turner settled in the south pass of the Buttes and built a cabin on a knoll. John Birks bought the McDaniels Place, and McDaniels bought the farm now occupied by J. H. Colclasure from Wm. Pritchett, to whom it had been sold a short time previous by Mann & McLaughlin. Ezekiel Wilbur bought on interest in the land settled the year before by Fleet. G. E. Brittan bought the Thurman Place, on which he is now living, from Williamson and Seal. A man named Barrington settled on the place now owned by Mrs. Ramey. He built a shanty there, and it was the place where stages from Marysville to Colusa changed horses. The stages crossed at Winter's Ferry. Columbus Riggs and Tom Crow settled the Spear ranch that year, and A. J. Spear bought it in 1854. Eben Griffith settled on his ranch in 1853. Chas. Daly came upon the Ramey place in 1853. He sold that fall to Isaac Ramey. The Elkhorn ranch, at the north end of the long bridge, was settled by Antoine Markoni, in 1853. The same year Mr. Cook settled on the east side of the Buttes, on the Brockman place. The Dunn place, south of Fouts' Ferry, was occupied by John F. Fouts, in 1854. A man named Price, built a cabin, where the Butte House stands, in 1854. Thos. Brown located on the J. C. Porter place in 1854, and just below him Mosson settled. Mosson was noted later as a raiser of large vegetables. A watermelon that W. H. Parks bought from him and sent to San Francisco weighed 97 lbs. He claimed to have raised one that weighed 109 lbs. The same year Hiram Utt settled on the De Witt place and C. G. Hawley on the place now occupied by Henry Hawley. Stoker's ranch was settled in 1854 by Isaac Tindall and a man by the name of Johnson.

We see that by the close of the year 1854 nearly all the available land in the township was occupied or claimed by settlers. It is hardly desirable to give in detail the occupation of the other tracts that one by one were located and improved, nor the many transactions by means of which the lands already occupied changed hands or were divided into smaller tracts as the population increased.

Let us then see what was the occupation of the early settlers. The first comers along the river were chiefly engaged in cutting wood for the steamers that plied up and down the stream. A belt of timber skirted the river bank, extending about half a mile back from the stream. The dead trees were cut up for immediate use and other wood corded and

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left to season. This was a great industry and in 1852 nearly every settler had from five hundred to one thousand cords of wood cut and ready for market. On the plains back of the timber and especially near the Butte slough, wild hay grew in abundance. The cutting of this also was a great feature in early days. Not only did the settlers cut and prepare this hay for market, but a great many from Yuba City and Marysville came out in the bay season and cut the crop. This was usually carried to the markets in those cities. A few fields of barley were raised in 1852 here and there. The next year more was raised, and in 1854 a still greater quantity. This year some of the farmers had small fields of wheat. The cultivation of these grains steadily increased year by year until now they form the principal crop, although other cereals, fruit and vegetables are cultivated to a considerable extent. Even as late as 1858, the cutting of wood and wild hay was the chief industry along the river and slough. North and west of the Buttes cattle-raising was the first occupation of the settlers. Fields of grain were raised here in 1853 and have ever been the leading product of the soil. Thousands of cattle were grazed on the plains, belonging both to settlers and to others who used the large tract of unoccupied land for a cattle range. It was a favorite place for wintering, as were also the Buttes, on account of freedom from overflow in seasons of high water, Corn and Egyptian corn are raised on the wet lands; potatoes and other vegetables are also largely cultivated, especially along the river and slough. A number of very fine orchards and a few vineyards are to be found along the streams, but on the plains but little attention has been paid to fruit culture.

NORTH BUTTE.

Religious services have been held here ever since 1858, by the circuit preachers of the two divisions of the M. E. Church. The school-house was used until the hall was built, since which time services have been held in that place nearly every Sunday.

NORTH BUTTE HOUSE.

This house was built by George Strickland in 1860, who kept it as a public-house for several years, when it was destroyed by fire. It was re-built with the insurance money, and passed through the hands of several proprietors, until its present owner, J. T. Pennington, obtained possession of it. Two years ago an attempt was made to have a post-office established there, but through some informality the project failed. The mail has heretofore been brought from Yuba City, and soon another effort will be made to have a regular office at this point.

WEST BUTTE.

In 1867, a store was kept at the corner of the Marysville and Colusa road, leading through the south pass, and the road running along the western foot of the Buttes. L. Mayze was the proprietor. A post-office was established there about 1870, with Mayze as Postmaster. In 1875, J. M. Cope bought the goods and kept a store about one-half mile east of the corner. He was bought out by William Toombs, who sold to Betty and Jones in 1877. That year, the present store on the corner was built, and the firm moved to that location. George J. Betty is the Postmaster. Mails, once each way daily, used to be taken by the Marysville and Colusa stages, which then traveled that route. They now go by the way of Meridian, and the mail is sent by post-boy to meet the stage at the Butte House. There is preaching every second Sunday by the pastor in charge of the Butte circuit of the M. E. Church. The history of this circuit is given in another part of this chapter.

MOON'S FERRY.

In 1852, Stephen and Jerry Winter started a ferry, one-fourth of a mile below this point, which was known as Winter's Ferry. A few years later the name was changed to White's Ferry, and still later the ferry was abandoned. The old Marysville and Colusa stages used to cross the Sacramento at this point. After a number of years, A. S. Moon, in 1867, established a ferry at the present location. The next year the stages from Marysville to Colusa began to cross at that point. The stages for the past year have been going by the way of Meridian, except in season of high water, when they cannot cross the slough, they are compelled to travel the old route. Considerable shipping of grain is done from this point by boats that carry it direct to San San Francisco or connect with the railroad at Knight's Landing. About fourteen hundred tons were shipped in this way in 1878. Mr. Moon is now erecting a warehouse on the bank, 40x140 feet in size.

MERIDIAN.

The first settler on the river at this point was Lewis O'Neil, who came in 1852, and built a little cabin near where the present house stands, south of the ferry. In 1857, John F. Fouts bought the place, and in 1860 established a ferry across the river, and started a little store. In March, 1861, W. C. Smith purchased ten acres of land lying north of the road from A. H. Mitchell. The land was covered with brush and timber at that time. Mr. Smith proceeded to lay out this tract in town lots, and in 1864 sold the corner lot now occupied by Smith, Wiseman & Co. to E. F. Thornbrough & Co., who built a small store there. A. H. Mitchell and W. C. Smith had each built houses in 1860, previous to the laying out of the town. In 1860, a postoffice had been established at the ferry, with John F. Fouts, Postmaster. The name originally chosen for the office was Keokuk, but there being another in the State of that name, it was changed to Meridian. This name was selected because the office was only one-fourth of a mile west of the Mt. Diablo Meridian, U. S. survey. When the town was laid out the name of the postoffice was adopted. In 1867, Fouts built a saloon on the corner where the brick saloon now stands. The brick store occupied by Burgett, Moon & Co. was built the same year. The first residence, except O'Neil's cabin, on that side of the road was built in 1871, by Wm. Welch. In 1867, J. G. Jones commenced the manufacture of brick in a small way at his place north of the town. All the brick used here were made by him, except those used in the construction of Burgett, Moore & Co's. store, which were made at that spot. In 1867, the population was nearly as large as at present, but the flood of 1867–8 did so much damage that it caused a general exodus of the inhabitants to Colusa, a great many of the dwellings being also removed. Since then the town has slowly grown to its present proportions. In 1875, Mr. Smith had a plat of the north side of the town made, and Mr. Fouts also laid out the south side in lots. The present school building was erected in 1876, at an expense of $3500. The Meridian Warehouse Co. was formed in 1873, and a warehouse was built with a capacity of fifteen hundred tons. There is also a small freight house belonging to the California Steam Navigation Co. The amount of grain shipped by boats in 1878 was about four thousand tons. For about ten years the mails were brought from Colusa, but when the Marysville and Colusa stages began to run on this route, they were brought by them. The mails now are once each way daily ; to Marysville at 9 o'clock, A. M., and to Colusa at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. M. Gladden is Postmaster. At present, Meridian consists of one hotel, one boarding house, two general stores, one drug store, two saloon, one meat market, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one barber shop, one paint shop, three carpenters, two physicians, one C. L. and M. telegraph office, one postoffice, one Masonic hall, one I. O. O. F. hall, one I. O. G. T. hall, two warehouses, one church, one school house, and twenty-two dwelling houses. Four of the buildings are constructed of brick. The population numbers about one hundred and twenty.

MERIDIAN M. E. CHURCH.

Religious services of this denomination were first held at the residence of J. F. Fonts, in 1855, by Rev. A. S. Brown. No church society, however, was organized until 1861, when Rev. H. J. Bland became pastor, as preacher in charge of the circuit. The ministers who succeeded him were Revs. C. A. Leaman, Colin Anderson, H. J. Bland, E. Kellogg, Wm. Gordon, Thomas Chivers, H. J. Bland, A. R. Sheriff, A. Holbrook and A. K. Crawford. The first officers of the church were P. B. Chamberlain and E. Wilbur. W. Moon, George W. Conner and E. F. Thornbrough are the present officers. The

society has no church edifice, and holds its services every second Sunday in the Baptist Church. The church has a membership of thirty-five, and sustains a Sunday School of about one hundred scholars. A. Davis is the Superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

An organization of the Baptist denomination exists here, and has a frame church building. The church history we were unable to obtain.

DUNN'S FERRY.

One mile south of Meridian, a ferry crossing was established by John Dunn, in 1864; it is still in operation.

BUTTE SLOUGH.

The first actual settler on Butte Slough, near the long bridge, was Henry Burgett, in 1856. He found a man there named James McCall cutting hay, and in hay season a great many hay claims were occupied, but not permanently. In 1858, Antoine Hochstrater built a house near Burgett's blacksmith shop, which he called the Tule House, and was used for a hotel for a number of years.

LONG BRIDGE.

As early as 1862, was commenced the construction of a causeway across Butte Slough. It was a macadamized stone road, two thousand feet long, and was paid for chiefly by subscription. In 1871, the county built the present bridge, a wooden structure, seventeen hundred and sixty feet long, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. Tolls were collected for three years; but as they were not sufficient to pay for its construction, it was then made a free bridge.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A subscription of one thousand dollars was raised in 1860, for the construction of a church for the Christian denomination. A wooden edifice was erected on the Elkhorn ranch, a short distance from the north end of the long bridge. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. DeWitt, who remained several years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Burnett, and he by Rev. Mr. Been, who was the last resident pastor. Since 1870, there have been no regular services, though they, and funeral services are occasionally held there. There is a cemetery in the church yard.

SOUTH BUTTE M. E. CHURCH.

The church society was organized in 1856. Services were held in in the school-house until 1878, when the church edifice was erected. It is in the Butte circuit, which includes East Butte, South Butte, Meridian and West Butte. Until 1859, this charge was in the Marysville circuit, when it was changed to Butte circuit. It was supplied from Yuba City until 1870, when a new circuit was made. The successive pastors in charge since the organization of the society here have been:—Marysville circuit: Rev. Thomas Cayton, 1856; Rev. B. C. Howard, 1857; Rev. B. F. Myers, 1858; Rev. R. Hobart, 1859. Butte circuit: Rev. A. S. Brown, 1860; Rev. C. A. Leaman, 1861; Rev. G. R. Baker, 1862; Rev. Joel Burnell, 1863-4; Rev. G. G. Walter, 1865-6-7; Rev. B. W. Rusk, 1868; Rev. H. J. Bland, 1869-70; Rev. Wm. Gordon, 1871; Rev. H. J. Bland, 1872; Rev. Thos. Chivers, 1873; Rev. A. R. Sheriff, 1874-5; Rev. A. Holbrook, 1876-7-8; Rev. A. K. Crawford, 1879. A Sunday school of about fifty scholars is maintained, of which William Chappell is Superintendent.

SOUTH BUTTE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The first services of this denomination were held in private residences by Rev. Mr. Catly in 1855. With his aid a church society was organized. The first pastor of the church was Rev. B. C. Howard in 1856. From this date the services have been held in the school-house. This church has always been under the charge of the circuit ministers, who made Yuba City their residence.

BUTTE HOUSE.

A little cabin was built here in 1854 by a man from Arkansas named Price. Isaac Tyndall came in the fall of 1855, and the next spring built an addition to the cabin, and opened the Butte House. On the fourth of July that year there was a celebration at the house, speaking, dinner, wedding and dance. In 1871, a post-office was established here, with John F. Buchanan, Postmaster. It was given up in January, 1879, but was re-established the following April, with Marcus T. Buchanan, Postmaster. There is a mail each way daily by the Marysville and Colusa stages. It is called the South Butte post-office.

CAMP BETHEL.

In 1862, Rev. Geo. Baker, then the pastor in charge of the Butte circuit, with a few others, raised a subscription and built a house or board pavilion in the grove at East Butte. It is about one hundred feet square, and is provided with seats. The annual Methodist camp meetings are held in the grove, and the services are conducted in this structure.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

NICOLAUS TOWNSHIP.

Size—Boundaries—Early Settlements—Crops—Nicolaus—Early History—Town Laid Out—Subsequent History—Present Condition—Schools—M. E. Church—German Lutheran Church—St. Bonifacius Catholic Church—Oro or Barham's Crossing—Trimble's Crossing—Kempton's Crossing—M. E. Church.

With an area of about one hundred and thirty square miles, Nicolaus Township is the third in size of the five into which the county is divided. It lies on both sides of Feather river, below the mouth of Bear river, and extends up the south side of the latter stream to the Placer county line. The boundaries were established by the Board of Supervisors, June 12, 1866, as follows:—Commencing on the south bank of Bear river, where the line between sections 3 and 4, township 13 north, range 5 east, intersects said stream; thence south on said line to the southeast corner of section 33, township 13 north, range 5 east; thence west on the south line of said township, three miles; thence south to the southeast corner of section 36, township 12 north, range 4 east; thence west twelve miles to the southwest corner of section 36, township 12 north, range 3 east; thence north six miles; thence east on the line between townships 12 and 13 to the east bank of Feather river; thence up said river to the mouth of Bear river; thence up said stream to the place of beginning.

The initial settlement was made in this township by Nicolaus Allgeier in 1843, for the particulars of which we refer to the history of the town of Nicolaus and other parts of this volume. One year later, Theodore Sicard obtained a grant of four leagues on the south bank of Bear river, and took up his residence just above Johnson's crossing. This was for a number of years a part of Sutter county and of this township, but now belongs to Placer county. In 1847, Captain John A. Sutter sold a tract of land, one mile square, adjoining Allgeier on the south, to Edward Farwell, who had a grant of land near Chico. This place is known as the Farwell tract. The owner died at Panama in 1849, and the tract was sold to Allgeier in October of that year by John Bidwell, who acted as administrator of the Farwell estate. In March, 1850, Allgeier moved there from the town of Nicolaus, and built a one-story frame house. He made that his residence until his death, which occurred in 1866. The place now occupied by Claus Peters was sold to Henry Thomen by Sutter in 1847. Thomen never lived on the land, and in 1850 sold it to Captain J. C. Johnson, who took up his residence there. Captain Johnson was afterwards Swedish consul in San Francisco for several years prior to his death, which occurred in 1877. These four instances were the only steps taken towards a development of this region prior to the discovery of gold.

In 1848, General Thomas Green purchased from Sutter two square miles lying along Bear river, commencing one-half mile above its mouth. The history of this is given later in this chapter, under the title of Oro. In 1849, Captain Williams, an Englishman, settled on a mound about four miles below Nicolaus. The property is now owned by John Sievers. Late in the fall, John Barham located at Barham's crossing, on the Green tract, and built a hotel. A man named Robinson settled at Kempton's crossing about the same time. The place was then known as Robinson's crossing. In 1850, quite a

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number of people located on the choice spots along the river bottoms, and a few farther back. James Hoover and Thomas C. Hammond settled at lone tree on Coon Creek, now the property of S. H. Pippin. The one and one-half mile tract above Nicolaus, known as the Sutter reserve, was bought from that gentleman by James Thrift and two brothers. They erected a two-story frame building in March, and kept what was called the miners' store. A number of squatters settled on the land in 1850, and began cutting off the wood. Joe Dillon and a man named Morgan were among them. The Thrifts became involved in litigation with the squatters, and abandoned the place in 1851, going to Nevada county. In 1852, the land was sold on execution for costs to F. H. Russell. When the Sutter grant was confirmed in 1858, Russell commenced suit against the squatters, and it is only recently that the matter was compromised. To return to the settlements of 1850. Blake and Russell took up 160 acres of land just below Captain Johnson. Casper Peters now owns the place. The land now occupied by D. Mahoney was settled by Lawton & Fields; James Clark and George Ruggles also settled there the same year, and engaged in raising vegetables. About the same time, Geo. Stokley settled a little farther down the stream on the land now owned by D. D. Stewart. S. W. Higgins located back of Blake and Russell, on the land where Peter Peters now resides. John L. Algeo settled on the Nicolaus and Sacramento stage road, three miles below Nicolaus; his son, John M. Algeo, is now living there. Russell R. Low, settled just above Auburn ravine, about six miles southeast of Nicolaus, where J. P. Glenn now lives. Thos. Morrison and Mrs. Flora Oliver settled on Bear river, on the land now owned by S. Jopson. John Holloway located on the river on the J. H. Keyes ranch. Holloway was drowned in Green river a few years later, while returning from the States, where he had gone for stock. James Barham, son of John Barham, bought a place between Morrison and Holloway from J. B. Watson, who had settled it but a little while previous; Watson moved to Dry creek, in Yuba county; W. H. Smith settled on the river, on land, part of which is now owned by J. Muse; Dr. Ousley settled on the river also. The land is all covered with willows, and is owned by Keyes and Brewer. Robinson left his crossing, and a man named Low took the place. W. H. Smith is still a resident of the township. On the west side of Feather river, a man named Bradshaw settled on the Brannan tract. These were all the settlements of 1850.

The next year a few more took up ranches. Two brothers named Biddick settled just back of Nicolaus, on the land now occupied by John A. Peters. James O. Harris also settled on the place belonging now to John Schwall. Mr. Harris is still a resident of the township. James Barham sold his place to Amasa Owens, who a year or two later sold it to Benj. Crabtree, who still owns it. Thos. Brewer settled in 1852, the land he still owns. The same year Allen Trimble built a hotel at Trimble's Crossing. Settlers gradually came in, year by year, untill all the land became occupied or claimed, the plains in the southeast portion being the last to be taken up.

The year 1848 saw the last of grain raising until the gold excitement became a little more moderated. Nicolaus Allgeier had about fifty acres of wheat, enclosed with a ditch in 1848, where he afterwards built the town of Nicolaus. He kept the grain in a little storehouse made of poles and tule grass. A fire from the tules destoyed it with its contents that fall. In 1851 he sowed eighty acres of barley on the Farwell tract, and S. W. Higgins five acres each of wheat and barley on his place, adjoining. These crops were threshed by a home made machine, the handiwork of Major Frothingham, who was living with Higgins. In 1852, much more grain was raised by a number of ranchers, and in 1853, they all raised more or less barley, wheat and corn. Hay and wood, were, for the first few years, the leading products of the region. The market was good and the supply liberal Vegetables were also raised in the river-bottoms.

NICOLAUS.

The town of Nicolaus lies on the east bank of Feather river, about one and one-half miles below the point where the waters of Bear river discharge their load of sand into that stream. Here was made by Nicolaus Allgeier in 1842 the first settlement in the township and the second in the county, being preceded but one year by Sutter's establishment at Hock Farm. Nicolaus Allgeier was born in Freiburg, Baden, in 1807, and came to America about 1830. He entered the employ of the Hudson Bay Company as a trapper, and in this capacity spent a number of years in the wilds of British America. It was while in their service. in 1839 or '40, that he came overland to California. A short time after his arrival here he left the service of that company and engaged to work for John A. Sutter. He assisted in the construction of an adobe house about one and one-half miles below Hock Farm, in the winter of 1841–2. This was Sutter's first establishment in this county, and the first settlement of any kind made here. The plains between the Feather and Sacramento rivers were used by Sutter as a grazing range for immense bands of cattle and horses, and the road from his establishment at New Helvetia to the one at Hock Farm crossed the river at Nicolaus. For this reason Sutter desired some one stationed at this point with a ferry to assist in the transportation of cattle, etc., across the stream. He, therefore, deeded to Nicolaus Allgeier a tract one mile square at that place, in consideration of the labor he had performed, and of the services he should render in the future in the manner described, all valued at four hundred dollars. This land commenced four hundred yards above the old adobe house, and extended one mile down the stream. When Allgeier first settled here in 1842 he built a small hut of poles, covered with tule grass and dirt. Here he lived for several years, when in 1847 he built a small adobe house, near the old ferry crossing, about one hundred and fifty yards above the present landing. A primitive ferry boat was constructed in 1843, which the Indians rowed across the river in transacting the business of the crossing.

On the west bank of the river, opposite Allgeier's hut, was an Indian mound, on which stood a rancharee, of which Olash was the chief. Soon after settling here, Allgeier, true to his instincts as an old trapper, began setting traps to catch the animals that abounded in this locality. Olash was very much displeased by this action, as he considered the animals the property of the Indians, and gave Allgeier notice to abandon his objectionable proceedings. This, however, he refused to do, as he had not been accustomed to pay any attention to the supposed rights of Indians in his trapping business, and a cloud of trouble began at once to rise on his horizon. One night, while sitting in his hut, he heard the Indian war whoop, and realizing that he was the one that was wanted, sprang from his door, ran rapidly down to the river and swam across, landing but a short distance below the rancharee. This he did because he thought they were all over on his side, and would not expect him to go in the direction of the mound. He heard the Indians shouting and yelling about his hut in their disappointment at not finding him, and waiting to hear no more he started down the stream at a rapid pace. He crossed the Sacramento just above the junction of Feather river, and reached Sutter's Fort the next day. Here he related his adventure, and Sutter, with a party, started back with him to the settlement. When they arrived Olash was very penitent, and promised better behavior. After this he experienced no further difficulty from the Indians.

In 1847, Henry Thomen bought some land from Sutter, a short distance below Allgeier's settlement, but did not live on it. He spent a great deal of his time with Allgeier and at Sutter's Fort. He now lives in San Francisco. Chas. Berghoff came to the ferry in the spring of 1849, and remained here. As Berghoff was an educated man, he was employed as an assistant by Allgeier, who was illiterate. Frederick and Jacob Vahle came to the place in July, 1849, and assisted in the construction of an adobe building that Allgeier was then erecting. This was a large two-story house, and in it he established a trading post, which he put under the charge of Chas. Berghoff. The shingles used on the roof cost $50 per M in Colona. The Vahles had passed through here a short time before, and had been requested by Allgeier to locate, but would not do so, as they were bound for the mines. They went up to Goodyear's bar, but returned in a few days

and took up their residence here. They are still citizens of the town. Philip E. Drescher arrived in September, 1849, and camped near the place three days. From here he went to Sacramento, but was soon pursuaded by Berghoff to return and accept the position of cook in the hotel, which was kept in the large adobe. He received a salary of $300 per month in this position. There were at this time at the settlement Nicolaus Allgeier, Chas. Berghoff, Frederick Vahle, Jacob Vahle, Phil. E. Drescher, Jacob Walldorff, August Oswald, and a man named Lintner. Walldorff was employed by Allgeier to transport his goods from San Francisco. This was done in a launch, a boat of about fifteen tons burden, propelled by oars and a sail. Walldorff had half a dozen Indians for deck hands. He had come to California a number of years before in a whaling vessel. Oswald and Lintner were engaged in managing the ferry. Joseph Graf came acros the plains in 1848 with his wife. In 1849, he was engaged in teaming between Sacramento and Cordua Bar, going by the way of Allgeier's settlement. His wife died in the fall of that year in Sacramento, and then Graf came here to live. Fred. Vahle built for Allgeier a large ferry boat that fall, which was attached to the bank by a rope. The gunwales were procured at Sleepy Hollow, Nevada county, and cost when delivered here $4,000.

In the fall of 1849, a propositiou was made to Allgeier by some speculators, to give him $85,000 for his mile square, with the expectation of laying out a town here. They also made an offer to buy a one-half interest at the same rate, and go in partnership with him. By the advice of Berghoff these liberal offers were both declined. Berghoff did not desire any one else to become interested with Allgeier, and pursuaded him that it was better to lay out the town himself. Towns were being established or projected all along the river, and as this was a good high point and seemed to them to be about as far up the river as boats could go, they concluded that here could be established a large and thriving city. To this end, in January, 1850, Allgeier employed Mr. Eddy for $4,000 to lay out the whole mile square in town lots. Eddy sent S. W. Higgins here to survey the town. The place was called Nicolaus after the owner, who was always spoken of and addressed by his first name.

Joseph Grant, California agent of the *New Orleans Picayune*, was appointed agent for the sale of lots in San Francisco and Sacramento. He made a great flourish of trumpets and advertised the town so well that between two and three hundred lots were sold. The first two tiers of lots along the river, each 80x100 feet, were valued at four hundred dollars each. The corner lots were held for a raise in prices and were consequently never sold. These purchases were made by San Francisco and Sacramento parties on speculation, and by merchants, miners and mechanics for residences and business purposes. In the spring of 1850, about twenty-five frame houses were erected, and as many canvas ones. There were five stores, three hotels, five saloons, one restaurant, one bakery, one meat market, one brewery, two blacksmith shops, two carpenter shops and a postoffice. The county offices were moved here in June from Oro, the county seat, and the town was soon blessed with the presence of six lawyers. In February, Richard Snowden, of Baltimore, was elected Alcalde, and at the April election for county officers Nicolaus cast 103 votes. The steamers that began that spring to ply between Sacramento and Marysville stopped here for dinner and supper. This was also a stopping place for the Marysville and Sacramento stages. Goods for Grass Valley, Nevada and Rough and Ready were landed or purchased here. Business was lively and the town presented a more flourishing appearance than did Marysville. Before long, however, the citizens began to realize that Nicolaus was not the head of navigation, as generally the river was high enough to admit of boats going to Marysville, and when not so was sometimes so low that they were compelled to unload at Vernon.

The county seat was soon transferred to Auburn, and the next year to Vernon, and as the business of the town also largely departed it presented a very dull appearance. In the fall of 1850, frame houses were substituted for the canvas ones, and in January, 1851, there were fifty or sixty frame houses in the town. This year the California Steam Navigation Company built a large two-story warehouse where the freight for the Nevada county mines was landed. In 1851 a great many of the houses were deserted, and in 1852, after the great fire at Sacramento, several houses were moved to that city, others were taken out to ranches in the country, and still others were torn down. The brewery was also abandoned in 1852. This year court was again held in Nicolaus, the county seat having been removed from Vernon, by the Legislature, and located at this city, where it remained until it was removed to Yuba City. The sessions of the court were held in the American Hotel in 1850, '52, '53 and '54. After that Frederick Vahles' house, now the residence of Mrs. Arens, was used for that purpose. There was no jail building, and prisoners were kept in the Yuba county jail, at Marysville.

When the boats became able to reach Marysville all the year round, the Nevada mines began to receive their supplies there. The warehouse at Nicolaus was then torn down, and the lumber sold at auction, This was the last mining trade enjoyed by the town. By this time, however, quite a brisk local trade had sprung up with the ranchers, who were rapidly settling up the surrounding country and Bear river district. This trade kept the town in pretty good condition until the railroad was built from Folsom, connecting Lincoln with Sacramento. At this time quite a town grew up at Lincoln, taking away a great deal of the Nicolaus trade. Still more was lost when the railroad was carried north in 1866, and the town of Wheatland was established. Nicolaus has now to depend entirely on the purely local trade of its own neighborhood. Nicolaus has now one hotel, four saloons, one general store, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one boot and shoe shop, one tin shop and well-boring establishment, one harness shop, four carpenters, one physician, one lawyer, one warehouse, one church, one school-house, one postoffice, and one ferry. There are six brick buildings and twenty-eight dwelling houses. The population is about two hundred white and thirty Chinese. There was another general store until last winter, when it was closed, it is expected that this will be opened again. There is one bee raiser who has one hundred and eighty hives of bees, that average about thirty pounds of honey annually. There are three mails each week, brought by stage from Sacramento. Mails are received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at two o'clock P. M., and forwarded Monday, Wednesday and Friday at seven o'clock A. M. Mrs. A. Arens is postmistress.

The first school was kept at a little house on Phil. E. Drescher's place in 1853. The next year it was removed to the miners' store. This is a building erected in 1850, north of Nicolaus, by the Thrift Brothers, and kept as a store that year. The lower floor was used as a school-room and the upper one afterwards as a hall by the Masons and Odd Fellows. In 1856, the school was removed again to Nicolaus. The present school-house was built in 1863.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The M. E. denomination was the first to organize and hold religious services in Nicolaus. These were maintained by them from sometime prior to 1860 until recently, the pulpit being supplied by a circuit minister. There are no records of the society, and a complete history cannot be given.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Although there is no regularly organized church society, services of this denomination are held every fourth week in the Nicolaus school house. The first services were held about 1865, by Rev. G. H. Bollinger, pastor of the German M. E. Church at Marysville. In 1868, Rev. Martin Guhl, also pastor of the same church, held services here occasionally. These were succeeded by Revs. Goethe, of Sacramento, and Weidle and Krebs, of Marysville, all of the Lutheran denomination.

ST. BONIFACIUS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Religious services of this denomination were first held in 1868, in the school house, by Father Calahan. In 1869, a church organization was perfected, and in 1870 a church edifice erected, at an expense of five thousand dollars. This structure was destroyed by a storm in February, 1878, and rebuilt the same year, costing three thousand dollars.

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **J.N. DECKER.** MERIDIAN. SUTTER CO. CAL.

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Since its organization, the church has been under the charge of Fathers Calahan, Haupts, Roony, Baker, Meiler and Leahy. The first officers of the church were John A. Peters, M. Saletine, John McNamara and D. O. Mahoney. Those at present are John A. Peters, D. O. Mahoney, John McNamara, John Schwall and Mathew Mutschler. The church has a membership of eighty-one, and sustains a Sunday School of twenty.six scholars, superintended by Father Leahy.

ORO, OR BARHAM'S CROSSING.

On the south side of Bear river, one-half mile from its mouth, John Barham settled in 1849, and built a hotel. He had a family of four girls and three boys. In 1850, Barham built a rude bridge here, and the Sacramento and Marysville stages coming through Nicolaus made this a crossing point. The lacality became known as Barham's crossing. In 1848, General Thomas Green had purchased two square miles of land from John A. Sutter, commencing on Bear river, one-half mile from its mouth, and extending two miles up stream; he, however, had not settled here. Early in 1850, General Green had the lower mile laid out in town lots and christened the prospective city Oro. The only house that was built there, besides Barham's hotel, was a zinc house, which soon after was moved to Nicolaus. General Green had influence enough with the first Legislature to have the county-seat located at Oro. He very unwisely failed to provide any buildings, except the zinc house, for the accommodation of the court, and as the court did not feel compelled to sit in the open air or in a hot oven simply because a wise Legislature had located the Seat of Justice among a lot of corner stakes of a city yet to be, it adjourned to Nicolaus, where the sessions were held. This was the last heard of the would-be town of Oro, though the stakes could be seen here for years after, and could now were it not for the sand that has accumulated here. In 1851, Barham constructed a rude race track at the crossing; this he afterwards improved until he had a fine track. He had a running horse named "Selim," and another man owned one called "Baldy." Between these there were frequent races, and great crowds of people came for miles around to witness the contests. In 1857, a horse was brought from Cache creek, that was matched against "Selim" for $300. "Selim" won this race, and another soon after for $2,000 he lost. A great deal of betting was done on these races, and great excitement always prevailed. The bridge was washed away in 1853, and another one was built. This one was afterwards destroyed and a better one was built farther up the stream.

TRIMBLE'S CROSSING.

A hotel was built at this point in 1852, by Allen Trimble. A bridge of trees had been built near there in 1850 by Henry Watson, who lived on the other side of the river. In 1853, Trimble built a better bridge, and the locality became known as Trimble's Crossing. The old bridge was used in 1853 as a crossing point by an opposition stage line, the other line going by Barham's. Trimble's bridge was washed away, and in 1857, another was built farther up the stream. This was removed about ten years ago, and the place is now covered up with sand.

KEMPTON'S CROSSING.

This place was first called Robinson's Crossing, a man by that name having settled here in 1849. Robinson left in 1850, and a man named Low took the place, In 1852, Nathan Kempton and H. H. Flagg settled here. Kempton built a hotel, and the place became known as Kempton's Crossing. A very rude bridge had been built in 1850, which was replaced by a better one in 1853. This bridge was subsequently partially destroyed by the floods, and was repaired. In 1852, there was quite a settlement at this point, one hotel, one store, one blacksmith shop and a school-house. It was here that the first school in the county was kept, attended by children from both sides of the river. In 1855, a brick school-house large enough to accommodate fifty scholars was erected.

M. E. CHURCH.

As early as 1850, religious services of the M. E. denomination were were held at the residence of Mrs. Oliver, who was a very pious lady. In 1852, she fitted up a little house, and services were held there once a month for a number of years. Services were also frequently held in Brown's grove in the summer season. When the school house was built in the Brown's district, it was also used as a church. Services are held in the present Brown's school house once each month, by the pastor in charge of the Wheatland circuit. A large Sunday School is maintained by the church going people. It is held in the school house every Sabbath.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

SUTTER TOWNSHIP.

Location—Boundaries—First Settlement at Hock Farm—Early Settlements—1850—1851—1852—Crops—Schools—Eddy's Ferry—Salem Church—Ten Mile House—Sutter Station—Five Mile House—Hock Farm.

Situated about the center of the county, Sutter Township embraces a strip eleven miles wide, extending from the Feather river to the Sacramento river. It is second in size and includes about one hundred and thirty-six square miles. The boundaries were established by the Board of Supervisors, June 12, 1866, as follows:—Commencing at a point on Feather river where the north line of section 12, township 14 north, range 3 east, intersects the same; thence down the stream to where it intersects with the south line of township 13 north, range 3 east; thence west to the southwest corner of section 33, township 13 north, range 2 east; thence north one mile; thence west to the Sacramento river; thence up said river to the intersection of the line between townships 14 and 15 north, range 1 east; thence east to the northeast corner of township 14 north, range 1 east; thence south one mile; thence east to the place of beginning.

This township has the honor of receiving the first settlement in the county. In 1841, Captain John A. Sutter established here the headquarters for his stockmen, and used the immense plains between the Feather and Sacramento rivers as a grazing range for his cattle. The particulars of this are given at length in other places in this volume. This was the only attempt made at a colonization of this section of the county prior to the arrival of the gold seekers in 1849. An old sailor named Jack Neal came to the Sacramento river and settled on the Low & Myers tract as early as 1849. Some of the early settlers think he came even before the discovery of gold, but that is very doubtful. Geo. E. Brittan, who bought him out in 1852, found him living in a little cabin; he had a squaw wife, and said that he had been there a long time. His was, no doubt, the first settlement in the township after Sutter's establishment at Hock Farm. The next was Jack Robinson, or, as he was more familiarly known, Jack Dongaree. He settled in 1849, on the Sacramento river, on the land now owned by J. B. Ramsey, at the extreme north end of the township. He now lives on Eel river. St. Clair Cranmore took up the J. Weis place in the winter of 1849–50. He sold to T. T. Hershberger in 1853. The settlers on the Sacramento river in 1850 were five in number. Dr. Eagan and Stephen Ellsworth settled between Neal and Cranmore on the Hiatt and Lamb places. A man named Johnson settled two miles above Cranmore on the place now owned by S. J. Hunter. O. H. Newton settled a little above Johnson, and about half a mile back from the river, where he is still living. The Shellig place, two miles farther up the river, was taken up by Wm. Campbell. He was a stockman, and did not live on the place, but had men there to manage it for him. O. C. Tinney settled on the river bank on the Budd place that fall. There was but one settlement on Feather river in 1850. The Sutter grant extended up this stream, and settlers did not locate there as rapidly as on the Sacramento. A man named Baden settled where J. Lyons now lives. He was somewhat of an exception to the majority of his companions, as he was accompanied by his wife. She was murdered by a Norwegian in 1852.

The settlers on the Sacramento river the following year were but few. Walter H. and John Perdue settled the Tisdale place. A man usually called Kentuck was between the Perdues and O. H. Newton.

He was soon bought out by the Perdues. Joseph Girdner, Tom Brookshire and Frank Fourtner took up the Cole and Thompson places. Mr. Girdner still lives in the township. James Lucas, J. B. Bullock and P. W. Fish settled on the Low & Myer's tract. Mark F. Gaar came with Girdner, and the next year, in partnership with George E. Brittan purchased Jack Neal's claim. The next year Brittan sold his interest to Gaar and moved away. Just below this place a man named Dickins, or Dickson, settled in 1851. He was bought out by Joseph Webb the next year. In the fall of 1851, Hugh Lynch settled the place now occupied by Joseph Girdner. This year there were two settlements in the middle of the township, just north of the slough. Joseph Vick built the Ten Mile House there, and Wiggins and Barker settled within one-half mile of him. There was but one more settlement made on Feather river. Captain John A. Sutter sold 640 acres on the west bank to three Hungarian refugees. The place is known as the Hungarian ranch, and belongs to J. W. Humphreys.

There were still other changes on the Sacramento river in 1852. Alex. Louis settled the Fortna place, and sold it to Judge B. G. Hulburt that fall. Joseph Girdner bought out the claim of Johnson, who was on the Hunter place. He lived there with his brother, Jas. M. Girdner, that spring, when he went away, and Col O. H. P. White, of Marysville, bought the land and sent some men to work it. Fourtner & Brookshire sold the Thompson place to Daniel B. Cox, and Jas. Girdner lived with him after his brother left. John Morris bought out Dr. Eagan on the Hiatt-Lamb place, and sold it again that fall to H. W. Haskell. Stephen Ellsworth, Eagan's partner, still retained and lived on the lower portion of the land. In the spring of 1853 he sold to Dr. Wm. Geller and Dr. Le Favor. The same year Mrs. Nordyke bought the Cole place from Fourtner & Brookshire. Her husband had died while crossing the plains. In 1854 she married B. J. Nordyke who settled in Vernon Township, on the Corrall place. In 1853 I. A. Winship rented the Thompson place from Cox, and the next year bought it. He sold it to the Girdner Brothers in 1855. On Feather river, Thomas Lockwood, who had been in Yuba Township since 1852, settled on the place now owned by S. E. Wilson. It will be seen by a careful comparison of the above with the map that by 1854 nearly all the river bottom, except in the Sutter grant, on Feather river was occupied. The plains did not become settled until several years later, and the swamp and tule tract was permitted to remain government land for a long time, until it was taken up or purchased for speculative purposes.

Cranmore made the first attempt to raise grain in 1850, in which year he sowed four acres of barley. In 1851 he put in a considerably larger field of the same grain. The next year he had some more, as did also Wm. Campbell and J B. Bullock. In 1853 they were joined by O. H. Newton who had some wheat, and a few more, and in a few years both wheat and barley became general crops. In 1850 and for several years subsequent, the chief occupation of the settlers and of a great many transient persons was the chopping of wood from the timber along the rivers. Wood was in great demand for steamboats and other purposes, and it was more profitable to cut this than to raise grain, for which a large market was not yet ready.

For a number of years the children attended school at Eddy's Ferry, Smith's Ferry, Nicolaus and in Yuba Township. But when the number of children became sufficient to warrant it, schools were established in this township. The first one was in Salem district, on Sacramento river, about 1862.

EDDY'S FERRY.

A ferry was first started at Eddy's Landing on Sacramento river, in 1854, by Captain Thomas Eddy, who lived on the west side of the stream. The ferry was abandoned, and another established on the Hunter place. Later it was moved to Grimes' place one and one-half miles above Eddy's. In 1874, it was taken back to Eddy's Landing.

SALEM CHURCH.

The first religious services were held in Joseph Girdner's house on the Thompson place, in 1856, by the Rev. Roht. Martin. Sermons were preached perodically in the houses until 1859, when the citizens united and built Salem Church, on the old Hunter tract. The Church was presented to the M. E. South denomination, and was supplied by a minister from the Colusa circuit. Rev. James Shelton was the first pastor. Services were held here until 1870, when the church was abandoned and the congregation met in the Salem school house. The land where the church stands has been overflowed and rendered unfit for that purpose. The old building still stands there surrounded by ditches and washouts made by the floods.

TEN MILE HOUSE.

On the road from Colegrove Point and ten miles from Yuba City, Joseph Vick settled in 1851, and built a hotel to accommodate travelers going from Knight's Landing to Yuba City and Marysville. The house was called, from its location, the "Ten Mile House." It ceased to be kept as a public house in 1860.

SUTTER STATION.

The California Pacific Railroad Company established a station on the land of W. K. Hudson, in 1869, for the convenience of the farmers in this locality. The track, etc., were destroyed by a flood in the winter of 1871–72, and both road and station were abandoned.

FIVE-MILE HOUSE.

On the river road from Yuba City to Nicolaus, and five miles from the former place, Charles Neucom built a hotel in 1855, and called it the Five-mile House. Christian Smith built an addition to it in 1862, at which time he was the proprietor. It is now kept by his brother, Andrew Smith.

HOCK FARM.

This beautiful spot, on the bank of Feather river, was the scene of the first settlement in the county. Its early history has been given in other places in this work, and may be summarized as follows:—Stock headquarters established here by Captain Sutter in 1841; adobe house built in 1842; made Sutter's residence in 1850. Here, when he sold his grants in 1850, Sutter reserved a tract, six miles by four, for a homestead. He beautified the place, laid out a beautiful garden, orchard and vineyard, and kept open house to the many travelers and friends who called to pay their respects to the warm-hearted pioneer. Hock Farm retained its beauty until after 1862, when the floods, by their encroachments, gradually ruined the best part of the orchard, through which the levee runs, that protects the small remnant from destruction. The place has been for several years the property of Christian Smith, who has fitted it up for picnic grounds, and frequent picnics are held here every spring. Mr. Smith has just completed a new residence and barn, and made other improvements. The old adobe structure remains on the place, and should be carefully preserved from injury, as a relic of the first settlement in the county. A view of this place will be found elsewhere in this volume.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Location—Boundaries—First Settlements—Town of Vernon—Prospects—Lots Advertised—Captain Savage's Hotel—The Town in August, 1849—Gilbert A. Grant Elected Alcalde—Town of Fremont—Decline of Vernon—County Seat in 1851—Lower Vernon—Present Condition of Vernon—Schools—Religious Services—Kirksville—Bland Chapel—Pleasant Grove School House—Religious Services.

Although extending from above the town of Kirksville, on the Sacramento, to Pleasant Grove, near the Placer county line, the township of Vernon is the second smallest in the county, containing but one hundred and two square miles. Its boundaries, as designated by the Board of Supervisors, July 12, 1866, are as follows:—Commencing where the north boundary of section 35, township 13 north, range 1 east, intersects the Sacramento river; thence east to the northeast corner of section 32, township 13 north, range 2 east: thence south one mile to the township line; thence east four miles to the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 2 east; thence south six miles:

"RIVER VIEW."

RANCH AND RES. OF **JOSEPH GIRDNER.** SUTTER CO. CAL.

RANCH AND RES. OF **JACOB WEIS.** SUTTER CO. CAL.

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thence east twelve miles, to the line between Placer and Sutter counties; thence south and west on the line between Placer and Sutter, and Sacramento and Sutter counties, to the Sacramento river; thence up said stream to the place of beginning.

The first settlement in this township was made at the town of Vernon, as will more fully appear in the history of that place. Captain James Savage, who owned the large hotel in Vernon, bought a mile square from John A. Sutter, just above that town on Feather river, in 1849. He, however, did not settle on the place. In 1853, David Abdill, who then owned the property, moved there the old zinc house that had been standing in Vernon; the house is still on the place, the property of Thomas Dwyer. Hay-cutting commenced along both the Feather and Sacramento rivers in 1849, and in 1850 wood-cutting also became quite an industry, In 1850, David Abdill had twenty men at work cutting hay with scythes. This was sent on flat boats to Sacramento City. These wood-choppers and hay-cutters, however, made no permanent settlements. In 1850, Newbald and Hufius made a settlement about four miles east of Feather river, on the stage road between Nicolaus and Sacramento. They opened a public-house on that much-traveled route. In May, 1852, Hufius was shot and killed by a negro from Marysville, who was taken to Nicolaus and hanged by a mob. The place is now owned by Alexander Donaldson. Another settlement was made the same year on the stage road, about two miles farther down, by three brothers named Gillabert; they were natives of the island of Majorca. The place was known as the Spanish ranch, and is now owned by Cox & Clark. The only settlement made this year west of Feather river was one on the Sacramento. James Morehead, a native of Virginia, located opposite Knight's Landing. The next year he, with Alva Keudall, established a ferry between there and Knight's Landing, Yolo county. The ferry since 1859 has been owned by Snowball & Masters, and is still running. A man named O. S. Colegrove settled on the site of the present town of Kirksville in 1851; the place was known as Colegrove Point. James and Wesley Smith settled on the river about three miles below Colegrove in 1852, and soon after started a ferry. This ferry was afterwards owned by William Rackerby, who bought the land; the ferry was discontinued about 1872. A mile below Smith's ferry, on the land now owned by E. M. Buell, James Smith settled in 1852. He was called "Black Jim Smith," to distinguish him from the others. Between him and Morehead, Thomas Guthrie made a settlement the same year. The property is now owned by Thomas Hart. Above Colegrove Point, J N. Nichols settled in 1852, on the land now owned by B. S. J. Hiatt. Nichols was killed in 1862, in a runaway accident, near Yuba City. Thomas Hart settled in 1852 above Nichols, on the land now owned by T. Cummins. The D. Corrall place was settled in 1854 by B. J. Nordyke.

The land lying in this township between the two rivers is chiefly swamp and overflowed land, and was neither taken up nor settled on for a number of years later. East of the town of Vernon is also a strip of swamp land. Between this and Placer county is a strip known as the plains, which was not settled until about 1860.

VERNON.

The once-flourishing town of Vernon, situated on the east bank of Sacramento river, at its confluence with Feather river, was the pioneer town of Sutter county. In April, 1849, Franklin Bates, E. O. Crosby and Beser Simmons, purchased of John A. Sutter a strip of land, three miles along the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and extending one mile back. This they proceeded to lay out for a town on a grand scale. One mile square, at the junction of the rivers, was laid out in lots, while the two miles above were designed for the country residences and elegant villas that would be the necessary accompaniments of a city such as this was designed to be. Mr. Sutter owned one-fourth of the lots. At that time it was supposed that this point was the head of navigation, and it was well known that a town, situated at the place where merchandise and passengers bound for the mines must be disembarked, was destined to become a city of no small importance. The preceding winter had been a dry one, and Feather river unnavigable, and for this reason it was thought that vessels would be compelled to unload their cargoes at its mouth, and thus the town of Vernon would become the base of supplies for the northern mines. This belief was much strengthened when, but a short time after the laying out of the town, several ships from Eastern ports discharged their cargoes here. Immediately several wholesale stores were established, and ox teams and pack trains came for supplies for the mines on the Feather and Yuba rivers. The prospects for a glorious future for the town seemed bright indeed. Lots sold rapidly and at a high price, some bringing $1,000 each. Gilbert A. Grant was agent for the sale of lots, and kept the town well advertised. August 6, 1849, he had an advertisement in the *Placer Times*, calling the attention of the miners and traders on Yuba and Feather rivers, and Moth, Fish and Bear creeks, to the advantages offered by the town of Vernon as a place to secure supplies; also that a post-office had been established here, and all letters sent to him would be forwarded by mail to the United States without delay. This last feature was a great attraction, as the post-office facilities were very few, and the miners had great difficulty in sending or receiving mails.

These lots were largely bought by speculators, who had only the town plat to examine when they made their purchase, and it was no uncommon thing to see a man with a map in his hand, seaching along the edge of the tule to find his lot that presented so fine an appearance on the paper.

Captain James Savage was in 1848, on the coast of Chili, procuring a cargo of mahogony to carry to New York, when he heard of the California gold excitement. He immediately brought his vessel and cargo here, and anchored at the mouth of the Feather river. He unloded his cargo. and commenced the construction of a hotel, using the mahogony for the frame-work. He paid $25 per day for labor in its construction, and when finshed, had a hotel 75x45 feet in dimensions, three stories high, and built of very costly material. The upper floor was fitted up for a Masonic hall, but no lodge was ever organized. Some of the buildings first erected were of canvas, but they were soon replaced by frame structures. In August, 1849, the town consisted of one hotel, several boarding houses, stores, saloons and gambling houses, bowling alley, blacksmith shops, butcher shops, laundries, post-office, etc. Gilbert A. Grant was elected Alcalde, and held that position until the following June ; all of the old transfers of lots are recorded in his Alcalde book, which is on file in the County Clerk's office at Yuba City. Some of the business men at this time were :—Captain Savage, Bradbury & Co., and Williams & Co. George W. Crane had a law office there. There were about fifty frame buildings and one zinc house.

Previous to this, Jonas Spect settled on the opposite bank of Sacramento river, and located the town of Fremont. He established a ferry between that place and Vernon, in 1849, which was kept in continuous operation by him and other parties, until 1878, when it was abandoned as unprofitable. The vessels that came up the river were schooners and sloops, no steamers having as yet made their appearance. About the first of July, 1849, the river fell so low that vessels coming up the stream ran aground at Russian Crossing, a shoal place some fifteen miles below. The winter of 1849–50, was very rainy, and the river raised so high that the steamers, which then made their appearance, went as far up as Nye's ranch, the present city of Marysville. This gave an impetus to the latter city and struck a deadly blow at the prospects of Vernon. Immediately the town began to retrograde, and the speculators transferred their affections to Marysville, Yuba City and Nicolaus, and the other towns that were laid out further up the stream. The town still struggled for an existence. E. O. Crosby, a property owner here, was a member of the Senate in the session of 1850–51, and succeeded in having the county seat located at Vernon; but it was removed the next year. The sessions of the court were held at the hotel, which was also used as a jail for the only prisoner confined here. A chain was fastened to his leg and a hole made in the partition, through which the chain was passed and fastened with a clog. Notwithstanding the acquisition of the county seat, the

town continued steadily to decline, business left it for more favorable localities, and as there was nothing left for it to live upon it died from actual necessity. In 1853, all that was left was the hotel, blacksmith shop, postoffice, and eleven houses. That year the hotel ceased to be kept as a regular public house, and the postoffice was removed. Since then the mails have been brought from Nicolaus, chiefly.

Three hundred and thirty acres, adjoining Vernon on the south, were purchased from Sutter May 4, 1850, by James Sevige, Wales S. Porter, and Gilbert a Grant. These enterprising men laid out here a new town, called "Lower Vernon," and attempted to build up a city. The reason for this action was that the river and bank at this point were more favorable for a vessel landing than at the old place. This movement was made too late, however, as Vernon had already begun to decline, and the time had passed when there was any hope of establishing a city in this locality. But few houses were built at this place, and they were soon removed. No attempt was ever made to build any of the suburban residences so grandly projected by the founders of the town. When the Sutter grant was confirmed, this strip was not included, and David Abdill and C. G. Roth, pre-empted a large portion of it as Government land. There are now in the town the residences of these two gentlemen, and several huts occupied by Kanaka fishermen and their families. This has always been quite a fishing point, since 1849, and large quantities of perch and salmon are annually caught here. The Kanakas came to this place about fifteen years ago. They go down the river early in the season, and follow the fish in their course up the stream. Fishermen from Sacramento and Marysville also come up to this point. The old hotel was destroyed by fire in 1868, and with it a large telescope that Mr. Abdill had used at various places for observations. Mr. Abdill was residing in the house at the time of the fire.

The first public school was kept in 1857, part of the time in the hotel, and the remainder in the old bowling alley. In 1863, Mr. Abdill and a few others, built a school house which is still used. It is in the Vernon district. Religious services were occasionally held in the hotel by circuit ministers of the M. E. demomination; the first being prior to 1860. When the school house was built services were held there. About that time a minister of the United Brethren denomination preached here frequently for several years. After that the M. E. ministers again took charge and held services here monthly, until 1878, when they were discontinued.

KIRKSVILLE.

O. S. Colegrove settled here in 1851 and the place was known as Colegrove Point. In 1856 he and C. L. N. Vaughn started a ferry, but the boat was sunk in 1859. In 1860 a small store was started at the point by Huff and McKinney, and in 1861 a branch postoffice was established, with Andrew Huff as Postmaster. The mails were brought by boat from Knight's Landing. Huff named the postoffice Rome, and the place was afterward known by that name. Colegrove was drowned in the Sacramento river in the spring of 1863, and the land passed by administrator's sale into the hands of Jonas Spect. In 1862, a blacksmith shop was built by Huff. T. D. Kirk bought the property and laid out a town in 1874, giving it the name of Kirksville. In 1875 DeLos Saunders started a ferry, but the boat was shortly after carried down stream. In 1877, another ferry was started by Gibbins & Wooley, which is still running. The store has passed through a number of hands and is now owned by J. C. Griffith, who is also Postmaster, though there is no regular office. Mails are sent up from Knight's Landing, or Grafton P. O., Yolo county, twice a week on the boat. In 1877, a saloon was opened but had a brief existence. The town now contains one store, one postoffice, one blacksmith shop, one school-house, one Chinese wash-house and about a dozen dwelling houses. The population is about seventy-five people. For a number of years the children attended school at Smith's Ferry, but in 1868, Rome district was set off from Sutter district, and a school-house built here.

BLAND CHAPEL.

In the fall of 1860, the settlers in the vicinity of Colegrove Point raised a subscription and built a small church, which was called Bland Chapel, in honor of Rev. Adam Bland, who was the first pastor and had been instrumental in the building of the church. The building stood about one mile above the present town of Kirksville. The land became overflowed and the church was taken away. The old site is now covered with brush.

PLEASANT GROVE.

The land on which this small town is situated was settled in 1861 by I. S. Ingraham, who also built a blacksmith shop about one-half mile south of the present site. Mr. Ingraham sold to Chas. Bishop in 1865, and that gentleman kept there a grocery and saloon for two or three years and then moved to the present location, where he built a little store. A little while prior to the removal, the blacksmith shop just west of the store was built by George Ellis. The old store was burned in 1870, and the present one was erected by R. B. Pierce. Until 1866, the locality was known as Gouge Eye, but that year a postoffice was established, with Chas. Bisbop as Postmaster, and given the name of Pleasant Grove. The mails are carried on the Nicolaus and Sacramento route, going to Sacramento Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving from there at noon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The town consists of one store, one saloon, one hotel, one boarding house, two blacksmith shops, one shoemaker shop, one physician, one school house and hall, and in the immediate vicinity about half a dozen dwelling houses. The Auburn district school house was built in 1864. It was destroyed by fire in 1874 and the Trustees, in conjunction with the Grangers, built the present one a little south of the old site. There has been preaching in the school house at different times by ministers of the Christian, United Brethren, M. E., Baptist and M. E. South denominations. At present services are held there once a month by Rev. Geo. Humphrey, of the M. E. South Church. There is a thriving Union Sunday School maintained in the school house, of which J. R. McClellan is superintendent and Benton Hudson, assistant.

CHAHTER XL.

YUBA TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Early Settlement—1851—1852—The Plains—1853—Schools—Mono Station—Live Oak—Yuba City—Laid Out—Prospects—First Store—Rivalry with Marysville—Harvey Fairchild elected Alcalde—Early Business Men—Exodus to Marysville—Poem by John R Ridge—Condition in 1852—Water and Gas—Hudson's Addition—The Town Incorporated—Boundaries—The Government—Election of Officers—Town Government Abandoned—Yuba City at present—Warehouses—Churches.

Yuba Township is the smallest in the county, extending fifteen miles from north to south, and having an average width of about four miles, containing in all some sixty-two square miles. Its boundaries, as determined June 12, 1866, are described as follows:— Commencing where the north line of section 12, township 14 north, range 3 east, intersects Feather river; thence west to the southwest corner of section 6, township 14 north, range 3 east; thence north on the line between ranges 2 and 3 to the northeast corner of section 24, township 16 north, range 2 east; thence west one mile; thence north five miles to the county line; thence east on the county line to Feather river; thence down the middle of said river to the place of beginning.

No attempt was made to develop the territory included in this township prior to the discovery of gold. The plains had for a number of years been used for grazing by John A. Sutter, whose headquarters for this purpose were at Hock Farm in Sutter Township. It was left, however, to those brought here by the allurements of the precious metal to settle upon and develope the rich agricultural lands, that reach from one end to the other of this fertile region.

Referring the reader to the history of Yuba City for information as to its early settlement, we proceed to the first settling of the remainder of the township. Commencing in 1850, and continuing for several years, a number of people were cutting wild hay, herding migratory stock and chopping wood, both on the plains and along the river bottoms; but as these settlements were transient in their nature, and made

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SUTTER C

C. BERRY. NICOLAUS,
CO. CAL.

with no idea of permenancy, they are not worthy of particular mention. Passing these then, we find that the first regular location was made by the Marysville stage men, west of the slough. Here in 1850, they located on a large tract of land which they used as a grazing ground for the large number of horses required in their business. They occupied this place for a number of years, but were finally compelled to leave it, as they had no title to the property. Some of the land is now owned by James Gray.

It was not until 1851 that any settlements were made for farming purposes. In that year several locations were made along the river bottom. E. B. Reed and Jefferson Halsey settled just above Shanghai bend; E. O. F. Hastings and John and James Smith on the slough about three miles from Yuba City; James Smith is still living there. Above Yuba City a man named Washburn settled on a portion of the Berg ranch. John Gelzhanser, a Marysville butcher, built a slaughter-house about one mile north of Yuba City.

There was a great rush of settlers in 1852, and that year nearly the whole of the bottom land was occupied. Dr. S. R. Chandler took up the ranch on the slough, which he still occupies. The Walker ranch, on the river just below Shanghai bend, was settled about the same time. Two brothers named McCullough came in on the river just above Reed and Halsey. Above them, on a portion of the Briggs place, John Burress located. Henry Heitmann settled on the Harris ranch, which he sold in 1854 to S. D. Harris; this place was used as a milk dairy in the early days. The place on the slough now occupied by E. B. Reed was settled by L. J. and W. W. Ashford and another brother. Thomas Lockwood located on the Briggs place near John Burress; he sold to a man named Stephens in 1854, and moved farther south into Sutter Township. Above Yuba City about three miles David Howard settled. A man had a small shanty just below the Berg place, and was engaged in herding sheep; Howard bought his claim, and he moved away. Fred. Sulzberger came in just above the place located by Washburn the year before. Above him A. B. Davis settled; the land is now owned by the Berg Brothers. Captain Moore settled just above Davis on the land now occupied by N. Y. Ream, who bought it in 1855; Moore kept a hotel. Captain Powers settled on the O'Niel ranch. J. W. Ryan and a man named Sweet located on the ranch now owned by J. C. Donohoe; this place was kept as a public house, called the Lake House. Sweet sold his interest to Ryan the next year and moved out to the plains a few miles west. A man named Slaughter settled on the Goodwin tract; he sold that fall to John Duggan, who built a small hotel and kept public house. Wm. Finch, Edward Aikman and W. T. Boynton took up the ranch east of Live Oak, now owned by C. H. Metteer. J. C. Donohoe came that fall and bought out Finch and Aikman. Francis and John Harmon and Francis Thomas settled between Donohoe and Duggan. Above the Donohoe & Boynton place Marc DeKirwan settled, on land now owned by Wm. Manaugh. Between Duggan and Harmon, E. H. Clements located in company with Joseph Haddock. C. H. Metteer came in the spring of 1852 and worked for George and Andrew Campbell, who had settled on the Butte county line the year before. The first settlement on the plains was made in the winter of 1851–2 by Mrs. Gardner, familiarly known as Mother Gardner, and her son. In 1853, Sweet, who had sold out to his partner, Ryan, also located on the plains near Mrs. Gardner. These were the only attempts made at settlement of the plains for several years. The land there was considered valueless for anything but grazing purposes, and was therefore not looked at until all the land along the river had become occupied. The settlers south of Yuba City in 1853 were few in number. S. A. Riggs settled on the river on a portion of the Rigg's place, where he still lives. Three brothers named Thurman located a short distance below on Shanghai bend. P. L. Bunce settled on the slough on the place which he still occupies. Richard Sisk and family bought the Henry Elmer place that fall from an old man who was heading sheep there; Henry Burgett lived with him that winter. Above Yuba City the vacant place that had been left between the previous locations made by Clements and Duggan was occupied in 1853 by a large family named Rosser. That fall John Bence settled the place now owned by Otis Clark, west of Live Oak. The next few years saw a great change in the opinions the ranchers entertained of the plains, and by 1858 they were nearly all settled up, and have proved to be quite fertile and valuable.

In the territory south of Yuba City, the first school was kept in 1852, near the Walker ranch. North of Yuba City there was no public school until 1865. Previous to that the children had been attending school in the town. In 1864, a private school was kept on J. C. Donohoe's place, and in 1865 the district was organized and the public school kept there.

MONO STATION.

When the railroad was built, a small station was established, midway between Yuba City and Live Oak, for the convenience of passengers and shippers. It was destroyed by fire a short time ago.

LIVE OAK.

The first actual settler on the site of Live Oak Station was A. M. McGrew in 1868, who purchased the possessory claim of several squatters who were camping there. Nearly all of the town stands on his land, though the few houses on the north side of the road, running east and west, are on land belonging to George Ramsdell and H. Luther. The first movement towards a town was the opening of a store near the track of the Oregon Division C. P. R. R., by H. L. Gregory, June 1, 1874. In July, the railroad company put in a side track, and C. E. Wilcoxon built a warehouse. That fall, two or three houses, a blacksmith shop and a saloon, were built. In August, 1874, a postoffice was established, with H. L. Gregory as Postmaster, which office he still holds. The railroad station was established March 2, 1876. Considerable grain and wood are shipped from this point. There are a passenger and freight train each way daily. Two mails are received each day; from the north at 7:02 A. M., and from the south at 6:30 P. M. A. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office was located here March 15, 1879. The town at present contains one warehouse, two stores, one saloon, one hotel and boarding-house, two blacksmith shops, one butcher shop, one shoemaker shop, two carpenters, one postoffice, one Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, one Chinese wash-house, one school-house, one hall and about twenty-five dwelling-houses. The population is about one hundred white people and twenty-five Chinese. A saloon was burned in May, 1879. Religious services are held every second Sunday in the school-house by the circuit preacher of Yuba City circuit of the M. E. Church. Ministers of other denominations occasionally preach here. A Sunday School was started in 1875, and now has about forty scholars, under the charge of R. B. Wooley. Dances, lectures, etc., are occasionally given in the hall.

YUBA CITY.

The land on which the original town of Yuba City was laid out was deeded by Captain John A. Sutter, July 27, 1849, to Samuel Brannan, Pierson B. Reading and Henry Cheever. This tract extended from opposite the mouth of Yuba river four miles down the stream and was one mile in width. These gentlemen employed Joseph S. Ruth to survey the future city, lay it out in lots and make the map displaying streets, lots, blocks, public squares, etc., usually done by the proprietors of the multitude of prospective cities in those days. By September 16, 1849, everything was complete and Pierson B. Reading was appointed agent for the sale of lots. At this time the city of Marysville had not been laid out, and the little settlement there was known as Nye's Ranch.

It was a generally conceded fact that a town laid out at the head of low-water navigation, at its nearest approach to the now rapidly developing mining region, would receive most of the vast trade of that section and become a city of great wealth, population and influence. The banks of Feather river at this point were high and well adapted for the purposes of a vessel-landing. Although no vessels had as yet stemmed the current farther than the ferry landing at the little settlement of Nicolaus Allgeier, still it was evident that any vessel able to reach Nicolaus could also go to Yuba City. The land was higher

there than at Nye's Ranch, and the proprietors also thought that this would largely determine the location of the future city. So thought many others who bought lots by the dozen on speculation.

The first store was opened in August, 1849, by Tallman H. Rolfe and Henry Cheever. Two advertisements by these enterprising gentlemen appeared in the Sacramento *Placer Times*, August 25, 1849.

"ROLFE & CHEEVER,

"WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

"Yuba City, corner of Water and B sts.

"Aug25-3t."

"NOTICE TO MINERS.

"ROLFE & CHEEVER, having established a store at Yuba City, will "keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of dry goods, "groceries, provisions, &c, which will be sold low for cash or gold "dust.

"Yuba City, Aug. 20, 1849." Aug25-3t."

But few locations were made that fall, but early in the spring of 1850 a great many tents were clustered on the river bank—some used for stores, some for saloons and gambling houses, and still others for residence purposes. George M. Hanson bought lots in the new city in the spring of 1850, and established the first ferry across the river. This spring there was a great rivalry between Yuba City and Nye's Rauch, across the river, which had been laid out in lots, in January, and named Marysville. The proprietors of Marysville were the most enterprising, and when the steamer "Lawrence" made her appearance in January, they persuaded the officers of the craft to make Marysville the terminus of the route. This was the first great victory gained by Marysville, and it was a deciding one; for, of course, travelers bound for the mines would disembark at the terminus of the route, in preference to any other point. There were, however, many who came across the country by way of Knight's Landing. These, arriving at Yuba City and finding a settlement there, and being assured by the proprietors that this was the site of the future city, and that Marysville would not and could not "amount to a row of pins," were easily induced to pitch their tents here. Some bought lots and went into business; while others, after remaining a few days, struck their tents and went over to Marysville. Notwithstanding that Yuba City was on higher ground, and for several reasons had a better location for a city than her rival, yet she labored under a great disadvantage, and one that the proprietors did not seem to sufficiently consider. She was on the wrong side of the river. The expense, difficulty and trouble encountered in crossing the river, was a serious drawback to the trade of the town, and traders from the mines would not undertake this, so long as they could procure their goods in Marysville at reasonable rates. In spite of these obstacles, the town steadily advanced; the business men and the owners of lots still had confidence in a prosperous future, and made every effort to further their interests.

A correspondent to the *Placer Times*, of Sacramento, in giving an account of his trip up Feather river, in April, 1850, says of this place: "Yuba City is rapidly increasing. Several new stores have "gone up within two weeks, and are already well stocked, and are "enjoying an active trade. A meeting was held on Wednesday "evening, to establish a ferry below the mouth of the Yuba, and to "open a good communication through to the road that leads out to the "lower diggings on the river; all the shares were immediately taken "up, and the money paid in. They opened a handsome bowling "saloon there on the same evening." This scheme of easy and sufficient communication with the Yuba river mines was just the thing that the city needed to maintain her trade against the encroachments being made on it by the merchants of Marysville, and had it been successfully carried through, Yuba City might have been the successful competitor for the mercantile prize. The difficulties in the way, however, seem to have prevented the completion of the enterprise, and the last hope of the young city was abandoned.

In the spring, Harvey Fairchild was elected alcalde of the city, and discharged the duties of that office until the courts were organized in June. Some of the principal owners of land in Yuba City in the spring of 1850, in addition to the original proprietors, were:—Henry A. Schoolcraft, George Pierson, Tallman H. Rolfe, W. S. Mesick, Richard N. Allen, Jonas Winchester, Gordon N. Mott, George M. Hanson, Harvey Fairchild, Emil V. Sutter and W. S. Webb.

Early in 1851, the citizens and merchants of Yuba City being convinced that Marysville was destined to be the city of the future, there was a great stampede to that place, and Yuba City was nearly deserted. A few remained, however, retained by their property interests, and the hope that the future had something better in store for the stricken town. These formed a nucleus, about which others gathered, and in a year or two the town had again made a little advancement. The *Sutter Banner*, under the head of "Reminisences and Prophecy," in its issue of September 17, 1870, has the following:—"About the "year of Our Lord 1849, and 1850, Yuba City and Marysville were "rival embryo towns, each striving for the supremacy and the trade "of the interior mining camps. At this period, the former town had "the advantage, if any there was, excelling its neighbor at Nye's "Ranch in trade, population, number of dwellings, beauty of location "and scenery, etc. But the tide of fortune, which was not siezed by "its denizens at the flood, soon turned in favor of Marysville, and "the glory departed, for the time being, from the flourishing young "city, located at the former capital of the ancient and lordly Yubas. "A large number of its inhabitants left; many of its buildings were "removed to the neighboring town; gone, but not forever, were its "beauty and its strength. Like a young Samson shorn of his wav-"ing locks, there was a recuperative power left. At this point of "time, the late John R. Ridge, the rightful chief of the Cherokees, "the delightful poet, the accomplished writer and the genial com-"panion, who had been a resident of Yuba City, removed to Marys-"ville, and on the 29th day of April, 1851, published in the *Marys-"ville Herald* the following address to, or lament over, the nearly "deserted city of his admiration. We print it from a manuscript in "his own handwriting, presented by him to Geo. M. Hanson, Esq., "who has kindly given it to us for re-publication. It will be observed "by the last stanza, that the poet had a prophetic vision that Yuba "City would ultimately recuperate—a prophecy the fullfillment of "which has already commenced-"

YUBA CITY DEDICATE.

BY YELLOW BIRD.

The Yuba City silent stands
Where Providence has placed her,
The glory passed to other hands,
That should by right have graced her.

She stands with aspect sad but high,
And gazes on the river
That like a stranger passes by,
And nothing has to give her.

Alas that beauty thus should fade,
Or live so unregarded,
And all the efforts Art has made,
Pass fruitless, unrewarded.

Are not her groves most fair to see,
Her paths most greenly-skirted?
What has she said, or done, to be
Thus doomed, and thus deserted?

Though melancholy her decline,
By mem'ries sweet 'tis haunted,
And living tones and forms divine,
Still make her scenes enchanted.

There love domestic reigns supreme,
In deep, and holy beauty,
And like the smiles of angels seem
Parental, filial duty.

Her aged ones are good and mild,
Her children fair and witty,
But Caroline's the Fairest child [*]
That charms the lonely city.

"*The allusion here was to Miss Caroline Fairchild, daughter of Captain Harvey Fairchild, "who was subsequently married to Mr. George Pierson, residing at present in Oakland."

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SUTTER CO

C. L. SMITH & Co LITH. OAKLAND CAL.

ELICK.

HOPKINS. NEAR NICOLAUS,
CO. CAL.

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I've seen her at the morning-prime—
The sky looked sweeter, bluer;
I've seen her at the evening-time—
The stars seemed bending to her!

Oh Yuba City, 'tis a sin
Thou'rt lonely and forsaken,
When uglier cities favor win,
And prosperous paths have taken.

Who seek for lovliness will meet
The picture where they find thee;
The Feather River at thy feet,
The lofty "Buttes" behind thee.

And they will bless the quiet scene,
That holds thee like a jewel,
And weep that thou'st abandoned been
To fortunes, cold and cruel.

But, Yuba City, time will cast
The changes in thy favor;
Then, in redemption of the past,
Thou'lt stand, whilst others waver."

In 1852, Yuba City had one hotel, the Western House, one small grocery store, two saloons, one blacksmith shop, one Justice of the Peace office, one postoffice, fifteen or twenty dwelling houses, and a population of about one hundred and fifty. In the spring of 1853, Rev. A. S. Brown opened the Elkhorn House, across the street from the Western House. He kept no liquor in his establishment, an unusual thing in those days. Another store was opened that year, and another blacksmith shop started.

The first school was one taught three months in the spring of 1854, C. E. Wilcoxon being the teacher. The first schools in the county had been opened sometime before at Kempton's, on the Walker ranch, and at Nicolaus.

The city was soon connected with Marysville by bridges, an account of the building of which will be found in another chapter. A few years ago the Marysville Water Company and the Marysville Coal Gas Company laid pipes to this city through which water and gas are conducted, and are used at the Court House and by many of the citizens.

The north part of the city known as Hudson's Addition, was surveyed and laid out in July, 1869, by E. L. Wright. The tract had been bought from Gillespie, Mesick and McDougal for sixteen hundred dollars, May 25, 1855, by W. S. Webb.

In 1877, the business men and property-holders of the city began to agitate the question of incorporation. Some protection against fire was desirable as a precautionary measure, also certain improvements of a public character in the city were thought desirable, and the only way to secure these properly was to incorporate the city, and have a legal government that could pass and enforce the necessary ordinances, and that was clothed with the requisite power to levy and collect the taxes necessary to accomplish the desired end. A bill to incorporate the city was presented to the Legislature, passed and received the approval of the Governor March 30, 1878. By this Act "The Town of Yuba City" was incorporated, with the following boundaries:—Beginning on the right bank of Feather river at the intersection of the same by the south side of Oak street, according to the map of the Hudson's tract, part of Yuba City, Sutter county, California; thence along the south side of said street to the east side of Sonoma street of said Hudson's tract; thence along the east side of Sonoma street southerly to the north side of A street, according to the map of Joseph Ruth of the original survey of Yuba City; thence along the north side of A street forty feet, more or less, to a point in range with the west side of Fourth street, according to said original map of Yuba City; thence across A street and along the westerly side of Fourth street to the southerly side of G street, according to the last-mentioned map of Yuba City; thence easterly along the southerly side of G street to the right bank of Feather river; thence up said right bank of Feather river to the place of beginning.

The Act provided for a Board of three Trustees, to be elected annually on the first Saturday in May, and whose term should begin the second Monday after election. They should meet within ten days after election and choose a President and Clerk from among their number. They were also to appoint a City Marshal, and were given the power to levy a tax not exceeding one-half of one per cent., and a poll tax of one dollar, and were not allowed to create any debt beyond the amount of funds in their hands. An Assessor and ex-officio Collector was to be elected at the same time as the Trustees. Under the provisions of this Act the Board of Supervisors called an election for May 25, 1878, to fill the offices mentioned in the Act. The election was duly held, ninety-three votes being cast, with the following result:—For Trustees—W. F. Peck, 51; S. J. Stabler, 50; J. B. Stafford, 50; Thomas Fox, 42; O. Moncur, 43; J. G. Cannon, 42. For Assessor—A. E. Clary, 51; J. B. Stafford, 42. Messrs. Peck, Stabler and Stafford were declared elected Trustees, and Mr. Clary, Assessor. The charter provided that the Trustees should meet within ten days after the election and organize. The gentlemen met, and after considerable discussion, it was decided that the rate of tax allowed by the charter would not raise money enough to conduct the city government, and defray the expenses of the fire department and the other desired improvements. Therefore it was decided to disband, and not attempt to organize the council. A committee of interested citizens was appointed, and an attempt made to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to purchase the necessary fire apparatus for the protection of the city. This was a failure, and the whole effort was abandoned.

At the present time Yuba City contains one Court House, two churches, one school house, one Masonic Hall, one brewery, four warehouses, one flouring mill, one general store, one drug store, two grocery stores, nine saloons, one meat market, one barber shop, one confectionery store, one hotel, one livery stable, three blacksmith and wagon shops, one postoffice, five attorneys, two physicians, one weekly newspaper, about seventy dwelling houses and a population of about six hundred. The city has now a thriving and lasting trade with the populous and flourishing agricultural country that has been developed and has become tributary to it; a settled trade, based on the prosperity and lasting resources of a fertile grain region, and one that promises a sure and steady advance for the city in the future.

Other matters of interest in the annals of the city will be treated of in the chapters on special topics, in another part of this work.

The large frame warehouse 100x76 feet in dimensions, standing back from the river, was built in 1873. It has a capacity of 2000 tons, and is filled every year. The proprietors are C. E. Wilcoxon and M. C. Clark, who ship a great deal of grain in addition to the amount in store. The rates of storage are for the season, $1 for wheat and $1.25 for barley per ton; 25 cents is charged for a single month. The warehouse just east of this belongs to the Marcuse Bros., and was built several years ago. More or less grain is kept in store every year. The other warehouses belong to the Farmers' Co-operative Union.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1873, a society of this denomination was organized in Yuba City, Rev. Mr. Gage being the pastor, for two or three years services were held in the M. E. South Church; but at the end of that time, the society had become so much reduced by death and removal, that services were discontinued. No Sunday School was maintained, and there are now but few of the old church members in the city.

YUBA CITY M. E. CHURCH.

In 1850 the Feather River Circuit of the M. E. Church was established, embracing Sutter, Yolo, Yuba and Butte counties, being the first in Northern California. The first quarterly conference was held in Yuba City, June 15, 1850. Rev. Isaac Owens was Presiding Elder of the District, which embraced the whole State, and Rev. John Burrell was the Pastor in charge of the Circuit. Religious services were held in private houses and at the Western and Elkhorn hotels, and later in the Court House until the church was built. The church society in Yuba City was organized in 1853. The church edifice was erected in 1872 at a cost of $3632.50. The church membership is about thirty. The circuit was known as the Marysville Circuit from

1855 to 1859, when it was changed to Butte Circuit. In 1870 Butte Circuit was divided, cutting off the eastern portion and calling it Yuba City Circuit. The successive pastors have been:—Marysville Circuit—Rev. Jeseph Pettit, 1855; Rev. Thomas Cayton, 1856; Rev. B. C. Howard, 1857; Rev. B. F. Myers, 1858; Rev. R. Hobert, 1859. Butte Circuit—Rev. A. S. Brown, 1860; Rev. C. A. Leaman, 1861; Rev. G. R. Baker, 1862; Rev. Joel Bernell, 1863–4; Rev. G. G. Walter, 1865–6–7; Rev. B. W. Rusk, 1868; Rev. H. J. Bland, 1869–70. Yuba City Circuit—Rev. E. G. Kellogg, 1871–2–3; Rev. Thomas Chivers and Rev. Mr. Shaffer, 1874; Rev. W. J. Bluett and Rev. C. J. Lovejoy, 1875; Rev. L. M. Hancock, 1876; Rev. J. H. White, 1877; Rev. M. Woodward, 1878–9. A short time prior to the conference, June 15, 1850, a Sunday School was started in Yuba City by Miss Maria Keeler, being the first in this section of the State. At the conference it was reported as "numbering thirty or "forty scholars, with between one and two hundred volumes in the "library." Miss Keeler seems to have been the life of the school, for when she removed to Santa Cruz, in April, 1851, it was discontinued. At the quarterly conference held April 26, 1851, the pastor reported one school "under the care of our worthy sister, Maria Keeler. until "within a few days, when she left for Santa Cruz, leaving the library "in care of G. M. Hanson. Said school has been in a flourishing "state up to the day Miss Keeler left." One year later when a school was founded in Marysville the library was transferred to its charge. When the church society was organized another Sunday School was founded. At present it numbers sixty scholars and is superintended by O. E. Graves.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

A society of this denomination was organized about 1854, the records of which are lost, and no complete history can be given. It was organized in 1858 as a part of the Yuba City Circuit, Marysville District, with B. H. Russell as Pastor, Morris Evans, Presiding Elder. The church edifice, on a lot 80x100 feet, corner of C and Second streets, was erected in 1874, at a cost of $6,000; the building is 40x 65 feet. The parsonage is situated on the north side of B street. Rev. J. M. Alsanson is the Pastor. A Sunday School is maintained in connection with the church.

With a Court House far more commodious and imposing than that possessed by most counties in the State, several beautiful and pleasant residences, neat churches and school-house, with its broad streets, its warehouses, stores, mills, etc., Yuba City presents to the eye a pleasant picture—one full of life and suggestive of peace, prosperity and happiness.

In the long summer season, the streets are crowded with the wagons of farmers, loaded with grain, standing before the mill or warehouses, or unloaded, tied in front of the stores where the owners are busily engaged purchasing necessary supplies. Saturday is the time set apart by the farmer for a visit to town. The labor of the long week having been accomplished, he takes a load of produce, or putting his wife and family into a conveyance drives them to town, where he well knows he will meet many familiar faces. Then, while the feminine portion of the family is busily engaged in shopping, and discussing interesting personal topics with some lady neighbors, or mayhap, exchanging a recipe for making cake for information as to the best way to preserve peaches, the head of the family without, is as deeply engaged in discussing the political situation, or canvassing the possibilities of a good crop, or the advance in the price of wheat.

It would seem as if the farmers were not sufficiently actuated by a desire to patronise home institutions, for wagon after wagon can be seen crossing the bridge, for which toll has to be paid, the owner purchasing goods in Marysville, that could be had in Yuba City, of as good quality and at as cheap a price. Marysville being much the larger place, and there being more to be seen there, the desire to go is natural, but it would seem as if the farmers would find it to their interest in long run to patronize the stores and shops established in their own county.

The excellent condition of the roads that branch ont in every direction is favorable to the trade of the merchants and mechanics in Yuba City. With the exception of two or three, and these only for a few days at a time, the roads are passable at all seasons of the year. In this, particular, her advantage over Nicolaus is very great, for it frepuently happens that the latter is accessible only by boat for days at a time, and then but from the east, except in the summer season.

The old railroad bridge, partly fallen and decayed, shonld be removed, as it is too suggestive of ruin and disaster. It is the only thing in the town that savors much of antqiuity in its appearance, although not ancient in reality.

During the rainy season Yuba City is quite free from mud. It is well protected by levees, its streets are high and well drained, and seldom become unpleasantly muddy.

Views of the Court House and the beautiful residences of Judge Keyser, Judge Craddock, Dr. Hamlin and others are given in this work.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST

STOCK RANCH OF **MOSES**
NICOLAUS.

C.L. SMITH & Co LITH. OAKLAND. CAL.

OPKINS. (SHEEP DEPARTMENT.)
TER CO CAL.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY.

(From the Argonaut.)

On Saturday, the 15th of December, 1849, the first Legislature of the State of California met at San Jose. The Assembly occupied the second story of the State House—a cut of which we herewith present—bat the lower portion which was designed for the Senate Chamber, not being ready, the latter body held their sittings, for a short period, in the house of Isaac Branham, on the south-west corner of Market plaza. The State House proper was a building 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, two stories high, and adorned with a piazza in front. The upper story was simply a large room with a stairway leading thereto. This was the Assembly Chamber. The lower story was divided into four rooms, the largest 20x40 feet, was designed for the Senate Chamber, and the others were used by the Secretary of State, and the various committees. The building was destroyed by fire on the 29th of April, 1853, at four o'clock in the morning. On the first day of the first Legislative session only six Senators were present, and perhaps twice as many Assemblymen. On Sunday, Governor Riley and Secretary Halleck arrived, and by Monday nearly all the members were present. Number of members: Senate, 16; Assembly, 36. Total 52. No sooner was the Legislature fairly organized than the members began to growl about their accommodations. They didn't like the Legislative building, and swore terribly between drinks at the accommodations of the town generally. Many of the Solons expressed a desire to remove the Capital from San Jose immediately. On the 19th instant Geo. B. Tingley, a member of the House from Sacramento, offered a bill to the effect that the Legislator remove the Capital at once to Monterey. The bill passed its first reading and laid over for further action. On the 20th Gov. Riley resigned his gubernatorial office, and by his order, dated Headquarters Tenth Military Department, San Jose, Cal., Dec. 20, 1849, (Order No. 41.) Captain H. W. Halleck was relieved as Secretary of State. On the same day Governor

STATE HOUSE AT SAN JOSE, 1849.

Peter Burnett was sworn by K. H. Dimick, Judge of the Court of First Instance. The same day, also, Col. J. C. Fremont received a majority of six votes, and Dr. Wm. M. Gwin a majority of two for Senators of the United States. On the following day Gov. Burnett delivered his message. On the evening of the 27th, the citizens of San Jose having become somewhat alarmed at the continued grumbling of the strangers within their gates, determined that it was necessary to do something to content the assembled wisdom of the State, and accordingly arranged for a grand ball, which was given in the Assembly Chamber. As ladies were very scarce, the country about was literally "raked," to use the the expression of the historian of that period, "for señoritas," and their red and yellow flannel petticoats so variegated the whirl of the dance that the American-dressed ladies and, in fact, the Solons themselves, were actually bewildered, and finally captivated, for, as the record further states, "now and then was given a sly wink of the eye between some American ladies, and between them and a friend of the other sex as the señoritas, bewitching and graceful in motion, glided by with a captured member." But, notwithstanding this rivalry, the first California inaugural ball was a success. "The dance went on as merry as a marriage bell. All were in high glee. Spirits were pleuty. Some hovered where you saw them not, hut the sound thereof was not lost." Speaking of the appellation applied to the first body of California law-makers, *i. e.*, "The Legislature of a thousand drinks," the same quaint writer says, "with no disrespect for the members of that body, I never heard one of them deny that the baptismal name was improperly bestowed upon them. They were good drinkers—they drank like men. If they could not stand the ceremony on any particular occasion they would lie down to it with becoming grace. I knew one to he laid out with a white sheet spread over him, and six lighted candles around him He appeared to be in the spirit land. He was really on land with the spirits in him—too full for utterance. But to do justice to this body of men, there were but a very few among them who were given to drinking habitually, and as for official labor, they performed probably more than any subsequent legislative body of the State in the same given time. In the Senate House there was many a trick played, many a joke passed, the recollection of which produces a smile upon the faces of those who witnessed them. It was not unfrequently that as a person was walking up stairs with a lighted candle, a shot from a revolver would extinguish it. Then what shouts of laughter rang through the building at the scared individual. Those who fired were marksmen; their aim was true and they knew it. The respective candidates for the United States Senate kept *ranches*, as they were termed; that is they kept open house. All who entered drank free and freely. Under the circumstances they could afford to. Every man who drank of course wished that the owner of the establishment might he the successful candidate for the Senate. That wish would he expressed half a dozen times a day in as many different houses A great deal of solicitude would he indicated just about the time for drinks. Speaking of the way in which these gay and festive legislators passed their evenings, the writer says: "The almost nightly amusement was the fandango. There were some respectable ones and some which at this day would not he called very respectable. The term might be considered relative in its signification. It depended a good deal on the spirit of the times (not Boruck's newspaper) and the notion of the attendant of such places. Those fandangos, where the members kept their hats on and treated their partners after each dance, were not considered of a high-toned character (modern members will please bear this in mind). There were frequent parties where a little more gentility was exhibited. In truth, considering the times and the country, they were very agreeable. The difference in language, in some degree, prohibited a free exchange of ideas between the two sexes when the Americans were in excess. But then, what one could not say in so many words he imagined, guessed, or made signs, and on the whole, the parties were novel and interesting. The grand out-door amusements were the bull and bear fights. They took place sometimes on St. James and sometimes on Market square. Sunday was the usual day for bull fights. On the third of February the legislators were entertained by a great exhibition of a fellowman putting himself on a level with a beast. In the month of March there was a good deal of amusement mixed with a good deal of excitement. It was reported all over the Capital that gold had been discovered in the bed of Coyote Creek. There was a general rush. Picks, shovels, crowbars, and pans had a large sale. Members of the Legislature, officials, clerks and lobbyists, concluded suddenly to change their vocation. Even the sixteen dollars per day which they had voted themselves was no inducement to keep them away from Coyote Creek. But they soon came back again, and half of those who went away would never own it after the excitement was over." Beyond the above interesting, and presumable prominent facts, history gives us very little concerning the meeting of our first Legislature, except that the session lasted one hundred and twenty-nine days, an adjournment being effected on the 22d of April, 1850.

THE STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO.

The second legislature assembled on the 6th of January, 1851. On the 8th the Governor tendered his resignation to the legislature, and John McDougal was sworn in as his successor. The question of the removal of the Capitol from San Jose was one of the important ones of the session, so much so that the citizens of San Jose were remarkably active in catering to the wishes of the members of the legislative body. They offered extravagant bids of land for the Capitol grounds, promised all manner of buildings and accommodations, and even took the State script in payment for legislators' board. But it was of no use. Vallejo was determined to have the Capitol, and began bribing members right and left with all the city lots they wanted. The Act of removal was passed February 14th, and after that date the legislators had to suffer. The people refused to take State script for San Jose board, charged double prices for everything, and when, on the 16th of May, the Solons finally pulled up stakes and left, there was not thrown after them the traditional old shoe, hut an assorted lot of mongrel oaths and Mexican maledictions.

THIRD SESSION—Convened at Vallejo, the new Capitol, January 5th, 1852. Number of members: Senate, 27; Assembly, 62; total, 89.

FOURTH SESSION.—Convened at Vallejo January 3d, 1853, removed to Benicia, February 4th, 1853.

FIFTH SESSION.—Convened at Benicia, January 2d, 1854, removed to Sacramento, February 25th, 1854, where it has since remained.

In the beginning of 1860 the citizens of Sacramento deeded to the State lots of land in the city on which a new State Capitol could be built. Work commenced the 15th day of May, 1861, and the corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, conducted by N. Green Curtis, then Grand Master of the Order. In a few years other blocks were added, so that now the grounds extend from Tenth to Fifteenth and from L to N. For this addition the citizens subscribed $30,000, the State appropriation not being sufficient to fully pay for the land. The original architect was Reuben Clark, to whom the greatest meed of praise should he given for the beautiful building that now adorns the city and is an honor to the State. After the dedication ceremonies, work was discontinued on it for some time, and it was not till about 1865 that labor was recommenced in earnest. Up to November 1st, 1875, the cost, added to the usual items for repairs and improvements, amounted to $2,449,429,31. The building is 240 feet in hight, the hight of the main building being ninty-four feet. Its depth is 149 feet and its length 282. The Assembly Chamber is 73x75, with a hight of forty-eight feet, and the Senate 73x56, with the same hight. The first, or ground story of the building, is sixteen feet above the level of the surrounding streets.

This State Capitol, one of the prettiest in America, stands in a park of eight blocks, terraced and ornamented with walks, drives, trees, shrubs and plants, forming one of the prettiest spots in the country. This fine structure cost about $2,500,000, and its towering dome, surmounted by the temple and Goddess of Liberty rises 240 feet, and is the first object presented to view in the distance as the traveler approaches the city in almost every direction.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

BY GEN. M. G. VALLEJO.

In 1776 the presidio and mission of San Francisco were founded, on the extreme border of California civilization; the presidio being a kind of frontier command, with jurisdictiou extending to the northern limit of Spanish discovery. San Francisco was founded on September 17, 1776.

In October, 1775, Bodega Bay had been discovered by a Spanish voyager, and named in honor of its discoverer. The very month that San Francisco was founded, Capt. Quiros made the first boat voyage up the intricate windings of what is now Petaluma Creek, and proved that there was no communication in this direction between the bays of Bodega and San Francisco, as had hitherto been supposed. In 1793 much alarm was caused by a report of the Indians

GEN. VALLEJO'S HOUSE, SONOMA, 1848.—BARRACKS.—MISSION CHURCH.

that English vessels were anchored in Bodega Bay. The Viceroy of Mexico ordered Gov. Arrillaga to take immediate steps for the protection of Spanish rights. One of the measures adopted was the opening of a road for the transportation of supplies by land. A battery was constructed and four cannon planted at Bodega, as I have heard my father and his contemporaries relate, but the small garrison was withdrawn after a little, and the guns were taken to Monterey.

Bodega and Ross, now within the limits of Sonoma county, were occupied by the Russians in May, 1812. As the new-comers came without permission from the Spanish Government, they may be termed the pioneer "squatters" of California. Alexander Coscoff, who had a wooden leg, and was by us called "Pie de Palo," was in command of the foreigners, whose arrival was first known to the California authorities in 1813. Gov. Arguello sent dispatches of the Viceroy Revilla Gigedo, ordering the Russians away; the only reply was a verbal message, to the effect that the Viceroy's orders had been forwarded to St. Petersburg for the action of the Emperor.

In 1816 there arrived at San Francisco the Russian brig Rurick, under command of Otto von Kotzebue, in charge of a scientific expedition. Gov. Sola, in accordance with orders from the Spanish Government, went to San Francisco to offer Kotzebue all possible aid; but at the same time complained that Coskoff had been for five years in occupation of Spanish territory. Kotzebue sent for Coskoff to come to San Francisco for a conference on the subject. Don Gervasio Arguello was the bearer of the message, and brought back the first definite report of the new settlement, which consisted of twenty-five Russians and eighty Kodiac Indians. The conference between Arguello, Kotzebue and Coskoff took place on board the Rurick, on October 28th, the Russian chief having made the voyage from Ross in a baidarka, or skin boat. Jose Maria Estudillo, grandfather of our present State Treasurer, and Luis Antonio Arguello, aftewards Governor of California, were present, while the naturalist, Chamisso, served as interpreter. Nothing resulted from the interview, since Coskoff claimed to be acting under orders of the government of Sitka. Subsequeut communications on the subject were not satisfactory in their results, since the Russians long remained in possession of the lands they had so arbitrarily appropriated to themselves.

As soon as the presence of the Russians at Bodega was reported by the Indians, Sergeant Jose Sanchez and Corporal Herrera, disguised as Indians, reconnoitered the Russian establishments. On their return a band of horses were taken across the Bay, being forced to swim behind canoes, to what is now Lime Point; called "playita de los Caballos" by the Californians, from this circumstauce. Padre Altimira and his party left Lime Point on June 25th; passed, during the following day, the Punta de los Esteres, called by the Indians Checuali, where Petaluma now stands, and encamped at night on the Arroyo Lema, where my old adobe afterwards stood. June 27th he reached the Laguna de Tolay, on the hills just back of Donahue. The expedition went on toward the northeast, and arrived at the present valley of Sonoma, so called, according to Padre Altimira, by former Indian residents. The party eucamped on the little Arroyo of Pulpula. Here a guard of soldiers was detailed, and the supply train made ready, and Padre Altimira, after writing to ask license and a blessing from Padre Sarria, President of the Missions, started on August 23d for Sonoma, where he arrived on the 25th. The Padre narrates his movements as follows:

"We chose a site and began work. In four days we have cut 100 redwood beams with which to build a granery. A ditch has beeu dug, and running water brought to the place where we are living (now Mr. Pickett's vineyard); we are making a corral to which, by the grace of God, our cattle will be brought tomorrow. We are all highly pleased with the site, aud all agree that it offers more advantages than any other between here and San Diego." These words are taken from a letter to Gov. Arguello, dated near San Francisco, August 31, 1823.

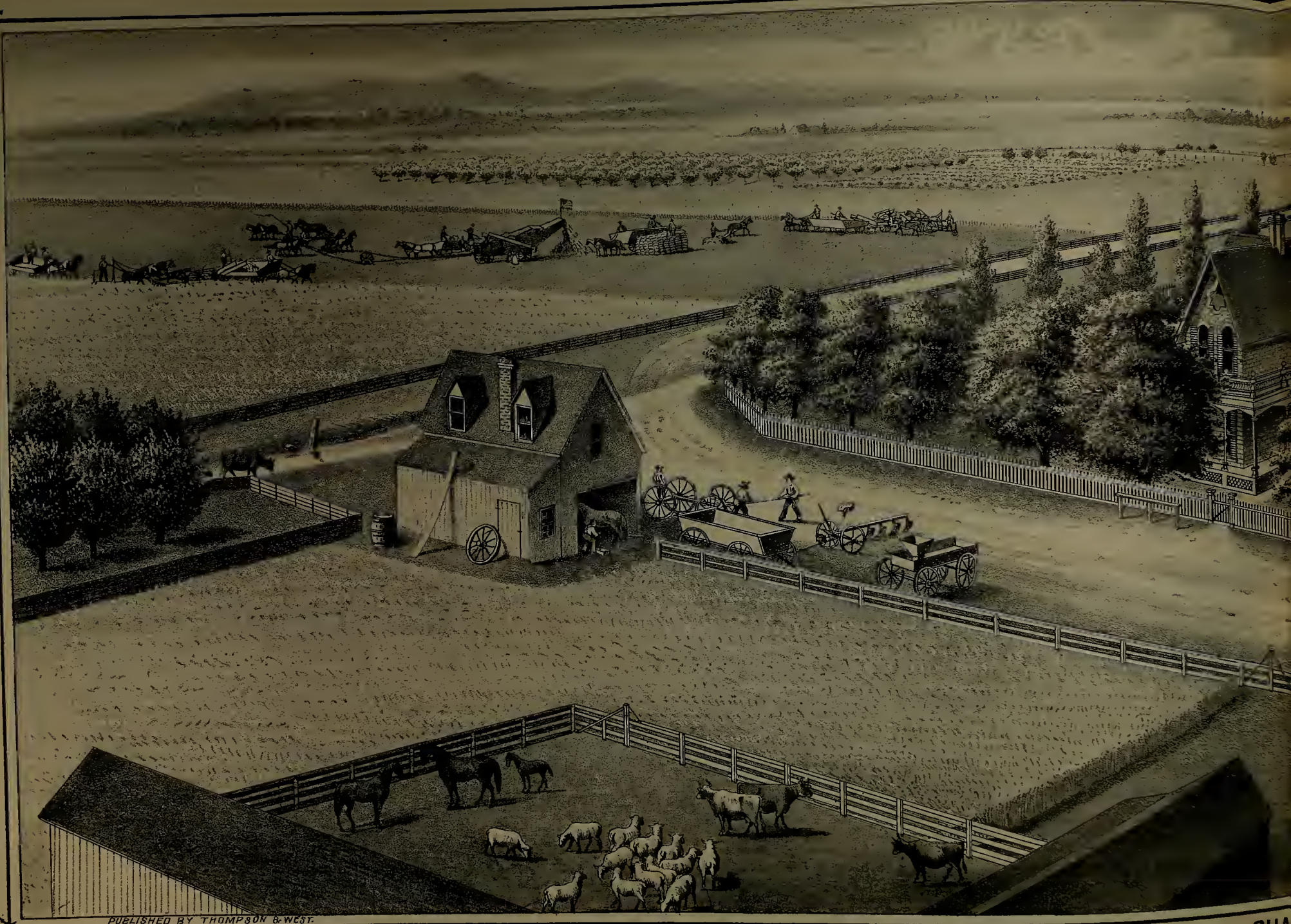
Three years after the events I have just related, the Indians fell upon the new Mission and destroyed it. Fortunately, Padre Altimira escaped with his life; but as he could not agree with his superiors, he went down to Santa Barbara, and in company with Padre Antonio Ripoll, embarked on an American vessel, commauded by Capt. Joseph Steele, and bade a final adieu to the country. In 1827 San Francisco Solano sprang up anew from its ashes, in charge of the virtuous and active Padre Fortuni, and nuder the protection of the Presidio at the Golden Gate. Padre Fortuni remained in charge of the Mission until 1830, when the work of rebuilding in more permanent form was undertaken.

In June, 1834, Gov. Figueroa, learning that many colonists with their families were coming from Mexico to settle in California, and deeming it wise to make some preparations in advance for the establishment of the colony, personally undertook an expedition to the northern frontier, extending his survey as far as the Russian Presidio of Ross. After exploring the country, he chose a site for the colony, marked off the plaza aud dwelling-lots which were to constitute the new pueblo, and named that "City of the Future," in honor of the Mexican President and Vice President, Santa Ana y Farias. The site selected was in Santa Rosa Valley, on the banks of the arroyo of Potiquiyomi, now known as Mark West Creek.

In 1835 I had been directed by my Government to advance our colony northwestward. After the advance of the Russians, continual disputes arose betweeu our colonists and theirs, and as my settlers were ready for a quarrel, and were not sparing of those "energetic words" well known in the English idiom, our neighbors gradually retired toward Ross, and left the country in possession of their rivals, who, like good Anglo-Saxons, knew how to maintain their rights. Matters constantly became more and more complicated until 1840, when Col. Kupreanoff, Governor of Sitka, came to San Francisco, and many official communications passed between him and myself, as military commander of California. The result was that the Russians prepared to abandon their California territory, and proposed to sell me their property. I was obliged to decline, because they insisted on selling the land which was already the property of my Government. Finding that I would not yield the point, they applied to Gov. Alvarado, at Monterey, and received from him a similar reply; then they applied to John A. Sutter, who made the purchase. I will not stop to consider the conduct of Sutter in this matter; suffice it to say that California was at last, in 1841, freed from guests who had always been regarded by us as intruders. Yet, it is but just to say, that in all mercantile transactions the Russians were notable for strict honesty, as in social intercourse for hospitality and affability of manner towards our people. They took immense numbers of otter, beaver and seal skins during their stay, and left the country almost without fur-bearing animals.

Sutter at once began to transfer all movable property to New Helvetia. While he was thus engaged, in 1843, Capt. Stephen Smith arrived at Bodega, in the "George Henry," bringing with him the first steam engine ever seen in California. Capt. Smith had a grant of land at Bodega from Gov. Micheltorena, and with his partner and brother-in-law, D. Manuel Torres, bought some of the Russian buildings from Sutter, establishing a steam saw mill near the port. Thus Sonoma County had the honor of introducing this element of wealth and progress.

On the day when the engine began to work, Capt. Smith sent invitations to all the Sonoma settlers, and I, with my brother Salvador, was one of the first to



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RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **A.L.CHA**

ANDLER. NICOLAUS, SUTTER CO. CAL.

arrive. I distinctly remember having predicted on that occasion, that before many years there would be more steam engines than soldiers in California. My readers can bear witness that I was no false prophet. The successors of Smith have not only proved the truth of my words, but have almost verified the remark of my compatriot, Gen. Jose Castro, at Monterey, that "the North Americans were so enterprising a people, that if it were proposed, they were quite capable of changing the color of the stars."

Without entering into details respecting the various minor expeditions sent out from San Francisco to the region north of the Bay, both for the purpose of watching Russian movements at Bodega and the hardly less dreaded operations of the English who had settled on the Columbia River, I will confine myself to the choice of the site where Sonoma was founded, and quote from Padre Altimira's narrative, as follows:—

"About 3 P. M., leaving our camp and our boat in the slough near by, we started to explore, directing our course northwestward across the plain of Sonoma, until we reached a stream (Sonoma River) of about 500 plumas of water, crystalline and most pleasing to the taste, flowing through a grove of beautiful and useful trees. The stream flows from hills which enclose the plain and terminate it on the north. We went on, penetrating a broad grove of oaks; the trees were lofty and robust, offering an eternal source of utility, both for fire-wood and carriage material. This forest was about three leagues long from east to west, and a league and a half wide from north to south. The plain is watered by another arroyo still more copious and pleasant than the former, flowing from west to east, but tending northward from the center of the plain.

"We explored this evening as far as the daylight permitted. The permanent springs, according to the statements of those who have seen them in the extreme dry season, are almost innumerable. No one can doubt the benignity of the Sonoma climate after noting the plants, the soft and shady trees, ash, poplars, laurel and others, and especially the abundance and luxuriance of the wild grapes. We observed also that the launch may come up the creek to where a settlement can be founded, truly a most convenient circumstance. We saw from these and other facts that Sonoma is a most desirable site for a mission."

Such was the beginning of Sonoma; unfortunately the indefatigable and energetic missionary encountered much opposition from his ecclesiastic superior, and notwithstanding the peremptory orders of the government, he had to yield to the demands of President Sarria, and the project of moving the Mission of San Francisco was abandoned. In September of the same year, however, Padre Altimira was appointed Minister by Padre Sarria, and was empowered to establish a new mission. To facilitate the enterprise, settlers were taken from San Francisco, San Rafael, and San Jose, but all the Sonoma emigrants came voluntarily to their new home. San Francisco Solano was chosen as the patron saint of the new establishment; but later, when I came here, after the pueblo had been laid out, and the military commandancia established, I caused to be revived the ancient name of Sonoma, the name by which the town and county are still known.

A little before dawn on June 14, 1846, a party of hunters and trappers with some foreign settlers, under command of Capt. Merritt, Dr. Semple and William B. Ide, surrounding my residence at Sonoma, and without firing a shot, made prisoners of myself, then commander of the Northern frontier, of Lieut. Col. Victor Prudon, Captain Salvador Vallejo, and Jacob P. Leese. I should here state that down to October, 1845, I had maintained at my own expense a respectable garrison at Sonoma, which often in union with the settlers did good service in campaigns against the Indians; but at last, tired of spending money, which the Mexican Government never refunded me, I disbanded the force, and most of the soldiers who had constituted it left Sonoma.

Years before I had urgently represented to the Government of Mexico the necessity of stationing a sufficient force on the frontier, else Sonoma would be lost, which would be equivalent to leaving the rest of the country an easy prey to the invader. What think you, my friends, were the instructions sent me in reply to my repeated demands for means to fortify the country? These instructions were, that I should at once force the immigrants to recross the Sierra Nevada and depart from the territory of the Republic. To say nothing of the inhumanity of these orders, their execution was physically impossible. First, because I had no military force; and second, because the immigrants came in autumn, when snow covered the Sierra so quickly as to render return impracticable. I can assure you that the American immigrants never had cause to complain.

The "Bear Flag" party carried us as prisoners to Sacramento, and kept us in a calahoose for sixty days or more, until the authority of the United States made itself respected, and the honorable and humane Commodore Stockton returned us to our hearths. I have alluded to this episode of my life rather as an event connected with history than from a desire to speak of myself, since at times like the present individuality disappears before the magnitude of the subject which claims our attention. I will simply remark, that I retain no sentiment of hostility either against those who attacked my honor and my liberty, or against those who endangered my life, disturbed the peace of my family, and took possession of my property.

DESCRIPTION OF CALIFORNIA IN 1835

DR. JOHN MARSH TO LEWIS CASS.

[This interesting letter, descriptive of California, did much to call public attention to this then unknown region. The letter was written from the Marsh Grant at the foot of Mount Diablo, in Contra Costa County, and was first published in the *Contra Costa Gazette* in 1866.]

FARM OF PULPUNES, NEAR ST. FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA, 1846.

HON. LEWIS CASS—*Dear Sir:* You will probably be somewhat surprised to receive a letter from an individual from whom you probably have not heard, or even thought of, for nearly twenty years; yet although the lapse of time has wrought many changes both in men and things, the personal identity of us both has probably been left. You will, I think, remember a youth whom you met at Green Bay in 1825, who, having left his Alma Mater, had spent a year or two in the "far, far West," and was then returning to his New England home, and whom you induced to turn his face again toward the setting sun; that youth who, but for your influence, would probably now have been administering pills in some quiet Yankee village, is now a gray-haired man, breeding cattle and cultivating grape vines on the shores of the Pacific. Your benevolence prompted you to take an interest in the fortunes of that youth, and it is therefore presumed you may not be unwilling to hear from him again.

I left the United States in 1835, and came to New Mexico, and thence traversing the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, crossed the Rio Colorado at its junction with the Gila, near the tide water of Gulph, and entered this territory at its southern part. Any more direct route was at that time unknown and considered impracticable. I have now been more than ten years in this country, and have traveled over all the inhabited and most of the uninhabited parts of it. I have resided eight years where I now live, near the Bay of San Francisco, and at the point where the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin unite together to meet the tide water of the Bay, about forty miles from the ocean. I possess at this place a farm about 10 miles by 12 in extent, one side of which borders on the river, which is navigable to this point for sea-going vessels. I have at last found the far West, and intend to end my ramblings here.

I perceive by the public papers that this region of country, including that immediately north of it, which until lately was the most completely a *terra incognita* of any portion of the globe, is at length attracting the attention of the United States and Europe. The world at length seems to have become awake to the natural advantages of California and Oregon, and it seems probable that at the same moment I am writing, their political destinies are about being settled, at least for a long time to come. I mention the two countries together because I conceive the future destiny of this whole region to be one and irreparable. The natural conformation of the country strongly indicates it, and a sympathy and fellow feeling in the inhabitants is taking place, which must soon bring about the consummation. California, as well as Oregon, is rapidly peopling with emigrants from the United States. Even the inhabitants of Spanish origin, tired of anarchy and misrule, would be glad to come under

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO IN 1840.

the American Government. The Government of the United States in encouraging and facilitating emigration to Oregon is in fact helping to people California. It is like the British Government sending settlers to Canada. The emigrants are well aware of the vast superiority of California, both in soil and climate, and I may add, facility of access. Every year shorter and better routes are being discovered, and this year the great desideratum of a good and practical road for wheel carriages has been found. Fifty-three wagons, with that number of families, have arrived safely, and more than a month earlier than any previous company. The American Government encourages emigration to Oregon by giving gratuitiously some five or six hundred acres of land to each family of actual settlers. California, too, gives lands, not by acres, but by leagues, and has some thousands of leagues more to give to anybody who will occupy them. Never in any instance has less than one league been given to any individual, and the wide world from which to select from all the unoccupied lands in the territory. While Col. Almonte, the Mexican Minister to Washington, is publishing his proclamations in the American newspapers forbidding people to emigrate to California, and telling them that no lands will be given them, the actual Government here is doing just the contrary. In fact they care about as much for the Government of Mexico as for that of Japan.

It has been usual to state the population of Upper California at 5,000 persons of Spanish descent, and 20,000 Indians. This estimate may have been near the truth twenty years ago. At present the populamay be stated in round numbers at 7,000 Spaniards, 10,000 civilized, or rather domesticated Indians. To this may be added about 700 Americans, 100 English, Irish and Scotch, and about 100 French, Germans and Italians. Within the territorial limits of Upper California, taking the parallel of 42 deg. for the northern, and the Colorado river for the southeastern boundary, are an immense number of wild, naked, brute Indians. The number, of course, can only be conjectured. They probably exceed a million, and may perhaps amount to double that number. The far-famed Missions of California no longer exist. They have nearly all been broken up, and the lands apportioned out into farms. They were certainly munificent ecclesiastical baronies, and although their existence was quite incompatible with the general prosperity of the country, it seems almost a pity to see their downfall. The immense piles of buildings and beautiful vineyards and orchards are all that remain, with the exception of two in the southern part of the territory, which still retain a small remnant of their former prosperity.

The climate of California is remarkably different from that of the United States. The great distinguishing difference is its regularity and uniformity. From May to October the wind is invariably from the northwest, and during this time it never rains, and the sky is brilliantly clear and serene. The weather during this time is temperate, and rarely oppressively warm. The nights are always agreeably cool, and many of the inhabitants sleep in the open air the whole year round. From October to May the southeast wind frequently blows, and is always accompanied by rain. Snow never falls excepting in the mountains. Frost is rare except in December or January. A proof of the mildness of the winter this moment presents itself in the shape of a humming bird, which I just saw from the open window, and this is in latitude 38 deg. on the first day of February. Wheat is sown from October until March, and maize from March till July. As respects human health and comfort, the climate is incomparably better than that of any part of the United States. It is much the most healthy country I have ever seen, or have any knowledge of. There is no disease whatever that can be attributed to the influence of the climate.

The face of the country differs as much from the United States as the climate. The whole territory is traversed by ranges of mountains, which run parallel to each other and to the coast. The highest points may be about 6,000 feet above the sea, in most places much lower, and in many parts they dwindle to low hills. They are everywhere covered with grass and vegetation, and many of the valleys and northern declivities abound with the finest timber trees. Between these ranges of mountains are level valleys, or rather plains, of every width, from five miles to fifty. The magnificent valley through which flow the rivers St. Joaquin and Sacramento is *five hundred miles long*, with an average width of forty or fifty. It is intersected laterally by many smaller rivers, abounding with salmon. The only inhabitants of this valley who are capable of supporting a nation are about a hundred and fifty Americans and a few Indians. No published maps that I have seen give any correct idea of the country, excepting the outline of the coast. The Bay of San Francisco is considered by nautical men as one of the finest harbors in the world. It consists of two principal arms, diverging from the entrance in nearly opposite directions, and each about fifty miles long, with an average width of eight or ten. It is perfectly sheltered from every wind, has great depth of water, is easily accessible at all times, and space enough for half the ships in the world. The entrance is less than a mile wide, and could be easily fortified so as to make it entirely impregnable. The vicinity abounds in the finest timber for ship-building, and in fact everything necessary to make it a great naval and commercial depot. If it was in the hands of a nation who knew how to make use of it, its influence would soon be felt on all the western coast of America, and probably through the whole Pacific. I think it cannot long remain in the hands of its present owners. If it does not come into possession of Americans, the English will have it. This port in their hands, what will Oregon be worth to the United States? They loudly threaten to get possession of Cuba as an offset against Texas. Will they not be quite as likely to obtain California, as an offset against Oregon? A British ship of war was here last summer, whose captain was a brother of Lord Aberdeen, and one of her lieutenants a son of Sir R. Peel. The gentlemen declared openly that this port would shortly belong to them. This I take to be only a slight ebullition of John Bullism, but that they want this port, and will have it if possible, there can be no doubt, a consummation most earnestly and ardently to be deprecated by every American. I hope it may direct your views to take an interest in this matter.

The agricultural capabilities of California are but very imperfectly developed. The whole of it is remarkably adapted to the culture of the vine. Wine and brandy of excellent quality are made in considerable quantities. Olives, figs and almonds grow well. Apples, pears and peaches are abundant, and in the southern part, oranges. Cotton is beginning to be cultivated, and succeeds well. It is the finest country for wheat I have ever seen. Fifty for one is an average crop, with very imperfect cultivation. One hundred fold is not uncommon, and even one hundred and fifty has been produced. Maize produces tolerably well, but not equal to some parts of the United States. Hemp, flax and tobacco have been cultivated on a small scale, and succeed well. The raising of cattle is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants, and the most profitable.

The foreign commerce of Upper California employs from ten to fifteen sail of vessels, mostly large ships. Somewhat more than half of these are American, and belong exclusively to the port of Boston. The others are English, French, Russian, Mexican, Peruvian and Hawaiian. The French from their islands in the Pacific, and the Russians from Kamtschatka, and their establishments on the northwest coast, resort here for provisions and live stock. The exports consist of hides and tallow, cows, lard, wheat, soap, timber and furs. There are slaughtered annually about 100,000 head of cattle, worth $800,000. The whole value of the exports annually amounts to about $1,000,000. The largest item of imports is American cotton goods. The duties on imports are enormously high, amounting on the most important articles to 150 per cent. on the original cost, and in many instances to four or five hundred. Thus, as in most Spanish countries, a high bounty is paid to encourage smuggling. Whale ships visit St. Francisco annually in considerable numbers for refreshments, and fail not to profit by the facilities for illicit commerce.

California, although nominally belonging to Mexico, is about as independent of it as Texas, *and must ere long share the same fate.* Since my residence here, no less than four Mexican Governors have been driven from the country by force of arms. The last of these, Micheltorrena, with about 400 of his soldiers and 100 employees, were driven away about a year ago. This occurred at the time that the rest of the nation were expelling his master, Santa Ana, although nothing of all this was known here at the time. The new administration, therefore, with a good grace highly approved of our conduct. In fact, the successive administrations in Mexico have always shown a disposition to sanction and approve of whatever we may do here, from a conscious inability to retain even a nominal dominion over the country by any other means. Upper California has been governed for the last year entirely by its own citizens. Lower California is in general an uninhabited and uninhabitable desert. The scanty population it contains live near the extremity of the Cape, and have no connection and little intercourse with this part of the country.

Upper California has a productive gold mine, and silver ore has been found in many places. A mine of quicksilver has been very lately found in this vicinity, which promises to be very valuable.

I know not, since you have been so long engaged in more weighty concerns, if you take the same interest as formerly in Indian affairs, but since I have supposed your personal identity to remain, I shall venture a few remarks on the Aborigines of California. In stature the California Indian rather exceeds the average of the tribes east of the mountains. He is heavier limbed and stouter built. They are a hairy race, and some of them have beards that would do honor to a Turk. The color, similar to that of the Algonquin race, or perhaps rather lighter. The visage short and broad, with wide mouth, thick lips, short, broad nose, and extremely low forehead. In some individuals the hair grows quite down to the eyebrows, and they may be said to have no forehead at all. Some few have that peculiar conformation of the eye so remarkable in the Chinese and Tartar races, and entirely different from the common American Indian or the Polynesian; and with this unpromising set of features, some have an animated and agreeable expression of countenance. The general expression of the wild Indian has nothing of the proud and lofty bearing, or the haughtiness and ferocity so often seen

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **R.C. DE NI**

SE. NICOLAUS, SUTTER CO. CAL.

east of the mountains. It is more commonly indicative of timidity and stupidity. The men and children are absolutely and entirely naked, and the dress of the women is the least possible or conceivable remove from nudity. Their food varies with the season. In February and March they live on grass and herbage; clover and wild pea-vine are among the best kind of their pasturage. I have often seen hundreds of them grazing together in a meadow, like so many cattle. [If Doctor Boudinot only knew this fact, he would undoubtedly start a new theory that they are the descendants of Nebuchadnezzar.] They are very poor hunters of the larger animals, but very skillful in making and managing nets for fish and food. They also collect in their season great quantities of the seeds of various grasses, which are particularly abundant. Acorns are another principal article of food, which are larger, more abundant, and of better quality than I have seen elsewhere. The Californian is not more different from the tribes east of the mountains in his physical than in his moral and intellectual qualities. They are easily domesticated, not averse to labor, have a natural aptitude to learn mechanical trades, and, I believe, universally a fondness for music, and a facility in acquiring it.

The Mission of St. Joseph, when in its prosperity, had 100 ploughmen, and I have seen them all at work in one field with each his plough. It had also fifty weavers, twenty tanners, thirty shoemakers, forty masons, twenty carpenters, ten blacksmiths, and various other mechanics. They are not nearly so much addicted to intoxication as is common to other Indians. I was for some years of the opinion that they were of an entirely different race from those east of the mountains, and they certainly have but little similarity. The only thing that caused me to think differently is that they have the same Moccasin game that is so common on the Mississippi, and what is more remarkable, they accompany it by singing precisely the same tune! The diversity of language among them is very great. It is seldom an Indian can understand another who lives fifty miles distant; within the limits of California are at least a hundred dialects, apparently entirely dissimilar. Few or no white persons have taken any pains to learn them, as there are individuals in all the tribes which have any communication with the settlements who speak Spanish. The children, when caught young, are most easily domesticated, and manifest a great aptitude to learn whatever is taught them; when taken into Spanish families, and treated with kindness, in a few months they learn the language and habits of their masters. When they come to maturity they show no disposition to return to the savage state. The mind of the wild Indian, of whatever age, appears to be a *tribula rasa*, on which no impressions, except those of mere animal nature, have been made, and ready to receive any impress whatever. I remember a remark of yours some years ago, that "Indians were only grown up children." Here we have a real race of infants. In many recent instances when a family of white people have taken a farm in the vicinity of an Indian village, in a short time they would have the whole tribe for willing serfs. They submit to flagellation with more humility than the negroes. Nothing more is necessary for their complete subjugation but kindness in the beginning, and a little well timed severity when manifestly deserved. It is common for the white man to ask the Indian, when the latter has committed any fault, how many lashes he thinks he deserves. The Indian, with a simplicity and humility almost inconceivable, replies ten or twenty, according to his opinion of the magnitude of the offense. The white man then orders another Indian to inflict the punishment, which is received without the least sign of resentment or discontent. This I have myself witnessed or I could hardly have believed it. Throughout all California the Indians are the principal laborers; without them the business of the country could hardly be carried on.

I fear the unexpected length of this desultory epistle will be tedious to you, but I hope it will serve at least to diversify your correspondence. If I can afford you any information, or be serviceable to you in any way, I beg you to command me. Any communication to me can be sent through the American Minister at Mexico, or the Commanding Officer of the Squadron in the Pacific, directed to the care of T. O. Larkin, Esq., American Consul in Monterey. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MARSH.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

GOVERNORS
OF THE
COLONY, TERRITORY AND STATE OF CALIFORNIA

From the Year 1767 to 1878.

Spanish Governors.	Years. From	To
Gaspar de Portala	1767	1771
Felipe Barri	1771	1774
Felipe de Neve	1774	1782
Pedro Fages	1782	1790
Jose Antonio Romen	1790	1792
Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga	1792	1794
Diego de Borica	1794	1800
Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga	1800	1814
Jose Arguello	1814	1815
Pablo Vincente de Sola	1815	1822

Mexican Governors.	From	To
Pablo Vincente de Sola	1822	1823
Luis Arguello	1823	1825
Jose Maria Echeandia	1825	1831
Manuel Victoria	1831	1832
Pio Pico	1832	1833
Jose Figueroa	1833	1835
Jose Castro	1835	1836
Nicholas Guiterrez	1836	....
Mariano Chico	1836	....
Nicholas Guiterrez	1836	....
Juan B. Alvarado	1836	1842
Manuel Micheltorena	1842	1845
Pio Pico	1845	1846

American Military Governors.	Year.
Commodore John D. Sloat	1846
Commodore Robert F. Stockton	1846
Colonel John C. Fremont	1847
General Stephen W. Kearney	1847
Colonel Richard B. Mason	1847
General Bennett Riley	1849

State Governors.	Year.
*Peter H. Burnett	1849
John McDougall	1851
John Bigler	1852
J. Neeley Johnson	1856
John B. Weller	1858
*Milton S. Latham	1860
John G. Downey	1860
Leland Stanford	1862
†Frederick F. Low	1863
Henry H. Haight	1867
*Newton Booth	1871
Romauldo Pacheco	1875
William Irwin	1875

* Resigned. † Term of office increased from two to four years.

Altitude and Distance of Prominent Points Visible from Summit of Mt. Diablo.

Given by Prof. Davidson of U. S. Coast Survey.

Name of Place.	Altitude.	Distance.
Sea Horizon	....	83
Clay Street Hill	387	32
South Farralone Ieland	200	66
Mount St. Helena	4,343	68
" Tamalpias	2,604	39
Snow Mount	7,000	114
Mount Monticello	3,030	57
" Vaia	2,340	35
State Capital	....	53
Marysville Buttee	2,030	92
Laesen's Peak	10,650	183
Downieville Buttee	8,720	157
Tola Mountaine	9,280	138
Pine Hill, Folsom	2,150	77
Pyramid Mountain	10,290	114
Round Top	10,650	120
Stanislaus Peak	11,500	125
Mount Lyell	10,000	144
" Hamilton	4,300	52
" Bache	3,790	54
" Diablo	3,856	....
Santa Luna Range	6,200	132

ALTITUDE OF MOUNTAINS AND WATERFALLS OF YOSEMITE.

MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Indian Name.	Altitude.
El Capitan	Tu-tock-a-mul-la	3,300
Cathedral Rocke	Poo-eee-na chuck-ka	2,660
Cathedral Spiree	....	1,800
Three Brothere	Pum-pom-pa-sue	3,830
Union Rocks	Hep-ee-tuck-a-nah	3,500
Sentinel Rock	Loya	3,043
Sentinel Dome	....	4,500
Glacier Rock	Pa-til-i-nah	3,200
Royal Arches	To-coy-ae	1,300
Washington Column	Hun-to	1,875
North Dome	....	3,568
South Dome	Tis-sa-ack	4,737
Mount Watkine	Way-an	3,900
Cloud's Rest	....	6,034
Cap of Liberty	....	4,000
Mount Starr King	....	5,600

WATERFALLS.

Cataract	....	900
Bridal Veil	Po-ho-no	630
Yosemite	Yoeemite	2,634
First Fall	....	1,600
Second Fall	....	600
Third Fall	....	434
Vernal	Py-wy-ack	350
Nevada	Yo-wy-ye	700
South Fork	Il-lil-ouette	600
Royal Arch Falle	Yo-coy-ae	1,000
Sentinel Falle	Loya	3,000

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE OF CAL. 1876.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	President.		Congress.	
	Hayes	Tilden	Davis	Piper
San Francisco	21,165	20,395	22,134	19,363

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hayes	Tilden	Page	Carpenter
Alameda	4938	3348	5005	3258
Alpine	110	65	110	65
Amador	1172	1315	1191	1292
Calaveras	885	936	916	903
Contra Costa	1184	837	1188	834
El Dorado	1331	1441	1357	1362
Nevada	2300	1905	2318	1886
Placer	1610	1278	1668	1220
Sacramento	3837	2484	3873	2449
San Joaquin	2272	1850	2310	1806
Tuolumne	808	917	879	841
Totals			20,815	15,916

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hayes	Tilden	McKenna	Luttrell
Butte	1665	1635	1641	1658
Colusa	766	1468	764	1469
Del Norte	186	229	185	229
Humboldt	1637	1127	1614	1141
Lake	379	703	374	707
Lassen	256	227	255	229
Marin	651	619	650	611
Mendocino	929	1282	919	1279
Modoc	208	322	215	311
Napa	1153	963	1149	962
Plumas	583	501	580	507
Shasta	625	641	624	635
Sierra	917	509	888	536
Siskiyou	718	861	719	845
Solano	1952	1752	1972	1708
Sonoma	2432	2907	2420	2913
Sutter	550	553	543	563
Tehama	646	675	626	694
Trinity	388	408	391	400
Yolo	1233	1360	1239	1349
Yuba	1250	1077	1222	1100
Totals			19,010	19,846

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Hayes	Tilden	Pacheco	Wigginton
Fresno	338	968	349	937
Inyo	343	375	340	373
Kern	556	844	555	831
Los Angeles	3040	3614	3187	3453
Mariposa	365	554	410	490
Merced	558	804	572	776
Mono	153	125	151	126
Monterey	1183	1011	1208	986
San Benito	485	663	424	668
San Bernardino	673	607	720	557
San Diego	794	668	815	623
San Luis Obispo	771	944	879	834
San Mateo	871	696	885	679
Santa Barbara	1174	743	1263	650
Santa Clara	3336	3065	3332	3059
Santa Cruz	1537	1132	1531	1125
Stanislaus	801	1097	805	1085
Tulare	986	1370	1014	1319
Ventura	608	591	664	532
Totals			19,104	19,103

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF CALIFORNIA.

	1876.	1877.
Wheat, receipts, ctls	$ 10,516,913	$ 5,159,494
Wheat, exports, ctls	9,920,117	4,901,756
Value of Wheat exported	16,971,959	10,927,668
Flour exported, bbls	506,974	435,736
Value of Flour exported	2,592,560	2,681,636
Quicksilver, receipts, flasks	63,197	69,621
Quicksilver, exports, by sea	40,902	46,239
Value of Quicksilver exported	1,638,889	1,647,554
Wool, receipts of Cal., bhls	167,603	146,659
Wool, exports by sea, lbs	4,234,229	7,859,207
Wool, exports by rail, lbs	49,646,913	44,961,919
Total value of Wool exported	8,168,423	9,499,381
Treasure exports	49,737,260	57,613,870
Treasure receipts	67,279,568	71,729,451
San Francisco Mint coined	42,704,500	49,772,000
Duties collected	7,817,736	6,722,913
Merchandise, exports by sea	30,684,711	29,357,550
Exchanges, S.F. Clearing Ho'e	476,125,456	519,948,805
Freight by rail to East, lbs	105,775,407	85,765,820
Precious Metals Produced—		
California	18,615,807	18,174,716
Nevada	49,280,764	51,580,290
Wine, exports by sea, galls	529,380	914,201
Value of the same	334,238	487,362

AREA OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

According to information obtained from the United States Surveyor-General.

	Acres.
Agricultural and mineral lands surveyed to June, 1877	45,644,974
Agricultural and mineral lands unsurveyed	42,655,918
Private grants surveyed to June 30th, 1877	8,327,000
Mission Church property	40,707
Pueblo lands	201,835
Private grants unsurveyed	59,400
Indian and military reservations	212,715
Lakes, islands, bays, and navigable rivers	1,531,700
Swamp and overflowed lands surveyed	1,584,692
Swamp and overflowed lands unsurveyed	136,059
Salt marsh and tide lands around San Francisco Bay	100,000
Salt marsh and tide lands around Humboldt Bay	5,000
Aggregate area	100,500,000

SIZE AND POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

	Square Miles.	Population
New York	47,000	3,880,735
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,906,115
Maine	35,000	628,279
Maryland	11,124	687,049
Vermont	10,212	315,098
New Hampshire	9,280	326,073
Massachusetts	7,800	1,267,031
New Jersey	7,576	672,035
Connecticut	4,674	460,147
Delaware	2,120	112,216
Rhode Island	1,306	184,965
	182,092	11,439,743
California	188,892	900,000

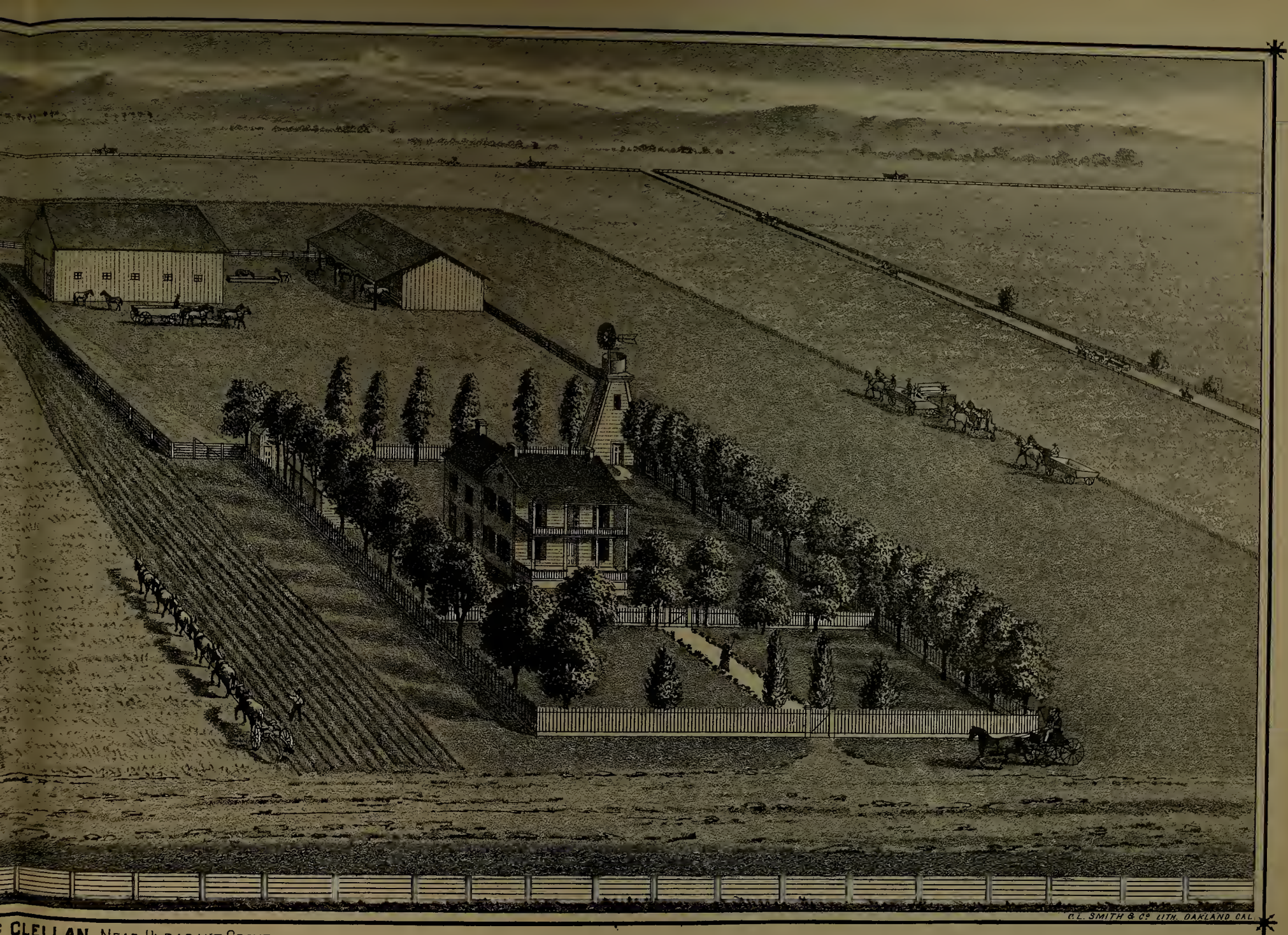
Native and Foreign Population of California.

By Last Census.

Counties.	Nativity.								1877		
	Total Native Born.	Born in the State.	New York.	Missouri.	Massachusetts.	Ohio.	Maine.	Total Foreign Born	Total Native and Foreign	Estimated Total Pop.	Registered Voters.
Alameda	14,382	7,332	1,722	236	968	442	774	9,8.	24,2..	42,000	7,856
Alpine	485	150	57	18	15	38	32	200	685	1,000	300
Amador	5,449	2,561	399	378	130	312	143	4,133	9,582	10,350	3,440
Butte	7,428	2,720	697	506	181	582	280	3,975	11,403	21,000	4,472
Calaveras	4,677	2,699	286	139	177	122	176	4,218	8,895	7,400	2,564
Colusa	5,088	1,938	261	650	54	229	70	1,077	6 165	15,000	3,80.)
Contra Costa	5,791	3,146	430	310	209	204	142	2,670	8,461	10,300	3,195
Del Norte	1,580	1,058	60	41	24	51	25	442	2,022	3,000	492
El Dorado	6,287	2,909	493	231	177	365	173	4,022	10.297	10,000	3,000
Fresno	4,974	3,787	71	152	37	58	14	1,362	6,336	9,000	1,671
Humboldt	4,646	1,974	323	182	120	217	354	1,494	6,14	18,000	3,200
Inyo	1,164	251	122	64	27	64	36	792	1.956	3,80.)	960
Kern	2,157	683	91	106	20	64	25	768	2,925	8,000	1,600
Klamath	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lake	2,483	1,060	102	355	18	94	21	486	2,969	6,500	1,425
Lassen	1,178	365	81	108	28	97	46	149	1,327	2,500	800
Los Angeles	10,984	6,921	456	412	162	222	141	4,325	15,309	31,600	8,570
Marin	3,761	1,931	383	90	214	104	159	3,142	6,903	10,500	1,671
Mariposa	2,192	1,155	128	77	71	68	63	2,380	4,572	5,000	1,071
Mendocino	6,147	2,946	305	594	97	202	306	1,398	7,545	11,500	3,150
Merced	2,196	894	132	204	41	62	54	611	2,807	7,000	1,722
Modoc	305	64	26	- - -	16	26	12	125	430	2,870	963
Mono	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Monterey	7,670	4 519	441	443	154	210	134	2,206	9,876	15,400	2,90)
Napa	5,394	2,438	401	446	155	229	103	1,769	7,163	14,500	3,629
Nevada	10,479	5,070	886	323	338	541	577	8,655	19,134	22,000	6,997
Placer	6,167	2,579	651	223	246	339	341	5,190	11.357	8,600	2,906
Plumas	2,41.	887	213	91	50	160	141	2,075	4,489	6,000	1,370
Sacramento	16,228	7,106	1,845	549	698	853	487	10,602	26,828	38,000	10,050
San Bernardino	3,328	1,661	194	157	16	93	23	660	3,988	12,500	2,500
San Benito	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
San Diego	3,743	1,629	296	111	108	127	99	1,208	4,951	13,278	2,480
San Francisco	75,754	38,491	12,612	664	7,147	1,116	2,650	73,719	149,470	300,000	50,000
San Joaquin	14.824	6,578	1,149	941	596	586	445	6,226	21,040	27,000	5,400
San Luis Obispo	3,833	2,320	132	222	42	129	24	939	4,772	10,000	2,735
San Mateo	3,497	1,935	381	68	185	92	186	3,138	6,635	12,000	2,.0
Santa Barbara	6,538	4,362	319	225	90	187	112	1,246	7,784	12,000	2,800
Santa Clara	17,241	9,267	1,423	875	514	651	380	9,005	26,246	45,000	9,225
Santa Cruz	6,758	3,619	525	222	221	223	328	1,985	8,643	16,100	2,725
Shasta	2,937	1,147	197	206	55	186	45	1,236	4,273	6,800	1,787
Sierra	2,816	1,305	314	66	84	128	172	2,803	5,619	5,000	1.800
Siskiyou	4,321	1,763	312	245	69	289	112	2,527	6,848	8,000	2,000
Solano	11,263	4,532	1,202	797	660	561	390	5,608	16,871	20,750	4.150
Sonoma	15,656	6,923	1,056	1,363	342	623	424	4,163	19,819	40,000	8 313
Stanislaus	5,147	1,884	321	565	107	242	154	1.352	6,499	10,500	2,699
Sutter	3,949	1,492	254	399	44	292	76	1,081	5,010	6,335	1,427
Tehama	2,834	1,009	209	278	43	130	25	753	3,587	7,000	2,314
Trinity	1,397	712	130	37	32	61	60	1,816	3,213	3,000	890
Tulare	3,977	1,727	183	455	18	106	28	556	4,523	15,000	3,620
Tuolumne	4,182	2,468	265	66	214	82	249	3,968	8,140	7,500	1,850
Yolo	7,778	2,809	602	896	137	477	128	2,121	9,899	11,500	3,687
Yuba	6,144	2,760	550	236	159	366	279	4,707	10,851	10,000	3.000
									560.247	90 583	196.200

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **R. H. Mc CLEL**

SUTTER



CLELLAN. NEAR PLEASANT GROVE,
ER CO. CAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF PATRONS.

ABBOTT, A. F., farmer; P. O., Yuba City; owns 1,250 acres of land; born in New York, in 1829; lived there until he was 22 years of age; in 1852 he came to California by water; settled in Marysville for a short time, and went to Sutter county, but soon returned. Shortly after he removed to Belmont, San Mateo county, where he remained until 1856, when he returned to Marysville. After being there three months, once more returned to Sutter county, where he has continued to reside. He married Miss M. E. Spinks in 1858, a native of England; they have one daughter.

ABBOTT, S. J., farmer; P. O., Nicolaus; owns 50 acres; lives on Section 25, Township 11, north Range 3 east.; was born in Canada in 1834, and lived there until 1856; in that year he moved to Ohio, and lived there six years. He came to California in 1863, being five months crossing the plains; he settled in Yolo county, where he lived five years, and then removed to this County, where he has since resided. He was married in 1858 to Miss Chloe E. Russell, a native of Ohio; they have seven children—three sons, and four daughters.

ABDILL, DAVID, farmer, P. O., Nicolaus; was born in Delaware, February 1815, and lived there until 17 years of age, when he moved to Philadelphia, living there about three years, when he went to New Jersey and remained there about three years; he then went to Wheeling, Va., and remained there about ten years, and then returnd to New Jersey, and stopped about a year. He came to California in 1849, by way of Cape Horn, in the bark Isabel, and settled at Vernon, this county, where he has since lived; owns 160 acres. He was married in 1848 to Miss Susan Blackford, a native of New Brunswick, N. J.; they have only one child—a daughter. Mr. Abdill has held the following offices:—School Trustee for fifteen years; Justice of the Peace for a number of years; Supervisor two terms, and Associate Judge.

ALBERTI, G. W., editor and printer; P. O. Yuba City; was born February 22, 1839, in Mifflin Co., Pennsylvania; he made that State his home until coming west; has been engaged in printing nearly all his life. He enlisted in the army, under the three months call, in the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment; after being mustered out, he reenlisted, and was appointed Segeant Major of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving about three years. Mr. Alberti belonged to the first Company that was accepted in the Voluntcer Army; was with the first 500 soldiers who arrived in Washingtou early in 1861. He came to California in 1875; and is now editor of the *Sutter Banner*. He was married December 22, 1864, to Miss Susie Sills, also a native of Pennsylvania; they have five children—three sons and two daughters.

ALGEO, JOHN M., P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Ohio in 1824, and lived there until 1848; he studied law in Steubenville, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1844. He went to New Orleans in 1848, but remained there only six months, when he returned to Ohio, stopping in Cincinnati until the spring of 1849; he then came to California across the plains, and was six months in Sacramento, when he went to the mines and lived until 1851; in that year he settled in this county, where he has since lived; he owns 160 acres, northwest ¼ of Section 29, Township 12 north, range 4 east. Mr. Algeo has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the last eight or ten years. He was married in 1854 to Miss Amy Vestal, a native of North Carolina; they have raised ten children—three sons and seven daughters.

ALGEO, R. S., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; lives on Section 12, Township 11 north, range 4 east; owns 400 acres of land in the County. He was born in Brooke county, Va., in 1844; moved with his parents in 1847 to Iowa, and lived there until 1863; in that year he came to California by water, and settled in San Joaquin county, where he resided until 1875; he then removed to Merced county, but remained only about two years; he settled in this County in 1877. He was married in 1878 to Miss Bessie McRae, a native of Canada.

ALGEO, Wm. R., School teacher; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1836; when six months old he moved with his parents to Washington county, where he lived until 1866; he spent three years of this time in attendance at Washington College, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1861. He studied law in Woodsfield, Ohio, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1865. In 1866 he went to Missouri, and lived there thirteen months. He came to California in 1867, across the plains; was three months on the way; he settled in Stanislaus Co., and remained two years, when he removed to San Diego, and resided there three years; he then returned to Stanislaus county and lived five years; he came to this County in 1877.

ALLEN, J. B., farmer; P. O. Kirksville; lives about three miles south of Kirksville; was born in Audrain county, Missouri, in 1854; his father died only two years later; when only seven years of age, (1861), he came across the plains to California; was about six months on the way; he settled in this County when he first came to the State.

ALSANSON, Rev. J. M., P. O., Yuba City; was born in Tyrol, Austria, August 2, 1828; he was educated at the University of Innsbruck; emigrated to to the United States by way of France; he landed in New Orleans January 1, 1848; he has since lived in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri. Mr. Alsanson came to California in 1852; lived in San Joaquin county two years; from there he remove to Mariposa county, and engaged in mining until 1867; in that year he was licensed to preach by the M. E. Church South; he is now serving his fourth year as pastor in Yuba City. He was married November 2, 1870, to Miss S. M. Couts, a daughter of Judge Couts, of Mariposa, and born in Arkansas; they have two children—a son and a daughter.

ANSON, B. D., farmer, P. O. Meridian; lives 4 miles east of Meridian; owns 80 acres; he was born in Ohio in 1836; lived in that State until 1854; in that year he moved to California, and engaged in mining, which occupation he followed about five years; he then removed to this county, living here ever since. He was married in 1863 to Miss C. Rockhold; she was born in Missouri; they have four children—three sons and one daughter. On another page may be found a view of his place.

ARENS, Mrs. A., P. O. Nicolaus; she was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1840; she came to California in 1859 and settled in Nicolaus, where she has ever since resided, A view of her residence will be found on another page. She was married in 1860 to C. W. Arens, who was born in Bremen, Germany, May, 1830; he died in April, 1870, leaving four children, three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. In 1872 Mrs. A. formed a partnership with Jos. A. Barhee, in the general merchandise business, and they are now thus engaged in Nicolaus. She owns 640 acres of swamp land in Sutter county; also owns 140 acres in and near Nicolaus.

ARMSTRONG, H., merchant, P. O. Live Oak; was born in New York in 1839, where he lived until 16 years of age, when he moved to Livingston county, Michigan; he enlisted in 1861 and was Corporal in the Seventh Michigan Infantry; he was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and being disabled was discharged; recovering from his wound he again enlisted February 1, 1864, in the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He then engaged in farming in Michigan until 1873; in September of that year he came to California by R. R. and engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in 1866 to Miss Sarah J. Street, a native of Michigan; they have four children—one son and three daughters.

BAILEY, G. W., farmer, P. O. Yuba City; born in Kentucky in 1836, lived there five years and then removed to Missouri, remained there until 1864, during which year he started for California, came by water, and settled in this county; owns 320 acres of land ten miles southwest of Yuba City. He married Miss M. E. O'Banion in 1865; she was born in Kentucky; they have four children, Lonella, born in December, 1866, Marcellus, born in May, 1868, Walter, born in September, 1869, Arthur, born in 1874.

BANTA, CARTER D., farmer, P. O. Pleasant Grove; owns 240 acres; lives on section 28, township 12 north, range 4 east. He was born in Missouri in 1852, and lived there until 1861; came to California in that year; was about six months crossing the plains; he at once settled in this county, where he has since resided. Mr. B. was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Gardner, also a native of Missouri; they have one child—a boy.

BANTA, ERASTUS, farmer, P. O., Nicolaus; was born in Missouri, December, 1848, and lived there until 12 years of age; he came to California in 1861, across the plains, being about six months on the way; he first settled in this county, where he has since lived and is now farming; owns 160 acres; lives on section 28, township 12 north, range 4 east. He was married in 1870 to Miss Melissa Snyder, a native of Iowa; they have four children—two sons and two daughters.

BARBEE, JOSEPH D., general merchandise, Nicolaus; born near Campbellsville, Taylor county, Kentucky, December 18, 1826; came to California in 1852 through Mexico; followed mining in Yuba and Nevada counties for three years, then formed a co-partnership with J. P. Little in the merchandising business at Rough and Ready; in 1858 sold out and came to Nicolaus, where he engaged in raising cattle until he sold out in 1861, when he took charge of the branch store of Kirkaldie & Arens, at Bear river; he remained there until the death of the partners, in 1870; he made a trip to Kentucky, married Miss Bettie Montague, July 9, 1872, in Berger's Park, Colorado; she was born in Kentucky, April 13, 1844. August, 1872, they returned to Nicolaus where he entered into partnership with Mrs. Arens to carry on a general merchandising business. Mr. and Mrs. Barbee have three children—Grace Ray, aged five years and six months; George Montague, age 3 years, and Mary A. age six months.

BARNETT, RICHARD, farmer, P. O., Yuba City, lives on northwest quarter section 33, township 15 north, range 3 east; owns 160 acres; was born in Spencer county, Indiana, in 1822; moved to Missouri in 1833, and lived there two years, when he moved to Hancock county, Illinois, and lived there until 1864; in that year he came to California, driving across the plains and settled in this county; he has been engaged in farming all his life. He was married in 1842 to Miss Elizabeth Clark, a native of Kentucky; they have raised six children—five daughters and one son.

BARNEY, M. C., attorney at law; P. O., Yuba City; was born in Keokuk, Iowa, February 13, 1846; he left there for California in April, 1853, coming across the plains direct to this county; has been engaged in farming a part of the time since he came to this State. In the fall of 1877 he was elected to the office of District Attorney, which

office he still holds. He was married October 28, 1874, to Miss Alice Bennett, who was born in Yolo county, California; they have two children—both girls.

BEATY, THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Hardin county, Tennessee, in 1828; moved with parents to Marshall county, Mississippi, where they lived for about four years; from there they removed to Drew county, Arkansas, where he lived until 1860, when he came to California, and settled in Sutter county, March 4 of the same year, where he has ever since resided, on section 20, township 12 north, range 4 east; owns 640 acres. He was married September 9, 1856, to Miss Ann Sellars, who has born him three sons and two daughters. Mrs. B. was born in St. Clair county, Alabama, in 1827; from there she moved to Pontotoc county, Mississippi, where she lived until the fall of 1855, when she moved to Arkansas; in 1871 she lost her only brother with whom she and her husband had lived since 1860. A view of his ranch and residence may be found elsewhere in this book.

BEILBY, CHAS. W., farmer, P. O., Sheridan; was born in the State of New York in 1832, where he lived until 1853, when he moved to Iowa and engaged in the business of house carpentering. In 1863 he came to California, driving across the plains; on his arrival in this State he settled in Sutter county, where he has ever since resided. He was married in Iowa, December 22, 1858, to Elizabeth Woodworth, who was born in Illinois in 1838; they have six children—four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Mr. B. owns 640 acres; he lives on section 29, township 13 north, range 2 east.

BERG, HERMAN, farmer, P. O. Yuba City; was born in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1855, where he lived until 1862; he came to California in that year, across the plains with an ox team, being five months on the way; he stopped in Sacramento one month, and then settled in this county, where he has since resided. He was married in 1877, to Miss Carrie Edinger, a native of California, and who has born him one son. A double page view of his very fine residence and ranch is given elsewhere in this book.

BERRY, Hon. CAMPBELL P., farmer; P. O. Wheatland; lives on section 21, township 13 north, range 4 east; was born in Jackson county, Alabama, November 7, 1834; with his parents he moved to Arkansas in 1842, and settled near Crane Hill, on the border of the Indian Nation, which was then the far west, being only sparsely settled by the sturdy pioneers, who lived principally by the chase, and dressed in homespun and buckskin. In March 1856, he was married to Miss R. O. Davis; A year later they came across the plains in an ox-wagon, and settled in this County, engaging in farming on a small scale. Mr. Berry so keenly felt the need of a more thorough education, he could not contentedly rest until acquiring it; he rented his farm, and in 1862, then being 28 years of age, he entered the Methodist College at Vacaville, Solano county, and after three years of study, graduated with honor. He was elected Supervisor of his County in 1866, serving in that capacity three years; in 1869 was elected to represent his adopted County in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1871. After the adjournment of that Session he removed to Yuba City, and engaged in the mercantile business; but this not being congenial to his tastes, he returned to his farm. [We give elsewhere, a double-page view of his fine residence and ranch.] In 1873 he was nominated for Joint Senator for Yuba and Sutter counties, but he and his party were defeated by the Independent movement of that year. In 1875 he was again elected to the Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, and displayed an activity and an earnestness exceeded by no other member; at this Session he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; he was most active in the introduction of measures to prevent the destruction of Valley lands, and injury to our rivers and bays, by the detritus ejected from the hydraulic mines in their vicinity. He was again, and for the fourth time, elected to the Legislature in 1877, and on the assembling of that body was elected Speaker. In 1878 he was elected to represent his district in Congress. Mr. Berry has always been an ardent Democrat, and always enjoys the confidence of his constituents; he is a pains-taking legislator, exhibiting a desire to perform his whole duty to his constituents, and to the State in general. He is tall and rugged looking, and impresses one as being used to the battles of life, and knowing how to meet them. He has one child living—a son.

BEST, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; born in Ohio, in 1833; lived there some five years, and then went to Missouri; after being there eight years, removed to Iowa. In 1861 he came to California by the overland route; was six months on the journey; settled in this County, where he has followed farming; owns 720 acres of land in the County. [We give elsewhere in this book, a view of his place.] He married Miss Lavina McPherson in 1856, a native of Ohio; they have ten children—six sons and four daughters.

BEST, Z., farmer; P. O., Yuba City; lives on Section 31. Township 16 north, range 2 east; he was born in Missouri, in 1840, where he lived until seven years of age, when he moved to Iowa, living there until he was 21 years old. He came to California in 1862, driving across the plains; he at once settled in Sutter county, where he has ever since lived. Married in the fall of 1868 to Miss Mary Mixer, who was born in St. Charles, Illinois, in 1849; they have three children living—Dora L., aged 7; Meta A., aged 5, and Sarah L., aged 2.

BIHLMANN, GEO., farmer; P. O., Live Oak; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1826; when 22 years of age he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania, but stopped there only ten months, when he removed to Missouri, where he lived until 1852; in that year he came to California, in an ox-wagon across the plains; was three months on the way; he engaged in mining for a short time. In 1855 he settled in this County, and has been engaged in farming ever since; owns 820 acres in the County; he lives one mile south of Live Oak, where he has a fine home, a view of which may be seen elsewhere. He was married in 1864 to Mrs. Plattner, a native of Germany; they have three children—Anton W., aged 12 years; Mary C., aged 9 years; Dora B., aged 4 years.

BETTY, GEORGE, merchant; P. O., West Butte; was born in Vermont in 1853; he came to California in 1868. In 1877 he formed a partnership with T. W. Jones; they are now engaged in business at West Butte, on the Coulsa stage road, seventeen miles from Yuba City, under the firm name of Betty & Jones. Mr. Betty is the efficient Postmaster at this place.

BINGHAM, WM. J., lives one and one-half miles southwest from Meridian, which is his P. O.; was born in Upper Canada, in 1835, and lived there until 1864; he came to California in that year, by way of the Isthmus and settled in San Francisco; he was there engaged in printing; was one of the proprietors of the *Californian* for about one and one-half years. He settled in this County, on his present location, in August, 1870, where he is now farming; he owns 80 acres of land. He was married in 1868, to Mrs. Ann Dunn, at Napa; she was born in Ireland; they have one son.

BIRKS, JOHN, farmer; P. O., Meridian; lives one-quarter of a mile north of Meridian; owns 250 acres. He was born in England, in 1832; emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in St. Louis, Missouri, living there until 1853; in the spring of that year he crossed the plains, coming to California; arrived in Hangtown August 14th, where he engaged in mining for a short time; then, for a few months, he drove an ox team from Sacramento to the mountains; during the fall of 1853 he lived in Marysville; subsequently he removed to this County, where he has since resided. He was married in 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Manson, a native of England; they have six children—four sons, and two daughters.

BLAKE, HENRY, L., farmer; P. O., Yuba City; was born in Augusta, Maine; he came to California in 1871, by railroad, and settled in Sutter county, where he has been engaged in farming ever since. He was married in 1873, to Mrs. Shulzberger; they have three children—Henry A., aged 5 years; Emma M., aged 3 years; Carrie C., aged 1 year.

BLANKS, MRS. JULIA, dressmaker; P. O. Meridian; was born in El Dorado county, California, March 1, 1852; when quite young moved with parents to Petaluma, Sonoma county; her mother died in Petaluma in 1858; she moved to Yolo county in 1860, where she remained until 1864, when she went to Colusa county, living there until 1874. She was married March 4 of that year to J. B. Carder, and moved to Marysville; about one year later she returned to Colusa county, but stopped only a short time, when she went back to Marysville and remained a little while. About this time her husband was shot and killed at Chico, leaving her one child. She then moved back to Colusa county, but remained only a few months, when she settled in Meridian, where she has since resided; she owns town property in Meridian. She was again married November 15, 1876, to J. B. Blanks, and was soon left a widow for the second time, her husband dying June 4, 1878. To add to her already heavy burdens she lost her little boy, by death, February 12, 1879.

BLOYD, L. J., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1845, where he lived until sixteen years of age; he came to California an 1861, being 5 months crossing the plains; he lived one year at Red Bluff, and settled in this county in 1862, where he has been engaged in farming; he owns 160 acres. Mr. B. was married in 1865 to Miss Amanda Longcor, a native of Illinois; they have six children—two boys and four girls.

BOGGS, J. R., blacksmith, P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Iowa in 1843, where he lived until 1860; in the spring of that year he crossed the plains and came to California; he has lived in various parts of the State. In April, 1878, he settled at Nicolaus, Sutter county; here he formed a partnership with John Stanley in the blacksmithing business; he has since bought him out. He was married December 7, 1875, to Miss Nelle Bloom, who was born in Dexter, Maine, 1845; when about four years of age her parents moved to Wisconsin; she came to California in 1871, and settled in Sacramento; she is engaged in dressmaking in Nicolaus; owns land in Lassen county.

BOKMANN, STEPHEN, farmer, P. O. Live Oak; lives on section 35, township 16 north, range 2 east; owns 360 acres; was born in Prussia, August 2, 1828; when 22 years of age he emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, December 26, 1851, remaining there only a short time, when he removed to Osage county, Missouri, living there until 1854; in April of that year he started for California, coming across the plains, arriving in the fall; the following winter he spent in Nevada county, removing from there to Enterprise, Butte county; he remained there until September, 1856, when he removed to Sutter county, where he has since lived. He has been engaged in mining, farming and stock raising since coming to the State. Married September 27, 1858, to Sophy Rieniets, who was born in Dukedom of Oldenburg, in 1825; they have two children—Carl T. H. Rieniets, 21 years of age, and Benedict, 19 years of age.

BOONE, I. V., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; lives 9 miles from that town, and 8 miles from Meridian; was born in Missouri in 1852, and lived there until 1875, engaged in farming; he came to California in that year and settled in this county, in Slough Precinct, where he followed farming; removed to South Butte and located on his present place in 1876; owns 143 acres, worth, with improvements, about $3,000. He was married in Montgomery county, Missouri, 1873, to Miss Coddie Boice, also a native of Missouri; they have two children—Lou, aged 5 years, and Lydia, aged 2 years.

BOULWARE, D. B., farmer, P. O. Sheridan; he was born in Kentucky, in 1852; his parents came across the plains, to California, in 1853 before the subject of this sketch was a year old. Mr. B. has lived in Sutter county almost all his life; he now lives on section 16, township 13 north, range 4 east. He was married October 25, 1876, to Miss Nellie Viles; she was born in Maine in 1859; they have one daughter, born September 25, 1877.

BOYD, N. E., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Yuba City; he was born in Russell county, Virginia, in 1849, where he lived until his removal to this State in July, 1869; he first settled in Yuba City, engaging in the grocery business, which occupied his attention for about a year; he then moved to his present location, at South Butte, and engaged in farming. Mr. Boyd was married May 2, 1871, to Miss Laura Wilcoxon, of Yuba City, by whom he has had two sons; his wife was born in Missouri, November 6, 1852. He is quite extensively engaged in farming and sheep raising.

RESIDENCE OF **MRS. A. ARENS.** NICOLAUS,
SUTTER CO. CAL.

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BRENZEL, FRED. W., P. O. Yuba City; he was born in San Francisco, February 7, 1854; when only four years of age, his father died; after his father's death he lived with an uncle on San Pablo creek for some years; he has lived in different parts of the State, working on a farm. He is now in the employ of George H. Young.

BREWER, THOS., G. C., farmer, P. O. Wheatland; was born April 25, 1850, in California; he lived at Rough and Ready until the spring of 1852, when, with his parents, he moved to Sutter county, locating where he now resides—section 18, township 13 uorth, range 4 east; he owns at this place 480 acres, and in compauy with his father and Mr. Keyes other real estate. Mr. B. was married December 28, 1875, to Elizabeth Wilson, who was born iu Utah, September 13, 1854; they have one daughter.

BRICE, MRS. AGNES M., farmiug on section 33, township 16 north, range 2 east; P. O. South Butte; she owns 400 acres; was born in Northumberland county, England, in July, 1798; emigrated to the United States with her husband in 1849; on their voyage over the ship was wrecked, they finally landed in New Orleans; they weut to Kentucky from New Orleans, where she lost her husband, in 1850. She came to California in 1856, by way of the Isthmus; was detained six weeks on the Isthmus ou account of the Walker Expedition. Married Paul J. Brice in England iu 1821; has two children living.

BRIGGS, CYRUS, farmer, P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Massachusetts in 1816; when about four years of age his parents removed to the State of New York where he lived for about 18 years, when he moved to Michigan; in 1850 he came across the plains to this State, and engaged in mining in the northern mines for about three years when he returned east. In 1853 he returned to California with his family and settled in El Dorado county; but he afterwards moved, in 1865, to Sacramento county, where he remained uutil 1872, wheu he settled in Sutter county, where he has ever since resided—section 22, township 12 north, range 4 east; he owns 320 acres. Mr. B. has three children living, one son and two daughters.

BRITTAN, GEORGE E., farmer, P. O. South Butte; was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, March 13, 1821, where he lived until 1834, when he moved to Missouri, living in that State until 1849. Mr. B. was married in Howard county, Missouri, in 1848, to Mary A. E. Gaar, who was born in Madison county, Virginia, April 1, 1831. He came across the plains to California in 1849, leaving his young wife in Missouri; she followed him a year later; they have nine children, one of whom is married. He was elected Supervisor for District No. 3 in 1870. He owns 320 acres, with good improvements thereon; a view of his place is to be found on another page.

BROCK, I. N., farmer, P. O. Wheatland; he was born in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1835; he came to California in December, 1859, and settled in Sutter county in the fall of 1860. Mr. Brock owns 1,230 acres; he lives on section 30, township 13 north, range 5 east. A view of his rauch and residence may be found on another page.

BROWN, A. M., P. O. Live Oak; was born in Perry county, Missouri, in 1845; came to California in 1852, and settled in Sutter county; he has giveu the most of his attention to farming, hut is now engaged in the hotel business at Live Oak. He was married in 1878 to Miss Bertha Myer, who was born in this State.

BROWING, F. G., hotel keeper; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1832; when five years of age he moved to Lewis county, Missouri, and lived there until 1850; in that year he drove oxen across the plains to California, heing six months on the way; he settled in El Dorado county and engaged in mining. In 1852 he returned to Missouri, going hy water, and remained there until 1876; he then came back to this State and settled in this county, where he has since lived. The last 12 years that he was in Missouri he was engaged in the marble business; since his return to California he has kept hotel in Pleasant Grove.

BUCHANAN, W. M., farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was horn iu Perry couuty, Pennsylvania, in 1833; in 1848, went to western Texas in the U. S. regular army, and served five years; he then served one year with the Texas Rangers; theu he was engaged two and a half years teaming in the U. S. Quartermaster's Department; at that time he turned his atteutiou to the stock business, aud followed it uutil the war hroke out, when he joined the Confederate army; he served until the close of the war, under Dick Taylor, Kirby Smith, Tom Green and General Bee. At the close of the war he engaged in the sheep busiuess in Texas until 1867; then he went to Omaha, via New Orleans, aud engaged in teaming from the terminus of the R. R. at Juleshurg for Wells, Fargo & Co., for about a year, and about the same length of time for the U. P. R. R. Came to California and to this county in 1869, hut stopped here only a year, when he weut to Yolo county, and then to Colusa county and from there to Tehama county. Mr. B. returned to Pennsylvania in 1871; after a visit of ahout two months he came back to this State and settled iu this couuty; he owns 160 acres of land, three-fourths of a mile north of Live Oak.

BUCHANNAN, M. T., farmer, P. O. South Butte; he lives on section 10, township 15 uorth, range 2 east; owns 270 acres; was born in the State of New York, in 1845; he came to California in 1863, and settled in Sutter county in 1866. He is now Postmaster at South Butte.

BUNCE, P. L., P. O. Yuba City; horn on Long Island, New York, April 17, 1831, where he lived until 22 years of age; came to California, March, 1853, and settled iu Sutter county, where he has ever since resided; he at once engaged in the dairy business and is now engaged in it; he is also farming and orcharding; he owus 205 acres of garden land one mile southwest of Yuha City. A view of his place is to he seen elsewhere. Mr. B. was elected Levee Director in 1877, and still holds the office. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary R. Tranor a native of Iowa.

BUNTING, W. H., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in England, November 11, 1810, where he lived until about 30 years of age; he was here employed on puhlic works ahout eleven years; he then removed to Scotland, remaining there about two years; from there he moved to France, and lived five years, after which he emigrated to the United States; he was employed by the New York and Erie Railroad, remaining in their employ ten or twelve years. From New York he removed to Ohio, being in the employ of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for ahout two years; from Ohio he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently to Missouri, remaining only a short time in each State. He crossed the plains in 1859, being six months on the way, and settled in Sutter county. He graded 51½ miles of the California Pacific Railroad. Married in 1840, to Miss N. P. Love, a native of Scotland. He owns 720 acres; lives about 9 miles southwest from Yuba City.

BURGARD, JACOB, farmer; P. O., Live Oak; was born May 26, 1820, in Prussia; when 25 years of age he emigrated to the United States, and lived a short time in Syracuse, N. Y.; from there he moved to New Hampshire, where he lived about two and one-half years; he then removed to Pennsylvania, and lived one year. He came to California in 1851, and lived in the mines seven years; he settled in this County in 1858, and has since heen engaged in farming; he owns 80 acres in Sutter county, and 240 acres in Butte county. Mr. Burgard was married in 1872, to Miss Maria C. Hoeflinger, a native of Ohio; they have two children—Jacob J. J., aged 6 years, and Peter W., an infant.

BURNES, HUGH E., farmer and teamster; P. O., Pleasant grove; was born in Meath county, Ireland, in 1829; emigrated to the United States in 1845, and lived two years in New Orleans; he then went to St. Louis, where he remained until 1854; in that year he came to California, being seven months crossing the plains. He stopped about three months iu Nevada county, then engaged in teaming until 1860, in which year he settled in this County, where he has beeu engaged in farming and teamiug ever siuce; he owns 240 acres in Section 10, Township 11 north, range 4 east. Mr. Burnes was married in 1872, to Miss Mary McLaughlin, also a native of Ireland.

BURNS, JOHN, farmer; P. O., Nicolaus; was born 1836, in New York; when quite young moved with his parents to Ohio, where he lived until 1859; in that year he came to California, hy water, and settled in this County, where he has lived ever since. He lives on Section 22, Township 11 north, range 4 east, and owns 267½ acres. Was married in 1864, to Miss Eliza J. Abdill, a native of New Jersey; they have six children—three sons and three daughters.

BUTLER, E., farmer; P. O., Yuba City; was born in Ireland, in 1827; emigrated, with his parents, when only one year old, to the United States, locating in Albany, where he lived eight years; when 12 years of age, he moved from the State of New York to Ohio, where he lived until coming west. He came to California in 1852, and, locatiug in Placer county, engaged in mining for four years, when he returned to Ohio; he returned to this State in 1861, and engaged in farming in Sutter county; he remained in this County only three years, when he went hack to Ohio again; hut he remained there only four months, when he started the third time for California, and on his arrival settled in this County, where he has lived ever since. He was married in 1847, to Charlotte Baker, a native of Ohio; they have five children—four girls and one boy. Mr. Butler was one of the pioneers of this County, and as such, has more than once "struck" the proverbial "bed-rock."

BYINGTON, J. L., farmer and stock raiser; P. O., Gratton; lives 2½ miles north of Knight's Landing; owns 100 acres. He was born in New York 1820, where he lived until 20 years of age; at that age he moved to Galena, Illinois, where he lived 2 years, when he removed to Chicago, remaining there 2 years, when he removed to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and was engaged in the general merchandise business until 1853; in that year he came to California by way of Nicaragua; he at once engaged in mining, which he followed in El Dorado, Shasta, and Sierra counties; he was engaged in mining at La Porte for 7 years. He returned east in 1856 and brought his family out; he settled on his present location in August, 1860. He was married in 1844, to Miss E. L. Masters, also a native of New York; she moved to Wisconsin when only 12 years of age, and was the first white female in Jefferson county. They have two children—daughters; one of whom is married.

CARPENTER, G. W., farmer, P. O. Yuba City; born in Connecticut in 1837, lived there until 1856, when he then went to sea for three years on account of his health; came to California in June, 1860, settled in Sutter county, where he has farmed ever since; owns some 600 acres of land; has a nice home about nine miles southwest of Yuba City. Married Miss Catherine McGlinzy in 1861; she was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; they have five children—Clarinda B., born in 1863; Mary E., born in 1864; Robert A., born in 1866; William R., born in 1870; Josephine R., born in 1878. Mr. Carpenter was elected Treasurer of Sutter county in 1875, served one term; was Treasurer and Director of the Farmers' Co-operative Union for several years; at present is one of the Directors.

CARROLL, JOHN, farmer, P. O. West Butte; owns 320 acres, all fenced, 154 of which are under cultivation. He was born in Ireland, in 1830; emmigrated to the United States in 1846, and lived in New York seven years, when he moved to Connecticut and engaged in making telegraph wire. In 1855 he came to this State by way of the Isthmus, and at once engaged in mining in Sierra county, where he remained until 1859 when he located where he is now living. In 1853 he married Miss Ella Shehan, by whom he has had four children—two boys and two girls; they have lost one daughter.

CHANDLER, A. L., farmer; section 11, township 12, range 4; P. O. Nicolaus; born in 1831, in Orange county, Vermont; he came to California in 1852 via the Isthmus of Panama, and settled in this township where he has continued to live. In 1855 he commenced farming on his present location. In 1873 he was the choice of the Republican party as their representative in the Legislature, where he served two years. He was again elected in 1879. He married Caroline Noyes, April 29, 1860; she was horn in Orange county, Vermont,

in 1836; have five children living, all daughters. He owns 1,100 acres in Sutter county, and 320 acres of land in Placer county. We give elsewhere in this book a double page view of his Sutter county ranch and residence.

CHANDLER, S. R., vineyard culturist and fruit grower, P. O. Yuba City; born in Ohio in 1814, where he lived in 1849, practicing medicine, being a graduate of Ohio Medical College; he started for this State in that year, going to Independence, Missouri, on a steamboat; from there, in company with others, he started across the plains, being about five months on the way. He came to this county in 1850, and was one of the pioneer movers for the Levee law: he was also Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee that built the bridge across Feather river. He drove sheep across the plains in 1853; in the years 1856, '58 and '59 he flumed Feather river for mining purposes. He owns 119 acres of land, commonly known as Boisdiarc Farm, about five miles southwest of Yuba City; has 40 acres of vineyard and a very fine almond orchard; he commenced his vineyard in 1860, giving it and his orchard his entire attention ever since.

CHAPPELL, WM., farmer, P. O. Yuba City; lives on section 21, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 240 acres: was born in Erie county, New York, July, 1833; when he was about one year old his parents removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania; they moved again to Kendall county, Illinois, when he was about 17 years of age. He came to California, across the plains, in the spring of 1862, and settled in Sutter county, where he has lived ever since. He was married in 1853, to Mary E. Long, who was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1834; they have four children—Adella, born April 7, 1858; Luella, April 11, 1860; Minnie, November 6, 1865; Holly, February 8, 1878.

CHARGE, MRS. MAGDALENA, P.O. South Butte; was born in Germany in 1824; she was married in Germany to Mr. Weaver, who died in Germany in 1857; she emigrated to the United States in 1858, and lived about a year in St. Louis, when she moved to California, and settled in this county. In 1861 she was again married to Peter Charge; who died in 1871, leaving her a second time a widow; she has four children—two sons and two daughters. Mrs. C. lives 5 miles east of Meridian, and is engaged in farming; she owns 400 acres. A view of her place can be found on another page of this book.

CHILDS, MRS. AMY., farming on section 1, township 16 north, range 2 east; owns 160 acres; P. O. Live Oak; she was born in Ohio, January 21, 1819; when about 11 years of age her parents removed to Michigan, where she remained for about 12 years; she subsequently moved to Missouri, where she lived until 1854; in that year she came to California by way of the Isthmus, and settled in Sutter county; she has lived in the county ever since. She was married November 3, 1833, to Alex. B. Davis, who died about 15 years ago; she was again married May 5, 1871, to Geo. Childs, who died in fall of 1872; she has three children living.

CHRISTIAN, JOHN, farmer, section 5, township 12 north, range 4 east; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1832, where he resided until he reached the age of 34 years, at which time he emigrated to the United States, and came to California in 1866, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama; on his arrival in the land of gold, he settled in Sutter county, where he has continued to reside up to the present time. A view of the Christian ranch is given on another page of this book. He was married to Miss A. M. Seavers, October 13, 1871; she was born in 1842 in Germany; they have two sons.

CHRISTIENSEN, JENS, farmer, section 27, township 13 north, range 4 east; P. O. Wheatland; owns 320 acres of land; born in Denmark, 1828; he emigrated to the United States in 1850; for the next three years he followed the life of a sailor, sailing to and from different ports in America; in 1853, he came to California and followed mining for the next fifteen years in Amador, El Dorado, Butte and Nevada counties, coming to this county about eight years after his arrival in Nevada, where he has continued to reside. He married Miss D. Bohn, April 27, 1858, a native of Germany, born February 5, 1832. They have four children—one son and three daughters.

CLARK, M. C., P. O. Yuba City; born in Stanstead county, Canada, 1827, and lived there until 21 years of age; at that age he moved to South Carolina, where he lived four years; he then returned to Canada, but stayed only one year. He came to California in 1854, and settled in Nevada City; removed to Sutter county in 1857; he taught school in the county for ten years; was elected County Superintendent in 1873, and held the office two terms; has been directly and indirectly connected with the schools of the county for 20 years. He was one of the prime movers in mining in Mexico, from this part of the country. Married in 1873 to Miss Boyd, a native of Virginia.

CLARK, OTIS, farmer; P. O. Live Oak; he lives on section 34, township 17 north, range 2 east; he owns 560 acres; was born in Ohio in 1837, where he lived until about ten years of age when he moved with his parents to Illinois; in 1855 he removed to Iowa, where he resided for nine years. He came across the plains to California in 1864, and remained here about three years, when he returned to Iowa; in the spring of 1870 he came back to California and settled in Sutter county, where he now lives. A view of his place, and of North Butte, from his residence will be found on another page. Mr. Clark was married in Iowa November 10, 1861, to Miss Laura A. Partridge who was born in New York; they have two children—Harvey F., born July 14, 1863; and Howard C., born July 24, 1867.

CLARY, A. E., P. O. Yuba City; was born in Pike county, Missouri, July 22, 1842, where he lived until 11 years of age, when he moved to Montgomery county; he lived in that county until 1864; in that year he came to California, and engaged in farming for three years; he settled in this county in 1867. In the fall of 1871, he was elected Assessor, which office he holds to date. He was married March 18, 1864, to Anna Smith, a native of the same county; they have six children—four boys and two girls.

CLEMENTS, E. H., farmer; P. O. South Butte; he lives on section 16, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 720 acres; was born in Georgia in 1821; came to California in 1849; he settled in this county in 1860. He married in 1856, his wife being a native of Scotland; they have seven children, four sons and three daughters.

CLEMENTS, FRED. L., farmer, P. O. Nicolaus; he was born in Maine in 1852; he afterwards removed to Massachusetts, where he lived until 1876; in that year he removed to California and settled in Sutter county, where he has since lived.

CLOUSER, A., farmer, P. O. Live Oak Station, lives on section 25, township 17 north, range 2 east; he owns 320 acres; was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, where he lived until about nineteen years of age, when he went to New York. In 1854 he left New York coming to California by way of the Isthmus; he first settled in Yuba county, and engaged in mining, which business occupied his attention for a number of years; in 1862 he removed to Sutter county, and located where he has since lived. A view of his ranch and residence may be found on another page.

CLYMA, F. M., farmer, P. O. Live Oak; lives on section 34, township 17 north, range 2 east; owns 400 acres; was born in La Fayette county, Wisconsin, in 1830, where he lived until 1850, when he came to California, across the plains; he at once engaged in mining in Nevada county, which occupation he followed for two years. In 1852 he moved to Sutter county, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He married Miss Rebecca Ostrom, February 4, 1855; she was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1838; they have eleven children—Francis F., born January 13, 1856; Thomas A., March 13, 1857; Edward J., January 26, 1859; Anna E., December 17, 1861; William W., January 5, 1863; Susan F., March 8, 1864; Mary J., March 28, 1866; Elizabeth A., April 1, 1868; Authur H., March 29, 1870; George S., August 29, 1872; Charles O., January 6, 1875.

COATES, W. W., P. O. Yuba City; was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, April 23, 1839, where he lived until nineteen years of age; he came to California in 1859, and settled in this county in 1860, where he has since resided. He was married in 1878, to Miss Brown; they have one child. Mr. Coates is Deputy Sheriff of this county.

COATS, W. A., farmer, P. O. Yuba City; born in Missouri in 1832, lived there until 1852; came to California that year by the overland route, was some six months making the trip, and went to Placer county; after being there about six months, took a sailing vessel for Missouri, was over six months on the voyage; returned to California in 1854, across the plains, was six months on the way; came to this county in 1855; occupation stock raiser until 1864, then went to farming; owns 320 acres of land eight miles southwest of Yuba City; in 1861 returned once more to Missouri by water; the following year returned to California by the overland route, trip took about five months. Married Miss Isabel G. Boone, in March, 1862; she was born in Missouri; they have four children—Catherine, born in 1863; Mattie, born in 1865; Willie, born in 1870; Orva, born in 1872.

COLCLASURE, JOHN H., farmer, P. O. Meridian; was born January 26, 1830, in Orange county, Indiana; while he was quite young his parents moved to Illinois. In 1852 Mr. Colclasure joined a party destined for California; they left Omaha May 12, and arrived at Hangtown, now Placerville, August 19. He went to Bidwell's Bar on Feather river, and mined a few weeks; he then proceeded to Marysville, and to Yuba City, where he went to work September 20; about ten days later he went to Sacramento river, where he cut cord-wood until the spring of 1853, when he started on a prospecting tour in the Coast Range, but soon returned. He then went to Butte creek and mined until fall, when he returned to the Sacramento. In the fall of 1854 he went to Siskiyou county and engaged in mining. In 1856 he served six months in the army, against the Rogue River and Modoc Indians. He then returned to the Sacramento and remained until the next April, when he went to Yreka, and worked on Humbug creek. In September, 1858, he returned again to the Sacramento and purchased a farm one-half mile above Meridian, containing 214 acres, where he still resides. He was married June 27, 1860, to Miss Rachel O. Jones; who was born in Brantford, Canada West, June 27, 1837; at the age of thirteen she moved to Illinois. In 1859 she came across the plains and settled near Meridian; they have three children—one boy and two girls, aged respectively, sixteen, fifteen and seven years.

COLE, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Grand Island, Colusa county; lives about six miles south of Eddy's Landing; owns 400 acres. He was born in New Jersey in 1834; he lived in that state until 1855 when he moved to Wisconsin; he lived there four years; in 1859 he came to Califoraia, across the plains and settled in this county, on the Sacramento river, near his present location; he removed to where he now resides in 1861. He was married in 1871, to Miss Lucy Scott, a native of Missouri; they have four children—one son and three daughters.

CONNELL, M., farmer; P. O. Yuba city; owns 160 acres of land; was born in Ireland in 1827; lived there until 1845, when he joined the English army; was in the Crimean war; after ten years service was discharged; came to New Orleans; remained there six months, and went to St Louis; was in St Louis and Illinois for six years; during the late rebellion he was in the Union army about three months; came across the plains to California in 1863; was some three months on the trip; settled in Sutter county on his arrival. Mr. Connell's place is fourteen miles southwest of Yuba city.

CONWELL, J. W., farmer: lives 16 miles from Yuba city, and three miles from Meridian, his P. O; was born in Delaware in 1832; removed to Ohio in 1833, and lived there until 1849; in that year he went to Indiana, and was engaged in farming until 1853; he then came to California and engaged in mining until 1858, when he went up into Oregon and mined until 1859; he returned then to California and followed mining until 1872, when he settled in this county, and has since been farming. Mr. Conwell owns 360 acres of land worth, with improvements about $14,400

COOPER, F., farmer: P. O. Yuba city; was born in London in 1836; when five years of age he emigrated to Quebec, Canada, where he lived until eleven years of age; from there he removed to New York, living there until he was twenty years old; he then went to Rockford, Illinois, and remained two years, when he removed to Missouri, and lived one year. He came to California in 1859, crossing

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **THOS. BEATTY,** NICOLAUS, SUTTER CO. CAL.

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **H. J. CHRISTIAN.** NICOLAUS, SUTTER CO. CAL.

the plains with an ox train, being four months on the way; he at once settled in this county and engaged in farming; owns 200 acres just in the outskirts of Yuba city. Mr. Cooper was elected Sheriff of the county in 1869. He was married in 1871 to Miss Ellen Davis, a native of this State; they have two children—a son and a daughter.

COPE, J. M., farmer and blacksmith; P. O. West Butte; was born in Ohio in 1832; moved to Illinois when twenty years of age; remained there a few years and then moved to Iowa, working at his trade all the while. In 1857 he came to this State, continuing his trade in Eureka (South), Nevada county; in 1858 moved to Sutter county, and settled near the Buttes; is now living on the Colusa stage road seventeen miles from Marysville. We give a view of his place elsewhere in this book. He married Mary Jane Johnston of Iowa in the year 1855. Has had five children, three of whom are living, one boy and two girls, aged respectively 21, 17 and 15 years. One boy and one girl are deceased. He owns 160 acres all feuced, 100 of which are under cultivation.

COPPIN, S. M., farmer, P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1846; moved with parents at a very early age to St. Louis, Missouri, where they lived until 1852; in that year they moved to Salt Lake City, where they remained until 1854; then they came on over the plains to California, and settled in Sacramento county, he living in that county until 1872; he then settled in this county where he has since resided; owns 160 acres, on section 34, township 12 north, range 4 east. He was married in 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, a native of this State; they have three children—Effie E., born 1874; James R., born 1876; George E., born 1878.

CORCORAN, P., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; lives on section 14, township 16 north, range 2 east; owns 700 acres; was born in Ireland in 1836; emigrated to the United States in 1851; he lived in Massachusetts until 1854; in that year he came to California, by way of the Isthmus; he settled in Marysville, where he lived until 1858, being engaged in mining; he then moved to Sutter county and engaged in stock raising, which occupied his attention for about four years, since which time he has been exteusively engaged in farming. He was married in 1858 to Hannah Welsh; she was born in Ireland in 1828.

CORLISS, H. B., farmer; section 2, township 12, range 4; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 320 acres of land; was born in Orange county, Vermont; he lived there until he came to this State, via the Isthmus of Panama in 1858; on his arrival he went to mining in Placer county; the following spring he settled in Sutter, where he has since resided. He married Mrs. Raysdale November 9, 1870; she was born in Glasgow, Scotland; they have two sons and two daughters. Mr. Corliss, since his first arrival in California, has made two trips to the Eastern States.

COUNSMAN, WM., farmer and dairyman; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1832; came across the plains to California in 1854; was engaged with Hancock & Brother in Sacramento county for about seven years; engaged in farming in the above mentioned county until 1875; in that year his house was destroyed by fire, when he purchased and moved to the place on section 35, township 11 north, range 4 east; he owns 1360 acres in Sacramento county, and 160 acres in Sutter county. He was married in 1873 to Mrs. Jennie Slight, of Sacramento, by whom he had two children, who are deceased.

COX, R. T., farmer and stock raised; P. O. Grand Island, Colusa county; lives about nine miles south of Meridian; owns 120 acres. He was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, in 1844; he enlisted in 1863 in the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and served until near the close of the war. He came to California in 1870, by railroad, and settled in this county on Sacramento river; removed to his present location in 1879. He was married August 12, 1874, to Miss Louisa Smith; she was also born in Missouri; they have one child living, a son.

CRADDOCK, JUDGE J. H., P. O. Yuba City; was born in Hart county, Kentucky, Oct. 8, 1836; moved to Coles county, Illinois, in 1850, where he lived three years; he afterwards lived in the States Indiana and Ohio; he came to California in 1860, of and settled in Yuba county, where he lived seven years, being in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He came to this county in 1867; in 1869 was appointed County Judge by Governor Haight; he still holds the same office, being elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1875. He owns a fine home in Yuba City, which is to be seen on another page; also owns eighty acres of land. Judge Craddock was married in Marysville, October 9, 1865, to Nannie F. Trego, a native of Indiana; they have four children—all girls.

CRAMER, GEORGE, shoemaker: P. O. Nicolaus; he was born in Hanover, Germany in 1836; he emigrated to the United States in 1866; in the same year he left the city of New York for California, coming by way of the Isthmus; he at once settled in Sutter county, where he has ever since lived. He owns town lots in Nicolaus.

DAVENPORT, E. J. JR., butcher; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Putnam county, New York, in 1850; when four years of age he moved to Illinois, where he lived six years; he then removed to Nebraska and lived until 1867; in that year he went to Kansas, but returned to Nebraska the year following, where he remained until 1875. While in Kansas he served five months, in the Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry, on the frontier; he engaged in farming in Nebraska. In 1875 he came to this State and settled in Sutter county, where he has been eugaged in the butchering business ever since.

DAVIS, ELI, farmer; P. O. Yuba city; lives on section 34, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 2240 acres in this county; born in Columbiana county, Ohio in 1830; moved to Iowa in 1840; came to California and settled in Sutter county, in 1852. A view of his place is to be found on another page of this book. Mr. Davis has been engaged, principally, in farming ever since he came to the State; he has served in the State Militia, and held the office of Captain for several years. He was married September 4, 1860 to Miss Sophia Hyndman, who has born him eight children—Wallace James, born July 14, 1861; Clara Elizabeth, December 5, 1862; Sophia February 18, 1864; Grant, May 5, 1866; Edith Arsena, March 14, 1868; Ruth J, September 28, 1871; Ella V, April 5, 1874; Florence, February 26, 1878.

DAVIS, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Yuba city; was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1823; from there moved to Livingston county, where he lived until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Kenosha county, Wisconsin. He came to California in 1850 and settled in Butte county, where he lived eighteen years, engaged in blacksmithing, farming and the hotel business. In 1854 he was appointed Postmaster of Hamilton, Butte county, which office he held for six years. He removed to Sutter county, in 1868, and engaged in farming; he was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1871, and served in that capacity three years. He was married in 1845 to Miss Ann Gates, a native of New York; they have four children living— two boys and two girls.

DEAN, A. L., farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1835, in which State he lived until 1859 when he came to California, and settled in Nevada county, where he remained until 1866; in that year he removed to San Francisco where he resided until the fall of 1867, when he moved to Sutter county, and settled where he has since resided, on section 1, township 13 north, range 5 east; he here owns 160 acres. Mr. Dean was married March 14, 1865 to Joice E. Allison of French Corrall, Nevada county, by whom he has had four children—three sons and one daughter.

DECKER, JEREMIAH, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Indiana, Jany. 1, 1815; when he was 6 years of age his parents moved to St. Clair Co., Ill., where he lived until 1853; in that year he came to California, driving cattle across the plains, to Sutter county; he stopped only a short time, returning East the latter part of the year. In 1854 he came back to this State, driving cattle, as before; he engaged in mining from 1856 to 1858. He returned East again in 1861; and the year following, came across the plains the third time, bringing horses with him; he spent five years in Colusa county; came to this county for the second time in 1873, where he has since lived. A view of his place may be found on another page. Was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Schultz, a native of New Jersey, who died in 1863; he was again married in 1868 to Mrs. Martha Sheperd, a native of Ohio; they have three children—two sons and a daughter.

DECKER, J. N., farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives about three miles from Meridian; owns 123 acres; was born in Ohio in 1833; moved to Illinois in 1842; from Illinois he moved to Missouri in 1843, where he lived until 1854; in that year he came to California, across the plains; he at once engaged in mining at Green Valley, (North Fork American River), which occupation he followed for about three years. He moved to his present location in March, 1858, where he has since resided. A view of his place may be seen elsewhere in this book. He was one of the first Trustees of Reclamation District No. 70, and is now holding the same office, having been a Trustee about eleven years. He was married in 1866, to Miss Mary Jane Moss, who was born in 1838; they have two children—daughters.

DE NISE, R. C., farmer: section 15, township 12, north, range 4 east; P.O., Nicolaus; was born in Montgomery county, New York, in 1812; lived there until May 1854, when he came to California and settled in Sacramento: in the spring of 1857 he returned East; two years later he returned to Sacramento, where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he came to this county and commenced farming on his present location; he owns 640 acres of land. A double page view of his ranch and residence is given elsewhere in this book. Married Elizabeth Rider, from Schoharie county, New York, in March, 1841; she was born in 1821; they have one son living.

DENNIS, CHARLES, farmer; P. O., Yuba City; he lives on section 26, township 15, north, range 2, east; owns 360 acres; was born in Tennessee. He came to California in 1853, and settled in Sutter county, in 1856, where he has since lived. Married in 1866 to Martha E Chapel, by whom he has had seven children—Mary S., born Feb. 22, 1867; Calvin L., June 21, 1868; Arthur J., May 7, 1871; John C., Feb. 17, 1873; Isabella C., May 10, 1874; Lulu M., Nov. 17, 1876; Laura E., Feb. 6, 1879.

DE WITT, J. T. C., farmer; lives ten miles from Yuba City and two miles from South Butte, his post office; owns 180 acres of land; born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1824; engaged in farming there until 1855, then moved to Illinois and farmed; in 1859 returned to the State of New York and followed farming up to 1872, in which year he came to California where he has devoted his time to agriculture. He was married to Mary G. Conclkin in 1845; she was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1825; they have two children—one son and one daughter.

DE WITT, WM. G., farmer; P. O. South Butte lives on section 32, township 16, north, range 2, east; he owns 160 acres; was born in Genesee county, New York, Jan. 15, 1852; when quite young he moved to Illinois, and lived there for about four years; subsequently he returned to New York where he lived until 1872; in that year he came to California and settled in Sutter county, where he has since resided. He was married July 14, 1875, to Miss Florence W. Armstroug, who was born in Ione Valley, Amador county, California, in 1857, and came to Sutter county when she was four years of age; they have two children—Marcus G., born May 22, 1876, and Richard C, born Feb. 9, 1878.

DONALDSON, ALEX., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Pleasant Grove; born in Ohio, 1830; when sixteen years of age he went to Iowa, and lived there until 1850; he crossed the plains in that year, being about six months on the way, and settled in Nevada county, where he remained until 1852; he then went to Stockton, and was engaged in teaming for about five years. After traveling about six months, he went to Placer county, and was engaged in mining for about three years; then, he was engaged for six years in the stock business; subsequently he returned to Placer county, and engaged in the lumber business for about three years. About this time he settled in this county, and turned his attention to the mercantile business, but only for a short time; since when, he has been farming and raising stock; owns 160 acres, on section 6, township 11 north, range 4 east. Mr. Donaldson held the office of Justice of the Peace, and Notary Public for eight years. He was married

June 30, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Pierce, a native of Illinois; they have five children—two sons and three daughters.

DOOLEY, CHARLES, farmer; section 4, township 12, range 4; P. O. Nicolaus; he owns 160 acres. Native of Virginia, horn in 1823; parents moved to Ohio when he was ten years of age; six years later they moved to Iowa; in 1864 he came to California and settled in Sutter county. Mr Dooley married Lydia A. Roberts Nov. 13, 1849; she was born in Berkeley county, Virginia; they were married in Iowa; they have two children—one son and one daughter.

DOTY, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Meridian; was born in the State of New York in 1827; he went to Michigan in 1843, and lived there until the spring of 1851; he then came to California, being about five months on the way; he engaged in mining for a short time on Jamison creek, Sierra county, and then on Canon creek; in November he went to Downieville, and mined there about two years; after that, he ran a pack train from Marysville to Downieville, and other mining towns for about a year. In the fall of 1854, he moved to West Butte, this county, and remained there until 1869, when he removed to his present location; he owns 600 acres of land. Mr. Doty was married in 1849, to Miss Mary Fowler, also a native of New York, born in 1828; they have four children living—two sons and two daughters.

DOUGLAS, L., P. O. Yuba City; was born in Henry county, Iowa, January 26, 1850; he lived in that State until 1864; in that year he came to California, across the plains with an ox team; arrived in Honey Lake valley, Lassen county, in Septemher; he moved to this county in 1865, and engaged in farming until 1874; he then taught school for two years. He was appointed Deputy County Clerk, March 4, 1878, which office he now holds. He was married Feburary 16, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Hardy, a native of Illinois; they have two children—a son and a daughter.

DOWELL, F. M., mechanic; P. O. Live Oak; was horn in Knox county, Illinois, and lived there about 12 years, when he moved to Mercer county and remained there 8 years; in 1862, he came west and stopped in Gold Hill, Nevada, until 1866; he came to California in that year, and settled in this county; he has followed carpentering and blacksmithing; is now one of the proprietors of blacksmith and repair shop at Live Oak. He was married in 1862, to Miss Mary A. Winecoop, also a native of Knox county, Illinois; she dicd in 1875; he was again married in 1877, to Miss Elmira Johnson, a native of Iowa; he has six children—five daughters and a son.

DRESCHER, PHILIP E., farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; was horn ncar Arolsen, Germany, June 5, 1819; at the age of eighteen he went to Cassel, where he studied surveying under State Surveyor Schwalm for three years. After following this occupation for a number of years, he came to the United States in 1844. He first went to Palmyra, Missouri, and in 1845 to St. Louis, where he followed the occupation of sign painting. In 1848 he volunteered in the regiment of Col. Sterling Price, then stationed at Santa Fe, New Mexico. While the detachment was on its way to join the regiment, news was received of the conclusion of peace with Mexico, and they returned to Fort Lavenworth, and then to St. Louis, where he was soon after discharged. When the news of the gold excitement was received, he decided to come to California. He and four others procured an outfit, and started on their long journey across the plains; they crossed the Missouri river near Savannah, May 1, 1849, and arrived near Nicolaus, Sutter county, August 28. From there he went to Sacramento, but returned to Nicolaus in the middle of Septemher; it was then hut a trading post and hotel, kept hy Nicolaus Allgeier, He acted as cook and barkeeper for a while, and, when the town was laid out, purchased lots and followed the occupation of painting. When he discovered that the town was not going to amount to much, he hought a portion of it, and went to farming. In 1854 he was appoiuted County Surveyor hy the Court of Sessions, which position he held until 1876, with the exception of four years. He was a member of the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners from 1863 to 1866. He was married Octoher 4, 1856, to Regina Vahle, and the fruit of the union has been eight children, four boys and four girls. He now resides at Nicolaus, which has been his home for thirty years.

DUNN, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Meridian; was born in Ireland in 1829; emigrated to the United States in 1855, and settled in Wisconsin; lived there about three years; he then came to California by way of the Isthmus, and settled iu this county on his present locatiou, where he has resided ever since. He owns 100 acres of land; lives about one and one-half miles southwest from Meridian.

DWYER, THOMAS, dairyman; P. O. Nicolaus; born in Ireland in 1836; emigrated to the United States in 1853; came to California in 1855, and lived in Sacramento four years, when he moved to his present location, 7½ miles helow Nicolaus; he owns 200 acres of rich bottom laud. Married in 1857 to Miss Julia Conrick, of San Francisco, by whom he has had eight children, one of whom is deceased; Elizabeth F., aged 21; Maggie A., aged 18; Mary E., aged 15; Julia A., aged 12; Rose H., aged 8; Thomas, aged 5; Lucy, aged 2.

EGEBERG, HENRY, blacksmith; P. O. Live Oak; was horn in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1844; he emigrated to the United States in 1868, stopping two months in New York, one month in Penn., and three in New Jersey; he then settled in Iowa, and lived there until 1872, when he came to California hy railroad; he was three months in Marysville, and then settled in this county. He started the first hlacksmith shop in Live Oak; has worked at his trade all his life. He was married in 1876 to Miss Annie M. Carstenbrock, also a native of Germany; they have two children—Peter Henry, aged 2 years; and Helena Christina, an infant

ERKE, MRS. CHARLOTTE, engaged in farming; P. O. South Butte; lives about seven miles east of Meridian; owns 500 acres. She was boru in Germany in 1846; emigrated to the Uuited States in 1868; she came dircct to California, and settled in this county, where she has since resided. Married in 1868 to Herman Erke, who died in 1874; she has four children living—one son and three daughters.

ELLINGTON, WM., P. O. Yuba city; was horn in Coles county, Illinois, in 1841, where he lived until 1870; in that year he came to California, and settled in this county March 1st; previous to moving West he was engaged in the livcry husiness. After coming to this State he was engaged as a clerk and hook-keeper for four years; he was afterwards Deputy Sheriff for one year; he is now Postmaster at Yuha city. He was married in 1875 to Miss S. E, Bakcr, a native of Ohio; they havc two children.

ELLIOTT, WM., farmer and contractor; P. O. Marysville; was horn in Ireland in 1833; he emigrated to the United States in 1849 and located in Ohio, where he lived until 1853, when he removed to Illinois; he afterwards moved to Missouri. In 1859 he came to California and settled in Marysville, where he has ever since resided. He has large farming interests in Sutter and Butte counties, where he owns 760 acres; he also owns property in Marysville. He was married in Dayton, Ohio, in 1852; has four children—three sons and one daughter.

ELY, G. S., farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives about four miles from Meridian; owns 160 acres; born in Connecticut in 1827, where he lived until twenty-one years of age. He came to California in 1849, as a mcmber of a joint stock mining and trading association known as the "Montague Mining Co.;" they left the port of New Haven, Connecticut, Jan. 23, 1849, and arrived in San Francisco June 27th of the same year, coming bv way of Cape Horn. He engaged in mining for ahout threc years in Yuba and Nevada counties; he then removed to this county, where he has since resided. He was married in 1861 to Miss Martha Friend, who was horn in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1833; they have five children—one son and four daughters.

EPPERSON, C. C., farmer; P. O. South Butte; lives on section 16, township 15, north, range 2, east; he owns 320 acres; was born in Kentucky in 1834; moved when young with his parents to Illinois. He came to California in 1852, aud settled in this county, on his presenl location in 1856; was married in 1855 to a Miss Sisk, by whom he had two children—Josephine, aged ten ycars, and Fanny, aged six ycars. He married his present wife, January, 1879.

FAIRLEE, GEO. WARREN, farmer; P. O. Yuha City; was born in Iowa in 1848; came to this State with his parents in 1852, they driving across the plaius; they went direct to the mines above La Porte, where they remained during the winter of 1852-3; early in the spring they removed to Marysville, where they resided until January 1857, when they removed to North Butte. Mr. Fairlee was marrie in Decemher 1868 to Miss Louisa Feiling, of Yuha City; they have three daughters and two sons. He owns 200 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation.

FARMER, L. P., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; born in Kentucky in 1834; lived there until 1856; removed to Missouri that year; remained there until 1864, when he came to California by water; settled in Sutter county; owns 320 acres of land ten miles southwest of Yuha City; has a fine place. He was married to Miss Elizaheth Bailey in 1856; she was horn iu Kentucky; they have five children—Annie B., horn in 1863; Lee J., born in 1865; Emma S., born in 1867; Estella, born in 1872; Mary A., born in 1878.

FIFIELD, EBEN, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was horn in Maine in 1834; when nineteen years of age he moved to Rock Island county, Illinois, and lived there five ycars; hc came to California in 1859, driving an ox team across the plains, being five months on the way; he settled in Amador county, and resided there ahout uine years, when he removed to San Joaquin county, and remained there five years; he then settled in this county and has lived here eversince. Mr. Fifield was married in 1877 to Miss M. J. Richardson, a native of Wisconsin.

FORTNA, S. R., farmer; P. O., Yuha City; was horn in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in 1828; when six years of age he moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, and subsequently to Indiana where he lived until 1842; in that year he removed to Illinois, and lived there until 1855, when he moved to Missouri, living there five years. He came to California in 1860, and settled in Sutter county; was engaged as a book-keeper for ahout eight years, and then turned his attention to farming, which has since occupied his time. He owns 240 acres, two miles west of Yuha City, and has a very comfortable home. A view of his place is to he seeu on another page. He was married in 1852 to Miss Emma Spilman, a native of Illinois; they have eight children—three hoys and five girls.

FRISBIE, B. F., farmer; P. O., Yuha City; was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, 1834, where he lived until twenty-four years of age; he came to California in 1859, by water, and settled in this county; has been engaged in farming ever since he camc to the State; he owns 160 acres four miles from Yuba City; we give on another page a view of his place. Mr. Frishie has passed through four floods; in 1861 and 1862 the water was two fect deep in his housc. He was a charter member of the Grange, and also of A. O. U. W. He was married September 20, 1871, to Miss M. J. Shingledecker, a native of Michigan; they have two children—Earl C., aged seven years, and Charles A., aged two years.

FRYE, GEORGE R., farmer; section 9, Township 12, range 4; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Vassalboro, Kennehec county, Maine; he came to California in Decemher, 1858, and settled in Nicolaus the following year, where he entered into the merchandising business, which he followed for ten years; in 1871 he removed to Oaklaud, California; after living there three years, he returned to this county and settled on his ranch, three miles east of Nicolaus, where he has siuce continued to reside; he owns 640 acres of land. He married Miss Helen M. Pishon, June 27, 1865; she was born in his native town: they have four childreu living, one son, and three daughters, two last twin girls, seven years of age.

GARMIRE, P. E., farmer: P. O. Kirksville; lives one-fourth of a mile north of Kirksville; owns 80 acres. He was born in Indiana iu 1850, where he lived until 1873; in that year he came to California, overlaud, and settled in this county where he has ever since resided; went East in 1878 on a visit; was away about four and a half months. He was married April 16, 1879, to Miss Jerusha Smith; she was born in Yolo county, this State.

GETTY, MOORE, farmer: P. O. South Butte; lives on sectiou 31, township 16 north, rauge 2 east;

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **I. N. BROCK**, NICOLAUS, SUTTER CO. CAL.

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **CHAS T. GOODRICH.** NICOLAUS, SUTTER CO. CAL.

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he owns 360 acres, was born in Ireland in 1822; emigrated to the United States in 1845, and settled in Illinois. He came to California in 1850, and engaged in mining in Placer county, which occupation he followed for nine years; came to Sutter county in 1859, and has lived here ever since. We give on another page a view of his place. He was married in 1866 to Mrs. Ann Kendall, who was born in Ireland, in 1822. Mrs. Getty has two children by her former husband—Mary, born in 1847, and Anna, born in 1853.

GIBSON, FRANCIS, P. O. Nicolaus; was born January, 1837, in England; when about six years of age emigrated with his parents to the United States, and lived about three years in the State of New York; he then moved to Canada and remained about ten years. He came to California in 1858, by water, and settled on Sacramento river, Sutter county, where he has since resided; he has been engaged in the dairy business ever since he came to the State, and is now running a cheese factory, the only one in the county; has been buying milk of his neighbors for two years. He owns 970 acres; lives on section 26, township 11 north, range 3 east. Mr. Gibson was married in 1867 to Mrs. Esther Bennett, a native of England, and who has born him one son. Mrs. Gibson has two sons and a daughter by a former husband.

GILES, I. N., farmer; P. O. South Butte; he lives on section 18, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 160 acres; was born in Somerset county, Maine, September 7, 1850, where he lived until his removal west. In 1875 he came to California, stopping first at Clipper Mills, Butte county; he remained there only two months, when he moved to Forest City, Sierra county, and engaged in mining for seven months; he then moved to Tahama county, and engaged in logging for about two years. He settled in Sutter county in the fall of 1877; married September 7, 1878, to Miss Clara E. Varnum, who was born in Sutter county in 1863.

GIRDNER, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Grand Island, Colusa county; owns 720 acres in Sutter county, and undivided half of about 3200 acres in Colusa county. A view of his ranch and residence in this county is given on another page. He was born in Kentucky, October 31, 1828; moved with his parents to Missouri in 1833, living there until he was twenty-one years of age; came to California in 1849, and settled in this county in 1855, where he has since resided. He was married October 7, 1858, to Miss V. C. Brittan; they have eight children living—five sons and three daughters.

GLENN, J. P., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Missouri in 1845; he came to California in 1853, across the plains; was about six months on the way; he settled and lived in San Joaquin county, until 1857, when he went to Petaluma and lived until 1868; he then moved to Knight's Valley, Sonoma county, and remained there until 1869, when he settled in this county, and has lived here ever since, being engaged in farming; owns 680 acres; lives on section 25, township 12 north, range 4 east. He was married in 1874, to Miss M. Moad, also a native of Missouri; they have three children, two boys and one girl.

GLENN, R. M., farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Missouri in 1840; in 1852, when twelve years of age, he came across the plains to California in company with his uncle; he lived near Stockton for about two years; when he removed to Sonoma county and stayed about two years; from there he moved to Sutter county, living here until 1864, when he moved to Siskiyou county, remaining there about twelve years; he then returned to Sutter county, where he has since resided, on section 14, township 12 north, range 4 east, where he owns 80 acres. Mr. Glenn took an active part in the Modoc war; he was present and witnessed the killing of Generals Canby and Thomas. He was married October 8, 1877, to Mary Dodge who was born at French Gulch, California; they have one child, a daughter.

GLIDDEN, JOHN, H, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; lives on section 24, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 480 acres; was born in Essex county, New York, March 11, 1831; he enlisted June 3, 1861 in the Thirty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers, serving two years; was in the first Bull Run battle; also participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks; was through the seven days fight on the Peninsula; was also in the second Bull Run battle, and was taken prisoner at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; was taken to Libby Prison and kept one month, when he was taken to parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland, he was kept there until May; was mustered out of service in 1863. Mr. Glidden came to California January 4, 1866, and settled where he now lives.

GOCHNAUR, DAVID, farmer; P. O. West Butte; was born in Lancaster county Pennsylvania, in 1813; when three years of age, moved with his parents to Westmoreland county. In 1836 he removed to Ohio, where he engaged in farming and wagon making. In 1850 he drove across the plains to California, being three months on the way; he at once engaged in mining where Oroville now stands; from there he moved to Placer county, mining there also; in 1851 he removed to Yolo county, where he remained only a short time, soon returning to the mines, which occupied his attention until 1856, when he moved to Sutter county, and settled on the place where he now resides; he owns 500 acres of land. Mr. Gochnaur was married in 1874 to Mrs. Van Siclen; they have two children.

GOODRICH, CHAS. T., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in New York, in 1840; when eleven years of age he moved to Illinois, and lived there until 1857; he then went to Minnesota, and remained until 1859; in that year he came across the plains to California; was about seven months on the way. He at once settled in this county and has lived here ever since; owns 320 acres; lives on section 33, township 12 north, range 4 east; we give a view of his pleasant home elsewhere.

GOODWALL, WM., farmer; P. O. Yuba city; born in Yolo county, California, in 1854; when he was about three years of age went to Colusa county; remained there until 1861, at which time he removed to Yuba county; lived there until 1869 when he came to this county; owns 160 acres of land; resides thirteen miles south-west of Yuba city.

GRAVES, HENRY S., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Yuba City; born in Connecticut, Feb. 4, 1830; when he was three years of age his parents removed to Ohio; afterwards moved to Iowa, where he lived until 1849, when he started for this State, across the plains, arriving at Long Bar Oct. 15th, at once engaging in mining on the South Fork of Feather river, continuing until December of the same year; he then went to Sacramento and in company with four others purchased a whale boat and a stock of provisions; with this they started for the mines; when only two days out on the river a terrible storm broke upon them which came near wrecking them; with much trouble they managed to get as far as Long Bar when they adandoned the enterprise. He again entered upon mining, which he followed, at different places until February 1852, when he settled where he now lives, North of the Buttes, twenty-four miles from Marysville; owns 3000 acres of land; when he first settled here he designed to turn his whole attention to stock raising, but now he cultivates nearly 1000 acres. A view of his place is given on another page. Married Mary Terstette Jan. 13, 1862, who has born him three sons and three daughters.

GRAVES, O. E., educator; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Washington county, Vermont, in 1841; in 1861 he enlisted in the 4th Vermont Infantry; was in the army two years, then returned to Vermont; he moved from that state to Illinois; he came to California in 1869, remaining only one year, when he returned to Illinois; he lived there until 1872. In that year he returned to California; he came to this county in 1873. He has been engaged in teaching ever since he left the army; has been in charge of Yuba City public schools since fall of 1873; was also elected County Superintendent in the fall of 1877; he was relected in 1879. He was married in December 1871 to Emma B. Putnam, a native of Illinois; she died Jan. 3, 1878, leaving him one child—a daughter.

GRAY, B. C., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. West Butte; born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1827; his parents emigrated to Indiana in 1830; in 1853 he came to California, arriving in Placerville Sept. 18, where he at once engaged in mining until the summer of 1854, when he removed to Sutter county, and settled on the west side of the Buttes, July 24, and engaged in farming, where he has lived ever since. He married his first wife in 1857, by whom he had three children; his second was Miss Sarah Griffin, who has born him two children. He owns 520 acres of land, all fenced, 200 acres being cultivated.

GRAY, E. F., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. West Butte; was born in Ripley county, Indiana, 1830; he came to this State in 1853, across the plains; he at once engaged in mining, which occupied his attention until 1858; in that year he removed to this county and located at West Butte, where he has lived ever since. He owns 420 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, and 300 fenced; lives eighteen miles from Marysville. A view of his place may be found elsewhere in this book. Married in 1864 to Mrs. Mayse; they have two children—both girls.

GRAY, J. C., farmer; Yuba City; was born in Hancock county, Illinois, Jan. 8, 1842, where he lived until thirteen years of age; came to California, and direct to Sutter county, in 1855, and engaged in farming; owns 160 acres, one mile west of Yuba City. A view of Mr. Gray's very pleasant home is to be found elsewhere. He was married May 6, 1868 to Miss Ellen Plumb, a native of Massachusetts; they have four children—two boys and two girls.

GRAY, W. J., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Hancock county, Illinois, Oct. 31, 1844; in April 1855 he left that State and started for California; he crossed the plains in an ox wagon, being five months on the way; settled in this county on his arrival in the State. He owns 400 acres, about two and one half miles west of Yuba City. He was married in December 1873 to Miss M. A. Fortun, a native of Missouri; they have two children—both girls.

GRIFFITH, GEORGE A., farmer; born in Iowa; when he reached the age of eight years, he went to Colorado, where he lived eighteen months; then removed to Nebraska, where he remained about six years; in 1875 he came to California and settled in Sutter county; he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E Rolff; she is a native of Indiana; they were married in 1877.

GRIFFITH, JOHN C., merchant; P. O. Kirksville; born in Toronto, Canada, in 1855, where he lived until 1877; in that year he came to California by way of the Isthmus; he took passage on the steamer City of San Francisco, which was wrecked about 98 miles south of Acapulco; the steamer was entirely destroyed; the passengers were all saved, but lost all of their baggage and valuables. Mr. Griffith arrived in San Francisco June 3, 1877; remained there until March 1878, when he removed to Sacramento, being engaged with Adam McNeil & Co., wholesale grocers, until February 1879; he removed at that time to Kirksville. He, here, purchased the store, property and stock of goods of Green & Wiseman, and is doing an extensive business; also deals in grain and produce; he also owns 360 acres of land in this county.

GRUNEWALD, JOHN J., farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 520 acres; lives on section 26, township 12 north, range 4 east. He was born in Germany, in 1822; when seventeen years of age he emigrated to the United States, and lived about eight years in South Carolina; he then went back to Germany and remained about two years, when he returned to the United States, stopping six months in New York. He came to California by way of the Isthmus, arriving in the spring of 1850; he lived in El Dorado county until 1858, when he moved to this county, where he has since lived. He was married in 1857, to Fredrica Nagler, a native of France; they have two children—both boys.

GUIDERY, TIMOTHY, farmer; P. O. Live Oak; lives on section 11, township 16 north, range 2 east; owns 560 acres; he was born in Ireland, in 1820; emigrated to the United States when he was sixteen years of age, landing in New York. He left New York for California in the spring of 1853, coming by way of the Isthmus; lived in Marysville about six years, when he moved to Sutter county, living here ever since. Married in New York in 1838, to Ann Conlin, who was born in Ireland in 1820; they have four children—John, aged 34; Ellen, aged 29; Mary, aged 22; and Ann, aged 19.

GUM, H. T., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1836, where he lived until manhood; he came to California in 1861, being

about five months on the way, and settled in Tehama county, living there about eight years; he then settled in this county, where he has been engaged in farming ever since; he owns 240 acres, six miles north of Yuba City. He was married in 1859, to Miss A. M. Carlton, a native of Indiana; they have seven children—three boys and four girls.

HAGERMAN, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives 3 miles from Meridian; owns 160 acres; was born in Germany in 1838, living there until he was about twenty-four years of age; he then emigrated to the United States, and settled in New Orleans, where he lived until 1856; in that year he came to California, by way of the Isthmus. He engaged in mining in the northern mines for about one year; he then moved to Marysville, and from there he removed to Sutter county, in 1859, where he has since resided. He married Miss Mary Swartz, in 1861; she was also born in Germany; they have three children—two boys and one girl.

HAMLIN, FRANCIS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. West Butte; born in Oxford county, Maine 1818; was raised on a farm; in 1841 moved to Ohio and remained until the spring of 1849, when he started for California coming across the plains; he arrived at Johnson's crossing, Bear river, Yuba county, August 6, 1849; from there he went to Sacramento where he outfitted with miner's supplies, and engaged in mining at Slate Range until October; he returned to Sacramento, and from there went to Deer creek, where Nevada City now stands. In December 1849 was taken with scurvy and had to return to Sacramento to be doctored; afterwards mined on Yuba river and at Downieville until December 1851, when he returned to Maine by way of the Isthmus. In the spring of 1853 he started again for California, driving a herd of cattle from Ohio; on his arrival at the Sacramento river he found the water so high he was obliged to avail himself of the high land afforded by the Buttes, where he has since resided. He owns 1660 acres of land situated between the Buttes and Butte creek. A view of his place may be found on another page. Was married in 1870 at Covington, Kentucky, to Miss Eliza Thrasher, by whom he has had two children, one only living—Augusta, aged one year.

HAMLIN, N. S., M. D., P. O. Yuba City; was born in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, where he lived until 1856; in that year he went to Iowa and remained until 1859; while in that State he graduated from Iowa University. He then removed to Linn county, Missouri, and commenced the practice of medicine, which occupied his attention until 1861. In that year he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and was in command of Linn County Home Guards, under General Lyon. In September of same year he was commissioned Surgeon of Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, and served in that capacity two years; when in consequence of ill health, he returned to Ottumwa, Iowa, and lived until April 1864; he then went into service again, having been appointed by President Lincoln, on the Board of Enrollment for the Fourth Congressional District; was honorably discharged in May 1865. He then engaged in the practice of medicine at Blakesburg, Iowa. He started for California in September 1867, by way of New York and Nicaragua route, and settled in Yuba City; was Postmaster at Yuba City, from 1872 to 1876; has also been engaged in the practice of medicine here. The Doctor is the live man of Yuba city, full of enterprise and public spirit. He was married February 26, 1872, to Miss Inez E. Kimball, a native of Ohio; they have two children Ada L, aged 8 years; and Reginald N. aged 5 years. Dr. Hamlin owns one of the finest residences and best improved grounds in Yuba City, a view of which may be seen elsewhere in this book.

HARDEN, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Ohio, in 1829, where he lived until coming west; he came to California in 1857, by water, and settled in Yolo county, living there only two years; he removed to this county in 1860, where he has since resided, on section 25, township 11 north, range 3 east; he owns 260 acres. He was married in 1861 to Miss R. L. Lee, who was born in Ohio; they have one only child—a daughter.

HARKEY, W. P., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Madison county, Illinois, February 6, 1832; moved to Montgomery county, in 1833, where he lived until 1854; he came to California in that year, and engaged in teaming until 1867, when he settled in this county, and has been farming ever since. He owns 1800 acres of land—1600 being in one tract; also owns the "John Ogden place;" he lives in Yuba City, where he has a fine place; also has a residence on northwest ¼ section 18, township 14 north, range 3 east; a view of the latter may be found elsewhere in this book. He was married in St. Joseph, Missouri, May 4, 1854, to Clarinda E. Tennis, who has born him six children, three of whom are deceased—two sons and a daughter. Mr. Harkey was elected Sheriff of this county in 1873, which office he still holds by re-election.

HARRIS, J. O., farmer; lives on section 24, township 11 north, range 4 east; born in Tennessee in 1815; removed to Missouri at an early age; crossed the plains to this State in 1849; was engaged in mercantile business at Vernon, in 1849-50, afterwards followed ranching and stock raising in the vicinity of Nicolaus; he he had to abandon his former fine place on account of the ruin caused by floods and debris. Married Miss E. R. Ellis, of St. Louis, in 1853; she died at Nicolaus in 1874; they had four children—Thomas R. and Sherrard G. are now living. Married Mrs. Hurriet Murphy of Pleasant Grove in 1877. Mr. Harris was elected to the Legislature in 1857; he has held office as as Justice of the Peace, School Trustee, Road Overseer, and other positions of trust.

HARRIS, P. N., farmer and ferryman; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Grand Isle county, Vermont, in 1808; when he was four years of age his parents moved to the State of New York, where they resided until 1817, when they removed to Ohio; from Ohio they moved to Indiana, in 1822, where they lived until 1852; in that year Mr. Harris crossed the plains and came to California, locating in Nicolaus, where he has ever since resided. He is one of the earliest settlers in Nicolaus; was appointed Postmaster in 1863, which office he held until October, 1873; he kept a public house from 1853 to 1867. He was married in 1830, to Aurelia Cole, by whom he had four sons; she was born in Vermont, March 15, 1810; she died September 1, 1876. Mr. Harris owns town lots and a very fine residence in Nicolaus.

HARTER, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1833, where he lived until twenty-five years of age, when he moved to Michigan, and lived five years. He came to California in 1864, and lived in Marysville two years, when he removed to this county and engaged in farming; he owns 840 acres three miles west of Yuba City. He was married in 1857, to Miss H. M. Banta, a native of Ohio; they have six children, five sons and one daughter.

HEICKEN, H. B., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Germany in 1824, and lived there until twenty-four years of age; at that age he emigrated to the United States, and went to Texas, where he stopped only three months; he then moved to St. Louis, where he remained until 1854; he came to California in that year; settled in this county in 1860, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He was married in 1861 to Julia Eagen, who died in 1865, leaving him a daughter—Margaret. He was again married in 1867 to Margaret Eagen, by whom he has six children—Isahel J., born 1868; Annie S., born 1870; Henry, born 1873; William H., born 1876; John B., born 1877; and the infant, born 1879. Mr. Heieken owns 400 acres, twelve miles South of Yuba City.

HEMLER, WM. B., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; he lives on section 20, township 15 north, range 2, east; he owns 80 acres; was born in Pennsylvania in 1812; he has lived in several of the Eastern States. In 1854 he came to California, and settled at Red Bluff, Tehama county; in 1875 he removed to Sutter county.

HENRY, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and lived there until 1859, when he went to Oregon, after remaining there a short time he went over into Idaho, but soon returned to Oregon, and lived there about two years; he then returned to Pennsylvania. During the late war he served four years; was First Lieutenant of Company B., First Battalion, 100 days men; after the expiration of his term of service he raised a Company, and was commissioned Captain of Company B., Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. He came to California in 1870, but stopped only until 1872, when he again returned to Pennsylvania. He came to California the second time, and the third trip to this Coast, in 1873; settled in this County in 1876; he has mined some, but is now engaged in farming. He was married in 1876, to Miss L. Clements, a native of California; they have three children.

HERING, A., farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born December 26, 1818, in Sexon, Germany; emigrated to the United States 1846, and lived two years in New York; he came to California by water in 1849, and lived in the mines until 1855, when he removed to this county. Mr Hering was married in 1862 to Miss Cathro Tadsel, a native of Prussia; they have nine children—four boys and five girls.

HEYLAND, FRANCIS, farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; born in Ireland 1806; when twenty-eight years of age he emigrated to Canada, and lived there about four years, when he came over to the United States and settled in the State of New York, remaining there four years; he then moved to Ohio and stopped a year, when he returned to New York and lived about a year; at that time he went back to Canada, and remained about two years, and then removed to Illinois, living there four years. He came to California in 1850, across the plains, being about three months on the way; he settled first at Folsom, stopping there about two years, and then moved to Sacramento, but remained only a few months, when he returned to New York by way of the Isthmus; was in New York about a week, and started West again, coming as far as Illinois, where he stopped five months. In 1853 he started across the plains, the second time, for California, and lived one year in Sacramento; he located in this county in 1854, and has lived here ever since; owns 423 acres, about six miles south of Nicolaus.

HIATT, W. H., farmer; P. O. Kirksville; lives about four miles north of Kirksville; owns 80 acres, He was born in Kentucky in 1838; when about three years of age he removed with his parents to Montgomery county, Missouri; he lived there until the spring of 1864, when he came across the plains to California, being about four months on the way, and going to Yolo county; he lived there about a year, when he removed to this county, where he has since resided. He went East, in 1869, on a visit; while there, he was married at Middleton, Montgomery county, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth Cox, a native of that State; they have two children living—both boys.

HICKS, J. M., farmer; P. O. Wheatland; lives on section 36, township 13, north, range 4 east; he owns 960 acres, Mr. Hicks was born in Kentucky in 1830, where he lived until his removal to this State; he came across the plains, arriving in Sacramento Sept. 18, 1851; in the same year he moved to Sutter county, near Bear river; he settled on his present location in 1859, a view of which is to be seen on another page, and where he has ever since resided. He was married in 1858 to Annetti Shultz, who was born in New York city; they have five children living—four sons and one daughter.

HIGGINS, PATRICK, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Ireland in 1829; when fifteen years of age he emigrated to the United States and located in Rhode Island, where he lived about four years, when he removed to Wisconsin, living there three years. He moved around a great deal, until in 1859 he came to this State and settled in Sutter county, where he has ever since resided; he owns 400 acres situated eight miles south-west of Yuba City.

HIPPERT, B., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; he was born in Europe in 1827; when he had reached the age of eighteen years he went to France, where he remained some five years, and came to America in 1852; lived in New York until 1855, when he came to this State across the plains; was some six months making the trip; came direct to Sutter county. Mr. Hippert owns 600 acres of land; resides fourteen miles southwest of Yuba city. Married Miss Barbara Hoffman in 1869; she was born in Germany; they have five children Annie, born in 1871; Willie, born in 1873; Philapena, born in 1875; Lillie, born in 1876; Frankie born in 1879.

HOBBS, MRS. E. J., resides twelve miles southeast of Yuba city; owns 160 acres of land; born in Ohio in 1839; lived there three years; moved to Illinois, and lived there four years; went to Iowa, and remained nine years; then crossed the plains to California in 1855; was six months on the way;

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RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **J.M.HICKS.** NICOLAUS, SUTTER CO. CAL.

after one year's residence in Yolo county came here. She was married in 1857 to George Rose native of England who died in 1862. Married J. W. Hobbs in 1864, a native of Kentucky who died in 1875; she has two sons and three daughters.

HOGEBOOM, JOSEPH, farmer: P. O. Yuba city; is a native of New York; moved to Illinois in 1845; remaining there until 1853, in which year he was married to Miss Jane E. Bigelow, at Elgin: the following morning he and his bride started on their bridal tour, across the plains, with a four horse wagon; they were six months on the way, having spent some time on the Humboldt. Upon his arrival in California, he settled in Siskiyou county, where he remained three years; he then moved to his present home, just north of the Buttes where he owns one of the finest ranches in the county, containing 1350 acres, all good land, with good substantial improvements thereon, a view of which may be seen elsewhere in this book. He has seven children, five sons and two daughters.

HOKE, FREDERICK, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. West Butte; was born in Germany in 1815; he emigrated to the United States in 1844, and came to this State in 1850, driving across the plains in company with F. Tarke. On his arrival here he engaged in mining until 1855, when he returned to Iowa and was married to Miss Louisa Erke; then, in company with his partner F. Tarke, and his bride, they started for their new home, coming by way of the Isthmus; on their arrival Mr. Hoke bought a ranch near West Butte, where he has been a resident ever since; we give elsewhere a view of his place. He owns 1860 acres of land, 800 of which are being cultivated, and all enclosed with a good fence. He has four children —William, H. A., Minnie and Alice.

HOLMES, JOHN H., wheelwright and wagon-maker; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1830; emigrated to the United States in 1852, landing in New York May 29; lived in Brooklyn nine months, when he moved to Freeport, Illinois, remaining there two years; from there he went to Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade for two years. In the spring of 1857 he came across the plains to this State, stopping first at Red Bluff; in September of the same year he went to Nicolaus, where he worked only a short time, when he went to Sacramento, and with others went to Frazer river prospecting; provisions being scarce and gold scarcer, he was obliged to dig for clams rather than gold. He returned to Sacramento, and in the spring of 1860, removing from that city to Nicolaus, working one year for wages, when he commenced business for himself. Married in San Francisco, April 12, 1861, to Ann Sharkey, a native of Ireland, born in 1846; they have five sons and three daughters; owns houses and lots in Nicolaus.

HOPKINS, MOSES, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1817; lived in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, where he passed his school-boy days, and resided until he came to California, in 1851; followed merchandising in Sacramento until 1854, when he removed to Montezuma Hills, Solano county; he has been engaged in farming and stock raising in various parts of Sacramento valley; he settled in Sutter county in 1869. Mr. Hopkins is extensively engaged in raising fine stock; he has two very fine bulls (see view) named respectively, Comet and Elick; his Spanish Merino sheep are classed as among the finest in the State. He owns 950 acres of land at the mouth of Bear river, near Nicolaus; he lives on section 29, township 13, range 4; a double page view of his very fine place may be found elsewhere in this book; a double page view is also given of his excellent sheep ranch.

HOWARD, EMSLEY J., farmer: P. O. South Butte: lives on section 35, township 16 north, range 2 east; owns 457 acres; a view of his pleasant home is to be found elsewhere in this book. He was born in Warren county, Missouri, October 8, 1828; was married May 17, 1857, to Isabella J. Pennington. Mr. Howard lived in Missouri until the spring of 1865, when he came to California and settled in this county, where he has resided ever since, being engaged in farming. The children were born as follows:—Waldron M. and Wallura L., (twins) in Warren county, Missouri, March 7, 1858; Myrtle Vernon, in St. Francois county, Missouri, April 28, 1862—died July 6, of same year; Julius L., in Sutter county, California, September 16, 1866; Sueannie Mattie Sharp, adopted daughter and niece, in St. Francois county, Missouri, December 31, 1863.

HOWLETT, J. W., farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives two and one half miles northeast of Meridian: owns 273 acres; was born in Iowa in 1839; he crossed the plains in the spring of 1864, coming to California, and settling in this county: he was engaged in teaching school until the spring of 1869. He then turned his attention to farming; he has also been engaged in cattle raising about two years.

HUDSON, BENTON, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Missouri in 1842, where he lived until 1874; he came to California in that year, and settled in this county, where he has since lived; he landed with just $100; he now owns 160 acres of land on section 12, township 11 north, range 4 east, during the late war Mr. Hudson served in the Confederate army; he engaged in teaching school for six or seven years after the close of the war, but has since been farming. He was married in 1868, to Miss M. E. Simmons, also a native of Missouri: they have three children —all boys.

HULL, THEODORE B., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; born in State of New York in 1834; went to Michigan when he was two years of age; lived there until 1852, then came to California across the plains with oxen: was six months making the trip; on his arrival went to work in the mines in Sierra county; remained there eight years; removed to Yuba county; lived there two years and came to this county in 1861; has followed farming since; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace for fourteen years; also been Chairman of the Board of Levee Commissioners of Levee District No. 1 since 1874. Married Miss Maggie Wilkie, a native of Michigan, in 1867; they have three children—Mary F., born in December 1867; Royal C., born in May 1871; Jessie A., born in September 1873. Mr. Hull owns 750 acres of land in Sutter county; his home is ten miles south-west of Yuba City.

HUMPHREY, W. E., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1853; lived there until fourteen years of age; removed to Missouri; resided there three years; came to California in 1871; located in this county; owns 320 acres of land six and one half miles south-west of Yuba City. He was married to Miss Armittie Moore in 1875; she was born in Iowa; they have one daughter—Ada E., born in 1878.

HUMPHREYS, J. W., farmer; P. O. Yuba City: born in Virginia in 1826; lived there about five years, and then emigrated to Kentucky; remained there six years, then removed to Illinois; was there some twelve years; came to California in 1849 via the overland route; was six months making the trip; settled in Sutter county on his arrival in the State; up to 1866 he followed stock-raising; since that year he has devoted his time to farming; owns 2,100 acres of land about twelve miles south of Yuba City. A view of his ranch and residence may be found on another page. Married Miss Nellie Clayton, a native of England, in October, 1874; they have two daughters—Daisy, born in December, 1875, and Nellie, born in January, 1877. Mr. Humphreys has a landing of his own on the Feather river from which he ships his grain, produce, etc.

HUNTER, MRS. JULIA, A., engaged in farming; P. O. Meridian; owns 164 acres; was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1833; when quite young moved with her parents to Missouri, where she lived until 1857; in that year she crossed the plains and came to this State, settling 12 miles below Meridian; moved to present location, near Meridian, in 1875. A view of her residence may be found on another page of this book. She was married in Missouri, November 24, 1852, to S. J. Hunter, a native of the same State; has seven children—four sons and three daughters.

JACKSON, A. T., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in North Carolina, in 1829; came across the plains to California in 1861; lived in Butte county one year, when he removed to ranch on section 36, township 11, north, range 4 east. A view of his place may be seen on another page. He has always followed farming. He married Miss Talitha Banta, of Missouri, in 1859, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living—Harvey, aged 19; Dora B., aged 18; Alta, aged 10; Don, aged 8; his wife died in March, 1873. He was again married in Febuary, 1874, to Miss Nancy J. Hudson of Missouri, who has born him two children—Charles, aged 3, and Edna, aged 18 months.

JACOB, J. G., farmer; P. O. Yuba City: he lives on section 20, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 160 acres; was born in Denmark in 1834. In 1859 he emigrated to the United States, coming direct to California, crossing the plains with the Montgomery train; he at once settled in Sutter county, where he has since resided. He was married November 6, 1878, to Mary Anderson; she was born in Denmark in 1852.

JOHNSON, GABRIEL, farmer; section 15, township 12, range 4; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 240 acres of land; born in Bergen, Norway, where he lived until about eighteen years of age when he went to sea as a sailor and visited many different parts of the world during the next six years; March 18, 1845 he left Norway for the United States; on his arrival in the States, he commenced steamboating on the Mississippi; and in 1850 he crossed the plains to California, and followed mining at Rough and Ready, Nelson's creek, Independence Bar, and other places; settling in this county in the fall of 1851 where he has continued to reside. A view is given of his place on another page of this book. He married Mary Elizabeth Johnson, December 18, 1862; she was born in Missouri, September, 1843; they have six sons and one daughter.

JOHNSON, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Marysville; was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1814, where he lived until about fourteen years of age, when he removed to Ohio; he lived in that State about fourteen years, and then traveled about five years; he subsequently lived in Illinois and Iowa, three and two years respectively. In 1852 he came across the plains to this State, being about three months on the way; he at once engaged in mining, following it only a few months; he spent the winter of 1853 in Sacramento; he then moved to Gibsonville and engaged in merchandising for about two years; he removed to this county in 1855, and has been engaged in farming ever since; owns 960 a res, about six miles south-west of Yuba City; Mr. Johnson was married in 1854 to Miss Eliza Johnston, a native of Illinois; she died May 30, 1862 leaving him two children—John W., born August, 1856; and Mary E., born 1859.

JOHNSTON, B. F., farmer and stock raiser; born in New York in 1834; went to Illinois when he was four years of age; remained there thirteen years; then went to Iowa; after being there five years started across the plains for Nevada; was some seventy days on the way; arrived there in 1857; the following year came to this county; lives fourteen miles from Yuba City; owns 400 acres of land in that part of the county, where the first settlers located. Mr. Johnston's land will average 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. The floods of 1878 took off all improvements, stock, etc, in this part of the county; he was married to Miss Francis Mehl in December 1873; she was born in Baden, Germany, and died in 1874; he has been Justice of the Peace for Sutter township two terms.

JOHNSTON, W. M., farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives about three miles east of Meridian; was born in Iowa in 1844; he come to California in 1853; lived in San Joaquin county for three years, when he moved to Sutter county, where he has ever since resided, with the exception of a short time spent in Colusa and Yolo counties. He was married in Sutter county, in 1861, to Miss N. E. McGohan; she was born in St. Francois county, Missouri, 1850; they have one child—a son.

JONES, T. W., merchant; P. O. West Butte; he was born in Wales, in the year 1857; his parents emigrated to the United States when he was two years of age, locating in Wisconsin; he came to California in 1872 and settled in Tehama county, where he attended school and engaged in farming. In 1874 he removed to Sutter county; in 1877 he formed a partnership with Geo. Betty, and is now living at West Butte, where they carry a well selected stock of goods.

JONES, J. G., farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives about three-fourths of a mile north of Meridian; owns 330 acres; was born in Western Canada in 1829; in 1849 he emigrated to Illinois, and settled near Rockford; he came to California in 1852, being four months crossing the plains; arrived in Hangtown Aug. 19, and commenced mining on Middle Fork

of Feather river, which he followed only a short time. He settled in this county, near his present location, in September, and engaged in furnishing steamboats with wood. In the spring of 1853 he removed to the Northern Mines, Siskiyou county, where he lived until the fall of 1857; being engaged in mining, farming, and butchering; subsequently he returned to Sacramento Valley, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1858 he returned East on a visit, and in the following spring he recrossed the plains, bringing his parents, brothers and sisters with him. He has held the office of School Trustee for the last eight years; he also holds the office of Trustee of Reclamation Dist. No. 70. Mr. Jones was one of the first settlers on Sacramento river near Meridian; he built his first house the day President Pierce was elected. He was married in 1861 to Miss Amanda Borden, who was born in New Jersey April 17, 1841; she died Aug. 23, 1868; he has three children living—two sons and one daughter.

JONES, T. G. H., was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1823; moved with his parents in the summer of 1824 to Western Indiana, where, the subject of this sketch says, "he dug artichokes, cracked hickory-nuts, cut hoop-poles, and shook with the ague," until the spring of 1836, when the family removed to Ozark, Arkansas, and the next year to Fort Madison, Iowa. He remained here until he was taken badly with the gold fever in the spring of 1849, and in company with a number of others, footed it across the plains. He arrived on Feather river above Oroville, Nov. 10, 1849. From there he went to Stringtown on South Feather river, and then to the North Yuba, where he mined in various localities. Since then he has been engaged in many occupations;—selling goods, keeping hotel, making shakes and shingles, stock grazing, carpeutering, etc. He is now the owner of a large apiary at Nicolaus, in which are 180 hives of bees. He still *enjoys* (fact) the *single blessedness* that has been his portion through life.

KECK, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Pennsylvania in 1848; when only one year old moved with parents to Ohio, in which State he lived for about fifteen years; he came to California in 1864, and has ever since made this county his home. He was married in 1869, to Miss Alice Bacon, a native of England; they have four daughters—Ida May, aged 8 years; Irene Y, aged 7 years; Frances J, aged 4 years; Carrie M, aged 2 years.

KEMPTON, H. B., farmer; P. O. Sheridan; lives on section 16, township 13 north, range 4 east; he owns 240 acres; was born in Maine in 1828; when ten years of age his parents removed to Ohio; in 1842 they moved to Illinois, where he lived until coming to this State. In 1853 he crossed the plains, coming to California and settling in Sutter county, where he has ever since resided. Married March 24, 1856, to Martha Wilson; she was born in Richland, Ohio, in 1833; they have seven children—three sons and four daughters.

KEYSER, HON. PHIL. W., attorney at law; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1824; read law with John H. B. Latrobe in Baltimore during the years of 1846, '47 and '48; was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Maryland, October, 1848. He came to California September, 1849, by way of Cape Horn, and went to the mines near where Nevada City now stands; from there he moved to Nicolaus; elected Alcalde of the town of Eliza, two miles below Marysville in 1850; lived there about 5 months, and then returned to Nicolaus. He was elected to the State Senate in 1851; a year later he opened a law office in Marysville in partnership with Judge Reardon, now Judge of Fourteenth District. In 1853 was appointed Postmaster of Marysville by President Pierce; which office he held for four years, when he resigned to resume his practice. In 1860 he moved to Yuba City; in the fall of same year he was appointed County Judge; he was elected to the same office in 1861, which he held until January, 1864; he then removed to Virginia City, and engaged in the practice of law until 1867, when he moved back to Yuba City. A view of his residence may be found on another page of this book. He was here again elected County Judge, holding the office two years, when he resigned to accept the office of District Judge to which he had been elected in the fall of 1869; he still holds this office, having been re-elected in 1875. In 1879 he was elected the first Superior Judge. Judge Keyser was married November, 1861, to Miss A. M. Shoemaker, a native of Pennsylvania; her parents now reside in Fruit Vale, Alameda county.

KIMBALL, E. C., druggist; P. O. Yuba city; was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1847, where he lived until ten years of age; he then moved to Knoxville, Iowa, living there three years, when he removed to Ashley, Pike county, Missouri; and lived there nine years; from there, he came direct to California, and located in Yuba City; he owns the only drug store in the town. He was married July 1877, to Miss Maggie Speer who was born in this State.

KIMBALL, JOHN, H., farmer; twelve miles south-west of Yuba City; owns 1450 acres of land; P. O. Yuba city; born in Maine in 1851; he lived there until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Massachusetts, remained there until he came to California in 1852, by water; on his arrival he settled in Marysville, and in 1856, removed to this county; in 1856 he was married to Miss Thankful Spooner, who was born in Massachusetts, they have five children, three daughters and two sons Mr. Kimhall has a fine home.

KINGSBURY, HENRY K., farmer; Yuba City; was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1826; was born and raised a slave, about sixty miles from Jefferson city, Missouri; he lived in slavery until the Emancipation Proclamation; during the war he purchased stock for his master, who was furnishing it to the Federal army. He was married in 1864 to Katherine Calaway, who was also raised a slave in Missouri; they have four children—all boys.

KIRK, J. A., farmer; was born in Virginia in 1817; left there when he was twenty-two years of age and went to Michigan; resided there and in Indiana some ten years; removed to Missouri in 1849; remained there until 1852, when he then started across the plains for California; was some four months on the way; settled in Yolo county; removed to this county in 1867; he owns 160 acres of land some twelve miles south-west of Yuba City; farming has been his principal business since his coming to this county. He married Miss Samantha Frost, a native of North Carolina, in 1850; they have six children—three sons, and three daughters.

KIRKPATRICK, SAMUEL, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Pleasant Grove; lives on section 14, township 11 north, range 4 east; owns 477 acres; he was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1810; moved with his parents in 1816 to Montgomery county, Illinois. In 1852 he came to California across the plains; being about six months on the way; he settled first in Placerville, but remained only one year, when he returned to Illinois, by water. In 1854 he crossed the plains again, and settled in Nevada county, where he lived one year; he moved to Sutter county, in 1856, and lived there until the division of the county, he living in the part assigned to Placer county; he removed to this county in 1876, where he now lives. He engaged in mining three years, but has since been farming and raising stock. He was married in 1830, to Miss Lydia Starr, a native of North Carolina; they have three children living—two sons and a daughter.

KLEMPP, FREDERICK, brewer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Germany in 1850; he emigrated when 18 years of age to the United States, and went to Ohio, where he lived only one year; he then moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and lived there two years. Subsequently he came across the plains to California, and lived one year in Sacramento; then moved to Marysville and lived one year; came to Yuba City, February, 1875, where he engaged in the brewery business. A view of Mr. Klempp's brewery will be found on another page. He was married to Mrs. Butler, a native of Illinois; they have four children—two boys and two girls.

KLOSS, C., farmer; P. O. South Butte; lives on section 5, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 160 acres; he was born in Germany, Jan. 26, 1848; he went to France in 1868 and remained there two years; emigrated to the United States in 1870; on his arrival in New York, he at once started overland to California, stopping for a short time in Sacramento; he then moved to Colusa county, where he lived for one year; subsequently he moved to Sutter county, present location, where he has since resided.

KNAPP, S. S., farmer; P. O. Live Oak; he lives on section 1, township 16 north, range 2 east; he was born in Vermont in 1820; when he was quite young his parents removed to New York; in 1838 he moved to Michigan; in 1852 he came to California, and remained here for about seven years, when he returned to Michigan. In May, 1874, he came back to California, and went to Marysville, living there about one year; he then removed to Sutter county, where he has since resided. Married in 1854 to Miss A. A. Wright, who was born in Michigan in 1842; they have seven children.

KRULL, E. H., farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Germany in 1841; emigrated to the United States when twelve years old, and settled in Iowa, where he lived about seven years; he then moved to Minnesota, and lived three years; he came to California, across the plains, in 1864, being over four months on the way; he lived for awhile in Marysville, and settled in this county in 1870, where he is now engaged in farming. Krull Bro's. own 400 acres near Live Oak, and 320 acres in East Butte.

KUPSER, BAYOTT, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Switzerland; emigrated to the United States when about four years old, and lived five years in Galena, Illinois; he came to California in 1849, being eight months crossing the plains; on his arrival in this State, he first went to Butte county, but stopped there only three months; he moved to Yuba City in 1850, and has lived in the county ever since; he started a vineyard in Yuba City in 1855, but sold out in 1872, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Kupser owns 200 acres about 7 miles north-west of Yuba City. He was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Gard, a native of Germany, by whom he has had one child—a son.

KUPSER, JR., JOHN, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Yuba City, California, in 1851, where he lived about 20 years, when he moved to the Live Oak, and engaged in farming; he has lived on his present place ever since. He owns 400 acres, and has a fine home 7 miles north-west of Yuba City.

LAMB, F., farmer; P. O. Kirksville; lives about 6½ miles north of Kirksville; owns 300 acres; was born in England in 1839. He emigrated to Canada when about 13 years of age; he lived there about 10 years, when he came to California, and settled in Sutter county; he removed to his present location in the fall of 1878. He was married in 1874 to Mrs. Martha Budd; she was born in Illinois.

LAMME, ADAM H., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Illinois in 1837; he was engaged in farming in that State until 1859, when he came across the plains to California, He first settled in Parks Bar, Yuba county, where he engaged in mining; in 1860 he went to Grass Valley, where he remained until 1862, when he moved to Carson City, and again engaged in farming; in 1867 he moved again and settled at North Butte, where he is now living, about eighteen miles from Marysville; he owns 1160 acres of land. In 1857 he was married to Miss Fannie Crane, of Illinois; they have four sons.

LANDIS, L. H., farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Ohio in 1833, where he lived until 1857; in that year he came to California, and settled in Marysville, living there until 1864, when he moved to where he is now living, and engaged with his father in farming. Married in 1872 to Miss Lovica O. Smith, who was born in Indiana, in 1841; they have four children—Francis E., Samuel H., Chas. W., and Anthony L.

LANDIS, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O Nicolaus; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804; removed to Virginia in 1829, to Ohio in 1833, and came to this State in 1858; he lived in Marysville six years, when he moved to his present location, where he has since resided. He had always been engaged in the boot and shoe business until moving on his farm. Married in 1828 to Miss Hannah Fairchild, of Pittsburg, who was born in 1808; six children, five of whom are living—S. F., aged 49; Joseph, aged 48; L. H., aged 46; Sarah E., aged 43; Mary J., aged 33. He owns 200 acres; lives seven miles below Nicolaus.

LATHOM, C., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Grand Island, Colusa county; owns 774 acres. He was born in Livingston county, Ill., in 1842, where he lived until 18 years of age, when he moved to

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **GABRIEL JOHNSON**. NICOLAUS. SUTTER CO. CAL.

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **HERMANN MINDEN.** NICOLAUS. SUTTER CO. CAL.

Nebraska, he lived there about 3 years; he then came to California, across the plains, and settled in this county, about 7 miles from Yuba City; he lived there about 3 years, when he removed to his present location, where he has since resided. He was married in 1868 to Miss Frances Wemple; she was born in the State of New York; they have two sons and two daughters.

LEARY, JAMES T., farmer; sec. 20, township, 12, range 4; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 560 acres of land; was born in Clarke county, Kentucky, in 1833; lived there until 1842, then went to Missouri, where he remained until the spring of 1853, when he went out with a Government surveying expedition; in the winter of 1853 and 4 they wintered at Salt Lake; several were killed south of Salt Lake, including the captain of the expedition: in 1854 they reached California under command of Lieutenant Beekworth, and were discharged in August of the same year. Mr. Leary ran a pack train for the Government until 1855, then settled in Sutter county; a view of his place may be found elsewhere in this book. He was appointed Supervisor in 1874, and served for one year: afterwards ran for the same office and served three years. Married Miss Frances J. Mood, September 18, 1868; she was born in Missouri, in 1851; they have one daughter.

LEE, W. H., P. O. Yuba City; was born in Howard county, Missouri, April 6, 1841, where he lived until twenty-one years of age: he came across the plains to California in 1864, and located in this county; he returned to Missouri in 1866, and engaged in farming for four years. In 1870 he returned to this State, and engaged in the livery business; subsequently, was appointed Deputy County Clerk: in 1877 he was elected County Clerk, and still holds the office. He was married in 1871, to Miss Ida Phipp, a native of Missouri.

LEET, GEORGE L., farmer; section 3, township 12, range 4; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 320 acres of land; born in New York State, 1844; lived in that State until January, 1865, when he came to California; after stopping in Napa county fourteen months, went to Saudwich and other islands of the Pacific, where he remained some nine months, when he went to Portland, Oregon, where he lived nine months; his next stopping place was Marin county, California; eighteen months later he went to Sacramento, and two years later he moved to this county and settled near Nicolaus, where he has continued to reside. He married Georgeana V. Algeo, October 31, 1872: she was born in Nicolaus, Sutter county, Cal., in 1854; they have two children.

LUTHER, H., farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Massachusetts in 1837, where he lived until seventeen years of age; he came to California by way of the Horn, in 1854, aboard the ship "Gov. Morton," and settled in El Dorado county; in 1860 he removed to Sierra county, and lived there until 1864, in which year he settled in Sutter county; he was engaged in mining in the first mentioned county; while in Sierra county he kept a dairy and timber ranch; he has been engaged in farming since coming to this county. Mr. Luther owns 300 acres; a view of his residence is given elsewhere in this book. He was married in 1865, to Miss Laura B. Drew, who was born in Iowa; they have five children—Mary, aged 12 years; Everett W., aged 10; William H., aged 8; Laura J., aged 6; Annie S., aged 4 years.

MAHON, ROGER, farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Ireland in 1828, and lived there until twenty-five years of age; at that age he emigrated to the United States, and lived in New York about six years; he then removed to Iowa, living there two years. He came to California in 1861, across the plains; was about four months on the way; he settled at once in this county, where he has since lived; owns 380 acres about eight miles south of Nicolaus. He was married in 1857, to Miss M. J. Walker, a native of Indiana; they have four sons and four daughters.

MANAUGH, W., farmer; P. O., Live Oak; was born in Clark county, Indiana, in 1830, where he lived until twenty-two years of age; he came to California, across the plains, in 1852, being six months on the way, and settled in this county; he was the first settler upon the land where Live Oak now stands: he engaged in teaming from 1853 to 1859. He then engaged in burning charcoal at Live Oak, which occupied his attention for about ten years; since then he has been engaged in farming; he owns about 700 acres, two miles south-east of Live Oak. He was married in 1868, to Miss Amanda Richardson, a native of Pike county, Illinois; they have five children—Alison, aged 8 years; Louis, aged 6 years; Steven, aged 5 years; Clayton and Julia (twins), aged 2 years.

MARCUSE, J., merchant: P. O. Yuba city; was born in Germany in 1832; emigrated to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, in 1848; moved to Richmond Virginia, where he lived until 1869; in that year he came to California, and settled in this county, engaging in the mercantile business; he has also been engaged in farming in the county. Mr. Marcuse has been one of the prime movers in reclaiming land; he was elected County Treasurer in 1872, and held the office two terms. He was married in 1863 to Mrs. Mitteldorfer, a native of Virginia, they have five children—four sons and one daughter.

MAY, WM., farmer; on ranch near Nicolaus; P. O. Nicolaus; he is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1847; when he had reached the age of twenty-six years, he emigrated to the United States, coming to California in the fall of 1873; he settled in Sutter county where he has since continued to reside. He was united in marriage to Margaret Schwall in April 1876; she was born in Germany in 1855; they have two sons.

McALPINE, J. H., farmer; P. O. Yuba city; born in Nova Scotia in 1839; lived there until he reached the age of twenty-one years: came to California in 1860, and settled in Sutter county; has followed farming since his arrival: owns 311 acres of land, about eleven miles southwest of Yuba City; he followed lumbering before starting for California. Married Mrs. M. M. Welch in 1869; she was born in Iowa; they have two children; Charles P, born in 1871; Walter H, born in 1875; Mr. McAlpine made a three months trip to Nova Scotia in 1877.

McAUSLIN, JOHN, farmer; P.O. Yuba City; was born in Baronrey Parish, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1835, and lived there eighteen years: he emigrated to the United States in 1854, landing in New Orleans; from there he went to St. Louis, and made preparations for crossing the plains; he spent the following winter in Salt Lake City, coming on to California in 1855. He engaged in mining in Calaveras, Amador and Siskiyou counties, and also on Frazier river: he came to this county in 1866, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He was married in 1866 to Miss Christina McDonald, also a native of Scotland; they have four children—William A., aged 9 years, Katie, aged 8, Christina, aged 5, and John, aged 2 years.

McAUSLAN, PETER, farmer: P. O. Yuba City; was born in Scotland in 1824, where he lived until 30 years of age; in 1854 he took passage on a sailing vessel, "John M. Woods," from Liverpool to New Orleans, where he stopped only a short time; he then came west to Kansas on a boat, and remained there only 6 weeks. He came from Scotland with the Mormons; he drove oxen across the plains from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City, and settled on the Spanish Fork, 60 miles south of Salt Lake City; he was living there at the time of the Mountain Meadow Massacre. Mr. McAuslan left Utah in June, 1859, drove across to California, and settled in this county, where he has been engaged in farming; owns 160 acres. He was married in 1854 to Miss Agnes McAuslin, also a native of Scotland; they have seven children—Jane K., aged 21; Bertha A., aged 20; Agnes, aged 16; William L., aged 13; Harmony, aged 11; Christina A., aged 7; Maggie May, aged 3 years.

McCAILEY, MARTIN, farmer; sec. 5, township 12, north, range 4 east; P. O., Nicolaus; he owns 160 acres of land. Mr. McCailey is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1841: his parents emigrated to America when he was 5 years of age, and settled in Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he moved to California; he came to Sutter county, where he now resides. He married Miss Hutchins September 10, 1872, a native of North Carolina.

McCLELLAN, J. R., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; owns 480 acres; lives on sec. 35, township 12 north, range 4 east. He was born in Kentucky, in 1828, and lived there until 1858; he came to California in that year, by water, and settled at once in this county; he was engaged in carpentering for three or four years, since which time he has been farming. He was married in 1854 to Miss S. F. Scarce, also a native of Kentucky; they have nine children—four sons and five daughters.

McCLELLAN, R. H., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Kentucky, in 1826, where he lived until 1852: he came to California in that year, by water; went to the Isthmus on board a steamer, and there took a sailing vessel for San Francisco. He first settled in Sacramento, and remained there four years, when he came to this county, and has lived here ever since; owns 400 acres: lives on section 26, township 12 north, range 4 east; we give a double page view of his very fine place elsewhere in this book. Mr. McClellan was married in 1873 to Miss Mary T. Allen, a native of Tennessee.

McCLURE, S., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Antrim county, Ireland, in 1835; emigrated to New York in 1850, and lived there until July 4, 1854, when he started for California, arriving in San Francisco August 1st; he went to Marysville the same year, and engaged in the hotel and bakery business; moved to Sutter county in 1857, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since. In the spring of 1866 he was appointed Under Sheriff, and served in that capacity until his appointment as Deputy, which office he held until 1868; he was elected Sheriff in 1870; he owns 95 acres of choice garden land. He was married in December, 1867 to Miss L. J. Burnett, a native of Illinois; they have four children—two boys and two girls. Lives ¼ mile south of Yuba City.

McCUNE, PHILIP, farmer; P. O., Yuba City; was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1833, where he lived until 1850; in that year he came to California by water, and going to the Southern mines lived there about two years, when he removed to Yuba county and again engaged in mining, which occupation he followed for 7 years after coming to the State. He came to this county in 1866 and engaged in farming; owns 160 acres; lives on south-west ¼ of section 28, township 15, north, range 3 east; a view of his ranch and residence is given elsewhere. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Barnett, a native of Illinois; they have three children—two sons and a daughter.

McCUNE, WM., farmer; P. O. Grand Island; was born November 30, 1832, in Augusta county, Virginia; he moved when quite young with his parents to Missouri and lived there until 1854; he came to California in that year, with an ox team, being four months crossing the plains; he engaged in mining at Rough and Ready for two years; he then moved to Sacramento valley on Bear river, and followed teaming to the mountains two years; in 1858 he removed to Sonoma county and was farming and teaming there until 1867, when he went to Colusa county and remained there until 1875; he came to this county in that year and settled on his present location, where he owns 160 acres. He lives about five miles north of Kirksville and sixteen miles south of Meridian. A view of his ranch and residence is to be seen on another page. Mr. McCune was married in 1866, in Sonoma county, to Miss Amelia Dickey, who was born in Iowa in 1847; she came to California in 1852 and lived in Sonoma county until her marriage; they have three children living—all boys.

McGREW, A. M., farmer; P. O., Live Oak; was born in Shelby county, Ohio, in 1833; when about five years of age he moved to Whitley county, Indiana, where he lived until 1855, when he removed to Nebraska, and lived there until 1860; in that year he went to the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado. He came to California in 1861, with a mule team, and settled in this county; he is a harnessmaker by trade, and worked at his trade until he came to this county, since when he has been engaged in farming; he cultivates about 120 acres. He has a very comfortable home in Live Oak, a view of which is given elsewhere in this book.

McGREW, J. W., P. O. Live Oak; was born in Shelby county, Ohio, in 1834; when about four years of age he moved to Indiana, and lived there about 18 years; he then removed to Nebraska, where he remained about two years; in 1860 he went to the Rocky Mountains, during the Pike's Peak excitement, and spent about one year in Colorado. He came to California in 1861, across the plains to Nevada county, where he remained only about six months; in the spring of 1862, just after the flood, he settled in this county; he owns 240 acres, one mile north of Live Oak.

McILMOIL, R. H., farmer; P. O. Live Oak, was born in Canada in 1848; when quite young moved with his parents to Michigan, and lived there about six years, when he removed to Iowa, and resided there about seven years: he came to California in 1862, across the plains, being about four months on the way; he settled at once in this county, where he has since resided; he is now engaged in farming. He was married in 1873 to Miss E. B. Reynolds, a native of this State; she died February 7, 1879, leaving him one child—Sarah E., aged four years.

McLAUGHLIN, R. W., farmer; was born in Maine in May, 1828; resided there until 1849, then removed to Wisconsin; came to California in 1851, came by water; settled in Sutter county in 1852; owns 240 acres of land about fifteen miles southwest of Yuba City. He married Miss Mary G. Scott, a native of Ohio, in 1860; they have four children—Jennett B., born in 1864; Rose E., born in 1868; Randall, born in 1871; Percy W., born in 1877.

McMILLAN, J. G., surveyor; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, July 11, 1851; in 1855 moved to Troy, New York, where he lived only six months; came to California, by water, in 1856, and settled in Butte county, and lived there until 1874; in that year he removed to this county. He commenced teaching in 1869; was elected in 1877 to the office of County Surveyor, and still holds the office.

McMURTRY, J. T., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Kentucky in 1844; in 1852 he came to California with his father, Wm. McMurtry, M. D., when they located on the north side of the Buttes. In 1866, he engaged in raising French Merino sheep. He was married July 3, 1872, to Miss Annie Yeckley, who has borne him two children—Claude, aged five years and six months, and Flora, aged four years. Mr. McMurtry owns 360 acres, 300 of which are under cultivation.

McMURTRY, WM., M. D., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Kentucky in 1802; when 20 years of age he commenced the practice of medicine; attended lectures at Transylvania College, Lexington; in 1849 he came across the plains to California, over the Lawson route, driving four yokes of oxen; arrived at Sacramento river, October 5, 1849; in February, 1850, he went to Marysville, and soon engaged in mining at Long Bar, averaging one ounce per day; about this time he bought some poor steers that had been driven across the plains; this speculation yielded him a handsome return, paying $30 per head, and selling them the following summer for $90 each. In the spring of 1851 he opened the "Gold Hill Exchange" at Boston Ravine; in 1852 he rented the place and returned to Kentucky for his family, returning to this State in the same year, going to Grass Valley. In November of this same year he made the first improvement on the place where he now lived, and put a lot of hogs on it; in 1854 he moved his family to the place. While in the hotel business he gave credit so freely that he was now virtually "dead broke," and was obliged to begin anew. With his characteristic energy he began on a new line—raising chickens and hogs, having only a few hogs and three hundred hens to begin with; feed was high, his bill for chicken feed alone for one year was $550; eggs though were correspondingly high, averaging the year round 75 cents per dozen, so that at the close of the year he found himself $1,000 ahead. The next year was not so profitable, though doing well. Later he engaged in sheep raising, which business occupied his attention until about a year ago. He owns 2,500 acres, situated on the North Buttes, about 18 miles from Marysville, and known as the "Butte Sylvania" Ranch, a view of which is to be seen on another page; he has 1,600 acres in wheat. Dr. McM. was married in 1830 to Sarah Maria Van Anglen, of Mercer county, Kentucky; have five children—John V., born 1831; Cynthia Eliza, born 1833; Sarah C., born 1835; Louis, born 1837; and J. T., born 1844.

McPHERRIN, W. H., farmer; P. O. South Butte; lives on section 9, township 15 north, range 2 east; he owns 285 acres; was born in Knox county, Illinois, August 1, 1841; he came to California in 1859 and settled in this county in the same year. He married Miss N. Stevens, Dec. 8, 1864; she was born in New Jersey; they have four children—Mary A., born September 2, 1865; Wm. H., March 24, 1868; John J., January 7, 1873; Lorena, March 11, 1878.

METTEER, C. H., farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, where he lived until eight years of age, when he moved to Iowa; he left that State in 1850, and came to California by way of Mexico, being over a year on the road; he lived about nine months at San Diego, and then moved to Marysville; he settled in this county in 1863; he has been engaged a part of the time in mining, but is now farming. Mr. M. on his way to this State was in company with the Oatman family, who were massacred in Arizona. He was married in 1865 to Miss M. J. Donaldson, a native of Wisconsin; they have three children—two boys and one girl.

METTEER, J. S., farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Iowa in 1840, where he lived until 1850; in that year he started for California, taking the southern route, via Mexico; was on the road over a year; he stopped nine months at San Diego, and then moved to Marysville, where he lived until 1855; in that year he removed to Siskiyou county; and three years later he went to Oregon and lived there about three years; he then moved to Idaho and was there three years, after which he went to Montana and resided three years; he returned then to Oregon and resided there three years, when he came back to this State, and stopped two years in Modoc county; he settled in this county in 1873, and engaged in farming; previous to this, he was engaged principally in mining. A view of of his place may be seen on another page. He was married in 1875 to Mrs. N. J. Redford, a native of Missouri; they have two children—one boy and one girl. Mr. M. owns 320 acres, adjoining the town of Live Oak.

MINDEN, H., farmer; section 7, township 12 north, range 4 east; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 312 acres of land; he is a native of Germany, born in 1830; lived there until 1854, when he came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin; remained there eighteen months and then removed to Louisiana; six months later he started for California via the Isthmus of Panama, in May, 1856; settled in Sutter county, where he has continued to make his home. We give on another page, a view of his place. Married Miss W. Dieckmann April 17, 1869; she was born in Germany in 1850; they have three sons and one daughter.

MITCHELL, A. H. REV., P. O. Meridian; owns 110 acres; was born in Tennessee 1831; his father was also a native of Tennessee; moved with his parents to Polk county, Missouri, in 1838, living there until 1857; while living there he was married November 27, 1851, to Emily Jane Rountree, who was born in Tennessee, 1833. In the spring of 1857 he crossed the plains with his wife and three children, driving an ox team and 120 head of cattle; he settled in September of same year near South Buttes, this county. He has been engaged principally, in farming and stock raising since moving to this State; he settled in Meridian in 1861, where he has since resided, with the exception of three years in Colusa, when he was engaged in the mercantile business. His wife died in Meridian October 1, 1875; he was married again November 23, 1876, to Mrs. Mary S. Clark, a native of Adams county, Illinois; has five children living—three sons, one daughter, and a step-daughter; has lost four children. Mr. M. has preached 15 years for the M. E. church, South; he is now engaged in farming and butchering.

MIXER, LATON, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born February 24, 1817, in Brattleboro, Vermont; when four years of age he moved to Cayuga county, New York, where he lived until 1839, when he removed to Illinois; he went to Kansas in 1860, and remained there 7 years. He came to California in 1867, by the Nicaragua route, and settled in this county. He was married in 1840 to Priscilla Tyler, of St. Charles, Illinois; they have five children—Anna V.; Emma R.; Sarah P.; Mary L.; and Frank D.; they are all married except Frank.

MONROE, W. W., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Indiana 1832, and lived there 11 years, when he moved to Illinois, and stopped there about 11 years; he then removed to Iowa, and remained until 1859; in that year he drove oxen across the plains to Oregon, where he lived until 1862. From Oregon he went to Washington Territory, but remained only one summer when he returned to Oregon; in the fall of 1864 he went over into Idaho, and engaged in running a pack train between Oregon and Idaho until his removal to this State in 1866; he first settled in Placer county, and lived there until 1868, when he moved to this county, and has resided here ever since. Mr. Monroe owns 160 acres—north-west ¼ section 24, township 11 north, range 4 east. He was married in 1875 to Miss Alameda Hall, a native of Wisconsin.

MONSON, GUST, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; owns 150 acres of land; born in Sweden in 1834, he lived there some 24 years, and then emigrated to the United States; resided in Illinois some three years; removed to California in 1860 came by the Isthmus of Panama; settled in this county, where he has continued to reside; lives about 14 miles southwest of Yuba City; in 1873 he was married to Josephine Apple, she was born in Sweden; they have two children—Gust. O., born in 1874; and Frank, born in 1878.

MOON, A. S., farmer, merchant and ferryman; P. O. Meridian; was born in New York, 1834; in the spring of 1848, he moved to Illinois, living in Winnehago and De Kalb counties until March, 1857, when he started for California by way of the Isthmus; he arrived April 29, and at once engaged in mining on Humbug creek, Siskiyou county, meeting with moderate success for about four years. He moved to his present location in 1860, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and the ferry business. He established in 1868, what is known as "Moon's Ferry," across the Sacramento river; his father (Wesley Moon) is in partnership with him in this business. We give a view of the ferry on another page. In March, 1877, he formed a partnership with Messrs. Henry Burgett and J. M. Gladden, in Meridian, where they are engaged in the general merchandise business, having quite an extensive trade in this and Colusa county, where they are well known. Mr. Moon owns 100 acres adjoining Moon's Ferry; has about 400 acres under cultivation in the county; he also owns six houses and lots, besides other town property in Meridian. He was married November 24, 1875, to Miss Ionia Fontz, a native of this State, by whom he has had two daughters—both of whom are deceased.

MOON, O. W., farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Yuba City; he was born in New York in 1832; lived a few years in Illinois, engaged as a farmer and blacksmith; he came to California in 1874, and settled in this county; lives on section 21, township 15 north, range 2 east. He was married in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Comstock, who has borne him five children—Lcila C., aged 21; Mary A., aged 18; Wesley A., aged 14; Annette R., aged 10; Lester G., aged 7.

MOON, WESLEY, farmer and ferryman: P. O. Meridian; lives four miles north of Meridian; owns 300 acres; born in New York in 1810; when 24 years of age he moved to Illinois, where he remained until 1850; in that year he came to California, across the plains, and engaged in mining at Placerville for about six months; from there he went to Yreka, Siskiyou county, and engaged in mining for a short time; he then removed to the Southern mines near Sonora, and remained there until 1854, when he returned to Illinois; he lived there two years. In 1856 he came to California again, by way of the Isthmus; he went to the Northern mines, on Humbug creek, remaining there about a year, when he again returned to Illinois, remaining there until 1863. He then came, the third time, to this State, and settled on his present location. Mr. M. was married in New York State to Miss R. Blackmer, a native of same State; they have six children, living—five sons and one daughter. One of his sons (Curtis) served during the war in the Union army, being engaged in several battles; he was with Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea."

MOORE, WILLIAM, farmer: P. O. Yuba City; was born in England, October 20, 1822; at an early age removed with his parents to Canada; when 18 years of age he removed to Hancock county, Illinois; a year later he removed to Lee county, Iowa, where he resided for 16 years; in the spring of 1856 he again moved to Daviess county, Missouri, where he remained for eight years, when he moved over into Livingston county, ten miles west of Chillicothe, and engaged in farming. In

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **JAMES T. LEARY.** NICOLAUS, SUTTER CO. CAL

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **JOHN. A. PETER.** NICOLAUS, SUTTER CO. CAL.

1850 he came to California, leaving his wife and children with her parents in Illinois; on his arrival here he engaged in mining at Nevada City, Mokelumne river and Jackson, which occupation he followed for 18 months, when he returned East. In 1871 Mr. M. made another trip to California, and up into Oregon. In the spring of 1872 he removed, with his family, from Missouri to his present valuable farm of three quarter sections, situated seven miles west of Yuba City, a view of which is given on another page. He was married November 16, 1843, to Miss Parmelia Avaline Perkins, of Hancock county, Illinois, who bore him nine children—Mary L., born October 5, 1844; Wm. P., born August 9, 1847; John V., born December 22, 1848; Elizabeth, born March 27, 1853; Aromitha Jane, born August 1, 1855; Irahy S., born August 1, 1857; Thomas Jefferson, born July 17, 1859; George W., born June 24, 1861; Chas. Edwin born October 23, 1863. Wm. P. is married and resides in Butte county; John V. is unmarried and is farming on the slough; Iraby S. is also engaged in farming, on the slough, with a brother-in-law; the three younger sons are farming the home place with their father; the three daughters are married and live in Sutter county. Mrs. Moore died March 23, 1875, of pneumonia, aged 51 years, 10 months and 20 days; she is buried at the Brittan School-house Cemetery. Mr. Moore was again married March 26, 1878, to Miss Annie Steffens, of Sacramento.

MOREHEAD, F. F., farmer; section 2, township 12, range 2; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 480 acres of land; born in Audrain county, Missouri, 1846; lived there until he was about 18 years of age; came to California in 1865, and settled in this county. Married Miss Hattie E. Lipp, January 14, 1874; a native of Placer county, California; they have four children—three sons and one daughter.

MORRISON, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born on Prince Edward Island in 1840, and lived there until 1853; he then went to sea for three years. He came to California in 1856, on board the ship Mastiff, sailing from Boston and around by Cape Horn; he settled in Placer county in 1858; moved to this county in 1869; owns 80 acres in township 11 north, range 4 east. He was married in 1861 to Elizabeth A. Hagens, a native of Ohio; she died in 1868; has two children—son and daughter.

MOULD, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born in England in 1832; emigrated to the United States in 1852, and lived one year in Missouri; he came to California in 1853, driving sheep across the plains as far as Salt Lake City; he was six months on the plains between the Missouri river and Sacramento, where he lived awhile; subsequently he removed to Yuba county and engaged in mining until 1865. He settled in this county in that year, and has since been engaged in farming. He owns 160 acres in Sutter county, and 320 in Butte county.

MURCHISON, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born on Prince Edward Island in 1848, where he lived until 19 years of age; he then went to sea, which he followed for eight years; the last four years at sea he was chief officer of ship Midas. He returned to Prince Edward Island and remained until 1876, when he came to California and settled in this county; he has been engaged in farming ever since. He was married in 1877 to Miss Margaret Darrach, also a native of Prince Edward Island; they have one child—a daughter.

MURRAY, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; owns 300 acres of land about fourteen miles southwest of Yuba City; resides on his farm; is a native of Scotland, born in 1842; lived there until 1864, when he emigrated to the United States, came direct to Sutter county. He was married to Miss Annie Burnett in 1868. She was born in Chicago, Illinois. They have three children—William R., born in 1869, George A. born in 1873, James R., born in 1877.

NALL, MATTHEW, farmer; gardener, and stock raiser; P. O. Meridian; owns 326 acres; was born in Clinton county, New York, in 1833; when quite young moved with his parents to Essex county; lived there until 1858, when he came to California by way of the Isthmus; lived a short time in Marysville; from Marysville he came to this county and settled on his present location, a view of which may be seen on another page, and where he has since resided. He was married in 1857, to Miss Charlotte Ormsby. She was born in Essex county, New York, in 1837. They have seven children—three sons and four daughters.

NELSON, ERIC, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; owns 160 acres of land; native of Sweden, born in 1843; lived there until he was 26 years of age, then emigrated to the United States; lived in Illinois ten months and then came to California; arrived here in 1870. He was married to Miss Ellen Nelson, a native of Sweden, in 1870. They have four children—Emma, born 1871, Alfred, born 1873, Sophia, born 1877, and Nellie, born in 1878. Mr. Nelson lives about 14 miles south-west of Yuba City.

NEWKOM, CHARLES T., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; lives on section 23, township 16 north, range 2 east; owns 300 acres; was born in Switzerland, July 14, 1821, where he lived until about 20 years of age; he then went to France, where he lived about two years; from France he went to Italy, and stayed about the same length of time, when he returned to Switzerland; he emigrated from there to the United States in 1847, landing in New York in June. He lived in the State of New York only a few months, when he removed to Jefferson City, Mo.; came to California in 1853, driving a herd of cattle across the plains, arriving in Marysville September 6; he lived one year in Yuba county, when he removed to Sutter county. We give on another page a view of his ranch and residence. Married April 18, 1858, to Sophia Smith, who was born in Germany in 1836; they have four children living—Charles C., born February 1, 1859; Caroline F., May 5, 1860; Pauline A., September 17, 1866; Martin J., August 15, 1869.

NICHOLS, P. B., farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Illinois in 1826, in which State he lived until 1860; in that year he came across the plains to California, arriving in September; he settled in Sutter county on his present location, in 1862. Mr. N. owns 480 acres of land; now lives on section 4, township 13 north, range 4 east. He was married in Illinois, November 14, 1853, to Ann Clarke, who was born in New York city in 1836. They have five children living, three sons and two daughters.

NIEMEYER WM. H., farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Gold Hill, Placer county, California, in 1852; his parents came to California in 1849; when he was only about one month old his father died, July, 1852; when he was two years of age his mother moved to Placer county, where they lived 17 years. In April, 1870, Mr. N. moved to Sutter county, and located where he has since resided, on section 10, township 12 north, range 4 east; he here owns 160 acres. He was married November 4, 1873, to Phoebe C. Woodworth, who was born in Iowa, May 25, 1853; they have one son and one daughter.

NORDYKE, MRS. M. E., P. O. Meridian; owns town property in Meridian; was born in Bedford county, Virginia, February 28, 1830; when three years of age, moved with her parents to Boone county, Missouri; afterwards moved to Mercer county, same State. She was married in 1848 to Wm Nordyke, a native of Kentucky. In 1849 her husband came to California, through Mexico, being 10 months on the way; he was engaged in mining, principally, until 1854, when he returned to Missouri. In 1864 she came to California with him, across the plains, and settled in Tehama county, living there until 1869, when they removed to Colusa county; Mr. Nordyke died the same year; in 1871 she removed to Meridian, where she has since resided; she keeps a boarding house in that town; has five children—two sons and three daughters.

NOYES, A. S., farmer; P. O. West Butte; was born in New Hampshire, 1826, where he resided until he was 21 years of age, when he removed to Massachusetts, remaining there 2½ years; from that State he came to California in 1849, by way of Cape Horn, being 145 days from New York to San Francisco; he at once engaged in mining on Foster Bar, Yuba county, which occupation he followed for one year; he then engaged in butchering, in the same place, for five and one-half years. Meantime he had returned to Massachusetts and married Miss Philina Cilley, returning to this State the same year. Mr. Noyes moved to his present home in 1859, where he has one of the finest ranches in the county, containing 1950 acres, situated west of the Buttes. He has one son, who is now married.

O'BANION, D., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; born in Kentucky in 1831; lived there about 11 years, and then emigrated to Indiana; lived there one year and removed to Missouri; remained there eight years; came to California in 1850, across the plains; was over 5 months on the route; stopped at Placerville two months, and came to this county; owns 560 acres of land; has followed farming since his arrival here. Married Miss Lizzie Howard in 1853; she was born in Kentucky; died in 1864, leaving three sons and one daughter. He married again to Mrs. Coats in 1868; she has two sons; Mr. O'Banion returned to Missouri in 1853, and returned to California the following year; made a trip to Missouri in 1864, and came back the same year with several families he brought out; in 1866 he went back and made a stay of two years, returning here in 1868. Since then he has made two trips east, has crossed the plains six times and taken the water route five times; he lives on his farm about eleven and one-half miles south-west of Yuba City.

O'CONOR, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Meridian; owns 360 acres; lives about 4 miles east of Meridian; was born in Ireland in 1831; emigrated to the United States in 1854; he lived in several States previous to moving to California, coming here in 1858; engaged in mining in Plumas county until the fall of 1860, when he moved to Sutter county, living a short time in Yuba City; moved to his present location in the spring of 1861. He was married in 1866 to Anna McGowen, also a native of Ireland; they have three children living—one son and two daughters.

OHLEYER, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in France in 1831; emigrated in 1833 to the United States, and settled in Wayne county, New York; in 1835 he moved to Ohio, and lived there until 1852; in that year he came across the plains to California, being four months on the way; he engaged in mining for a short time, and then worked on a farm in Solano county, for two years; he then returned to Ohio and lived about two years. In 1856, he came back to California, and settled in Yuba county, where he lived until 1865, when he removed to this county and engaged in farming; he owns 240 acres three miles west of Yuba City; a view of his pleasant home is given elsewhere. He was married in 1855, to Miss Ellen Guthrie, a native of Ohio; they have seven children—four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ohleyer was a member of the Board of Supervisors from 1874 to 1877; was also Levee Commissioner at the same time. He was a member of the Constutional Convention; was a charter member of Yuba City Grange, and Master of the Grange in 1874; he has been secretary and manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Union of Sutter county, since its organization.

OLSON, P., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; lives about 14 miles southwest of Yuba City; owns 320 acres of land; was born in Sweden in 1849; he lived there until about 20 years of age, then emigrated to the United States, located in Chicago; remained there nines month and came to California in 1870, via railroad, and settled in Sutter county, where he has since resided; in 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Carlson; she was born in Sweden.

O'MAHONY, D., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Ireland, 1827; emigrated to the United States when about 12 years of age, and settled in Indiana, where he lived until 1846; he then went to St. Louis and remained about three years; came to California in 1849, being about four months crossing the plains; on his arrival here he engaged in mining about one year on Dry creek, Amador county; then he prospected all through the head waters of the Yuba, Feather and American rivers; subsequently he engaged in the dairy business for about a year, in Sacramento. In 1851, he moved to Grand Island, but stopped only about eight months, when he returned to Sacramento and stayed until 1852; in that year he settled in this county, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He was elected Supervisor in 1859, and again in 1867, serving in that capacity about six years; has been School Trustee ever since he moved to the river. He owns 706 acres on the river, about four miles south of Nicolaus. He was married in 1862, to Annie O'Neil, a native of Canada; she emigrated to the United States when quite young.

PAINE, SUMNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Meridian; was born in North Anson, Maine, April 21, 1820; he removed to Massachusetts in 1845, and remained there until the spring of 1852; he then came to California, and engaged in brick-making in Marysville that summer; in the following winter he mined on Jackson creek. In the spring of 1853 be returned to Marysville, and engaged in brick-making and building, in that city, until 1859; he built by contract the Western House, St. Nicholas House, Dawson House, the Methodist Church, and a large number of the older brick buildings of that city. After leaving Marysville he settled at East Butte, Sutter county, where he lived many years, engaged in farming and raising stock. He settled on his present home, three miles from Meridian, on Sacramento river, in 1872, where he has been farming and raising stock ever since. Mr. Paine was commissioned Major of the 7th Regiment, C. M., March 16, 1865, which position he held for some time; he was at one time a member of the Board of Aldermen of Marysville; has also served as Supervisor of this county. He was married January 1, 1847, to Miss Mary Keinsley, a native of Massachusetts.

PAINE, S. F., farmer; P. O. Meridian; was born in Boston, April 23, 1848; came to California, and settled in Marysville in March, 1856, and remained until 1859; moved to East Butte in that year. He spent about 15 months at Santa Clara, attending school; was a student at State Normal School three terms, graduating from that institution in 1869. He now lives near Meridian, on Sacramento river, engaged in farming.

PARKER, JEREMIAH, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; lives on section 25, township 12, north, range 4 east; owns 195 acres. He was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, in 1812; born and raised a slave; in 1830 he moved to Missouri, where he lived until 1850; in that year he came across the plains to this State, with his master, being four months on the way. He settled in Sacramento and engaged in gardening, which he followed until 1857; in 1853 he bought his freedom, paying $600 therefor; a year later he bought his wife's freedom, paying the same amount—$600. He settled in this county in 1857. He was married in 1832 to Rachel Forman, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, they have nine children—two sons and seven daughters.

PARKER, W. M., farmer, section 5, township 12 north, range 4 east; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 160 acres of land; born 1824, in Montgomery county, Indiana; parents removed to Mercer county, Illinois, when he was quite young, settling near Rock Island; April 14, 1853, he started across the plains for California, and came to this county, where he has since continued to reside. He married Miss K. Rogers, in November, 1864, who came to California in 1858; she was born in Illinois, 1850; they have five children—three daughters and two sons.

PENNINGTON, J. T., farmer and civil engineer; P. O. North Butte; lives on section 30, township 17 north, range 2 east; was born in Warren county, Missouri, June 6, 1819, when Missouri was still a Territory, where he lived until the spring of 1849, at which time he came across the plains to California, arriving in Sacramento August 29th. He has lived at several places in the northern part of the State; in September, 1862, he settled in Sutter county; in 1873 he published a very fine map of Sutter county, which gave universal satisfaction; he now gives his farm his whole attention, which is situated at North Butte; he owns 525 acres; he also owns, in company with S. J. Stabler, of Yuba City, 1,500 acres in Levee District No. 5, and 280 acres in Reclamation District No. 70; married May 9, 1871 to Miss Rebecca Boyd, who was born in Russell county, Virginia, November 19, 1843; they have an adopted daughter—Bessie Draper—13 years of age.

PETER, JOHN A., farmer; section 7, township 12, range 4; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 400 acres of land; born in Dukedom of Castle, Germany, October 18, 1834; in 1852 he came to the United States, and lived in Rochester, New York, until he came to California, via the Isthmus, arriving in the State, May, the same year, and the following fall came to Sutter county, where he farmed and teamed until the fall of 1861, when he located where he now lives, one-half mile east of Nicolaus. We give on another page a view of his place. He married Miss F. H. Cramer, October 23, 1861; she was born December 8, 1837, in Hanover, and came to California, via Cape Horn, in 1858; in 1871 he took a trip to Europe, landing at Liverpool, traveled through England and then to Hamburg, and then on through the Rhine District to the scenes of his youthful days; was absent about four months.

PHITZENREITER, MRS. CATHARINE, farming on section 17, township 15 north, range 2 east; she owns 320 acres; P. O. South Butte. Mrs. P. was born in Germany, December 8, 1821; she emigrated to the United States in 1847; lived two years in New Orleans, when she moved to Missouri. In 1850 she was married to Phillip Nieason, in Missouri, who died in 1857; she was again married in the same State, to Wm. Phitzenreiter, in 1860. In 1866 they came to California, and settled in Sacramento, where they lived for one year; subsequently she moved to Sutter county where she has since resided. A view of her residence may be found on another page. She has four children—three by her first marriage—Henry, born December 12, 1850, Josephine, born April 4, 1852, and William, born August 21, 1856, and one by her last marriage, Louisa, born December 8, 1866.

PIERCE, R. B., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in England in 1828; emigrated to the United States in 1846, and settled in Illinois, where he lived until 1856; he then moved to Minnesota and remained there three years; he came to California in 1859, being seven months crossing the plains; lived in Nevada City until the fall of 1861, when he settled in this county, and has been engaged in farming here ever since; owns 160 acres, on section 3, township 11 north, range 4 east. Previous to coming to this State he was engaged in lead mining. He was married in Illinois, 1849, to Miss Mary M. Howsley, also a native of England; they have five children—three sons and two daughters.

PIPPIN, S. H., farmer, Lone Tree ranch, section 17, township 12; range 4; owns 160 acres of land; born near Philadelphia, Pa., December 14, 1830; parents moved to Benton county, Mo., in 1837; they died shortly after; he learned the blacksmith trade while there; in 1853, he came across the plains to California; arrived September; fall of same year, went to mining at Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county; in 1854 moved to Stanislaus county, where he farmed for about one year; then went to Pleasant Valley, Mariposa county, on the Merced river; after remaining there about six months, returned to Tuolumne county, where he mined until May, 1859, when he went to Sutter county, where he has continued to reside, following farming; he has also teamed and freighted over the mountains into Nevada, but retired from that kind of business in 1867, after working at it eight years. He married Miss Mary Jane Jacobs, December 27, 1865, a native of New York State. In early days, Lone Tree ranch was a great camping resort.

PLASKETT J. E., farmer, P. O. Yuba City; he lives on section 26, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 800 acres; was born in Nova Scotia, May 13, 1838; his parents removed to Pennsylvania in 1842, where he lived until 1857; in that year he came to California. He engaged in mining in the counties of Plumas, Yuba and Butte, for about six years. In the spring of 1864, he settled in Sutter county, where he has lived ever since. A double page view of his place is given elsewhere in this book. Married May 13, 1868, to Emma Bortle, who was born in Greene county, N. Y., 1846. They have three children—Belle, born February 23, 1874, May, February 8, 1876, and James W., November 29, 1877.

PLUMB, F. O. S., mechanic, P. O. Yuba City; was born in Windham county, Vt., in 1827; moved to Massachusetts, and lived until 23 years of age, when he moved to Maine, and lived until 1859; in that year he came to California by water. He took passage aboard the "North Star," for Atlantic waters, and for Pacific waters, the "Uncle Sam." He first settled in Solano county, remaining there about 18 months; he then removed to Marysville, where he lived only about six months; in 1861 he came to this county and engaged in carpentering and painting; he owns 84 acres, three-fourths of a mile northwest of Yuba City; he has on his place a very elegant residence, with good out-buildings; a view of his place is to be found elsewhere. He was married January 1, 1849, to Miss Hannah H. Heath, a native of Vermont; they have three children, two daughters and one son.

PORTER, J. C., farmer; P. O. West Butte; was born in Ohio in 1837; came to California in 1854, and came direct to this county, living here four years; in 1858 he removed to Sierra county, and engaged in mining, which occupation he followed until 1868, when he returned to Sutter county, where he has since resided; he own 1000 acres. A view of his place may be seen on another page. He was married at Crystal Peak, Nevada, in 1865 to Miss M. S. Stevenson, who has borne him three children, Addie M., aged twelve years, Lydia A., aged ten years; Robert H., aged eight years.

PRATHER, PHILIP, farmer; P. O. Grafton; lives 1¼ miles north of Knight's Landing; owns 160 acres; was born in Kentucky in 1827; when quite young he moved with his parents to Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, and lived there until 1850; he came to California in that year, across the plains, with an ox team, arriving in Sacramento August 3. He laid in a stock of provisions in that city, and commenced mining on Deer creek, near Rough and Ready, and mined there until March; he then went to Humboldt Bay near mouth of Klamath river, and prospecting up, struck gold near the mouth of Salmon river; subsequently he mined at Yreka, Siskiyou county, late in the fall of 1851, he moved to Yolo county, and engaged in farming there until 1860; at that time he settled in this county, near his present location, and has resided in the county ever since. He was married in 1864, to Miss Sarah C. Dinwiddie, a native of Missouri; they have eight children—five sons and three daughters.

PROPER, E., farmer and stock raiser, born in New York in 1830; lived there until about 13 years of age, and then went to Chicago; remained there about three years; while there, he learned telegraphing in the first telegraph office established in the city; after leaving Chicago he traveled with a wholesale notion wagon for six years, through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and then returned to New York State for two years; the next two years he railroaded in Ohio; in 1856 he came by water to California, located in this county; went to Butte mountains in 1858 with sheep; remained there until 1864; that year went to Melville, Shasta county, with sheep; after wintering there, went to Visalia with sheep; after being there two years returned to this county, where he has followed farming and stock raising; owns 480 acres of land twelve miles south-west of Yuba City. Married Miss E. J. Gilley in 1867; she was born in Maine; they have two children; Edward E., born in 1868; Philena S., born in 1870; their nephew Frank Gilpatric, born in 1867, lives with them. Mr. Proper is the man who first introduced the celebrated Proper wheat.

PURRINTON, HENRY O., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Maine in 1838, and lived there until 17 years of age; he came to California in 1856 by way of the Isthmus, and first settled in Amador county, where he resided until 1865; he then went to El Dorado county, and remained until 1868; in that year he removed to Sacramento, and was in the land office there for four years; while in the mines he was Ditch Agent; while in El Dorado county, he kept a trading post. He settled in this county in 1874, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since; he owns 2800 acres of land; lives on section 2., township 11 north, range 4 east. Mr. Purrinton was married in 1872 to Annie E. Parker, a native of Sacramento, California; they have three children—all girls.

RACKERBY W. M., farmer; P. O. Grand Island; lives about three miles south of Kirksville; owns 400 acres in the county. He was born in Missouri, 1830, where he lived until 13 years of age, when he moved with his parents to Wisconsin; came across the plains in 1849, with his parents, and settled in Georgetown, El Dorado county, where he engaged in mining until 1851; he then moved to Yolo county and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1862 he removed to his present location on Sacramento river, where he has since resided. He was married in April, 1875 to Miss Ruth Adams, of St. Charles county, Missouri. They have two children—daughters.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

C. L. SMITH & Co. LITH. OAKLAND CAL.

RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **A. T. JACKSON.** NEAR PLEASANT GROVE, SUTTER CO. CAL.

RESIDENCE AND DAIRY RANCH OF **Wm STEELMAN.** PLEASANT GROVE, SUTTER CO. CAL

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

RAKELBUSCH, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Germany, October 12, 1826; emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in Texas, where he lived five years; he came to California in 1854, being about four months on the plains. He spent his first two years in the State about 12 miles below Los Angeles; he then went to the mines, and engaged in mining for two years. He settled in this county in 1858, where he owns 160 acres. He was married in 1864 to Miss Jennette McAuslin; they have four children —Franklin A., aged 13 years; Bertha A., aged 9 years; Heury F., aged four years; and William L., aged 2 years.

RAMSEY, J. B., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Meridian; lives four miles south of Meridian; owns 360 acres; was born in Kentucky, 1830; when quite young moved with his parents to Missouri; in 1850 he came to Califoruia, across the plains, and settled in Colusa county, where he remained until 1853; in that year he removed to this county and settled on his present location. He was engaged in cattle raising in Idaho for about 10 years. Mr. R. was the first one adventurous enough to take a pack train ever the mountains from Oregon to Idaho, which undertaking he successfully accomplished. His farming interests are in this county, while his cattle are on Pitt river, Modoc county. He was married September 23, 1863, to Miss Mary Webdell; she was born in Baltimore, November 25, 1838; they have one child —a son.

RAMY, ELIZABETH, farming on section 7, township 15 north, range 2 east; she owns 400 acres; P. O. South Butte: she was born in Jefferson county Virginia, in 1819; she lived in that county until 1836, when she moved to Shenandoah county, living there about seven years when she moved to New Franklin, Howard county, Missouri. She left Missouri in 1853, and came to California, locating in Sutter county, where she has ever since lived. Mrs. R. was married in Virginia when only 15 years of age to Isaac Ramy; she lost her husband March 1, 1863. He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1815. She has seven children living—two sons and five daughters.

RIGGINS, H. B., farmer; P. O. Kirksville; lives about three miles south of Kirksville; was born in La Porte, Plumas county, California, in 1857; only one year later his parents moved to Grand Island, Colusa county; his father died in1858; in 1867 he removed with his mother from from Colusa county to this county and settled on his present location, on Sacramento river, where he has since resided. He has one brother and two sisters living.

ROBERTS, WM. E., farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Illinois, in 1830. He moved with his parents to Iowa in 1833, and lived there until 1850; he came to Califoruia in that year, being over four months crossing the plains; he at once engaged in mining near Georgetown, El Dorado county. He also mined in Placer county, living there until 1869; he then settled in this county and has lived here ever since, where he is now farming. He owns 360 acres of land on section 11, township 11 north, range 4 east. Of all the States Mr. Roberts has lived in, this is the only one that has had a railroad built in it during his residence. He was married in 1855, to Miss A. M. Johnson, a native of Ohio. They have three sons living.

ROBINETT, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Missouri, in 1838, and lived there until 1854; in that year he came to California across the plains, being six months on the way. He settled in this county in 1856, where he has since resided. Mr. Robinett was married in 1878 to Mrs. E. C. Mobray, also a native of Missouri. He owns 480 acres in the county; lives on section 27, township 12 north, range 4 east.

ROBINSON, WM., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, Oct. 31, 1812; lived there 43 years. He came to California in 1855, and settled in this county the same year; he engaged in mining for a short time, but soon turned his attention to farming. He is now farming just north-west of Yuba City, where he owns a very fine place. A view of his comfortable home is to be seen elsewhere.

ROCKHOLT, R. M., blacksmith; P. O., Grand Island, Colusa county; lives about nine and one-half miles south of Meridian; was born in Missouri in 1837; he lived in that State until he was 19 years of age, when he came to California, across the plains, and settled in Sutter county, near South Butte; moved to his present location in 1876. He was married April 5, 1866, to Miss C. E. Nolaud. She was born in West Virginia in 1848. They have four children—one son and three daughters.

ROLISON, ALLEN M., farmer; P. O., Yuba City; lives on section 23, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 160 acres; he was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1845; moved to Kansas in the Fall of 1859; in the Spring of 1860 he came to California and settled in San Joaquin county. He afterwards traveled over the State for some time, coming to Sutter county in December, 1863; he settled on his present location in 1867.

ROTH, C. G., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 894 acres; lives on northeast ¼ of section 23, township 11 north, range 4 east; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1824, and lived there until 1848, when he moved to Ohio, living in that State four years; he came to California in 1852, by way of the Nicaragua route, and settled at Fremont, Yolo county; while there, he was engaged in the mercantile and hotel business; he held the office of Postmaster there; he also owned half interest in the ferry at that place. In the fall of 1855, he moved to Souoma county, and engaged in dairying and stock raising. In May, 1859, he removed to Vernon, Sutter county, just opposite Fremont, and again engaged in the mercantile and hotel business until 1864; since when he has turned his attention to farming and stock raising. Mr. Roth lost about $8,000 in the flood of 1878. He was married February, 1849, to Miss Rebecca Spect, a native of Pennsylvania; they have only one child—a son.

RUSSELL, A. P., farmer; P. O. South Butte; lives on section 9, township 16 north, range 2 east; he owns 160 acres; was born in Somerset county, Maine, in 1836; when 18 years of age he moved to New Hampshire, where he lived for about two years; he came to California in 1857, and settled in Sutter county, where he has since resided. He was married in 1860, to Sarah E. Rarick, who was born in the State of New York; she died in 1869. In 1873, Mr. Russell was married again, to a sister of his first wife; children by first wife—Ella E., aged 17; Melia A., aged 15; and Edward E., aged 13; by his present wife—Etta, aged 5; Ranus, aged 2; and Jessie, infant.

SALISBURY, S. A., merchant; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in New York, in 1830; when about 15 years of age, he went to Wisconsin, and lived there until 1850; he came to California in that year, across the plains, making the trip in the quick time of '58 days; settled first in El Dorado county, remaining there until 1852; he moved to Sacramento in 1853, arriving the morning after the big fire, and made that his home for four years; subsequently, he removed to Amador county, where he resided for three years, and then went to Comanche, Calaveras county, and remained about three years; he then traveled for six or seven years; farmed five years in Placer county; he settled in this county in 1875, and has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since. Mr. Salisbury is Postmaster at Pleasant Grove. He was married in 1876, to Miss E. J. Pierce, a native of Wisconsin: they have one child—a daughter.

SANDERS, WM., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Tennessee, in 1839; when quite young he went to Missouri, and lived there until 1857; in that year he came across the plains with an ox team, being four and one-half months on the way; he lived in the vicinity of Forbestown until 1862, when he moved up above Chico, and remained there about three years. He settled in this county in 1866; he bought his first half section of land for $150, getting a *squatter's title*; now owns 893 acres. He was married in 1869, to Miss M. A. Longcor, a native of Illinois; they have three children—George Lee, aged 8 years; Ada A., and Ida E., (twins) aged 5 years.

SANTEE, G. W., farmer; P. O. West Butte; was born in Missouri, in 1831; he came so this State in 1850, stopping in what was then El Dorado county, (now Amador), and engaged in mining for eight years. In 1859, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Compton; in 1862, he returned to California, his wife accompanying him in that perilous drive across the plains; he again engaged in mining near Oroville, which occupation he followed for two years in 1864, he removed to Sutter county, and now lives at West Butte. They have had three daughters, two of whom died in infancy. Mr. Santee owns 185 acres of land, all fenced and all under cultivation.

SAUNDERS, J. D., blacksmith; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Iowa in 1848; he crossed the plains when only two years old, being over four months on the way; settled first at Placerville, but stopped there only six months; moved to Yolo county in 1851, and lived there until 1859, when he moved to Placer county, and remained there until 1869; then, being of age, he went to Woodland, Yolo county, and learned the blacksmith trade, serving two years. The time intervening, after serving his apprenticeship and until settling in this county (1874), he spent in traveling, and then settled in Pleasant Grove, where he is now engaged in wagonmaking and blacksmithing; since commencing here his business has doubled. Was married in 1875, to Miss Ida Cobb, a native of this State; they have one child—a daughter.

SAYE, GEO. M., farmer; P. O. Yuba City: lives on section 17, township 15 north, range 2 east; he owns 160 acres; was born in Polk county, Missouri, January 12, 1836, where he lived until coming west. He came to California in 1853, and settled in Sutter county, in that year, where he has since resided: he was married in 1858 to Julia A. Ramy, who was born in Vermont in 1838; they have four children—Laura, born Aug. 3, 1859; Anna, born November 17, 1861; Marvin, July 8, 1868; George William, April 3, 1876.

SCHELLENGER, C. H., blacksmitb; P. O, Meridian; was born in McLean county, Illinois, in 1854, living in that State until 1875; in that year he came to California and settled in this county near Meridian; in 1877 he engaged in blacksmithing in Meridian, where he now lives; he here owns a house and lot; he was married in 1878 to Miss M. L. Paine, a native of California, who has borne him one child—a daughter.

SCHILLIG, MRS. B., P. O. Grand Island, Colusa county; lives about eight miles southeast of Meridian; owns 366 acres. She was born in Longford county, Ireland, in 1835; emigrated to the United States with relatives in 1848, and settled in Greene county, New York, on the Hudson river, near Albany; she lived there until 1855, when she came to California; lived in Marysville about three years. She was married in June, 1858, to Paul Schillig, a native of Ohio; after marriage they moved to French Corrall, but remained there only about four months, when they removed to this county, where she has since resided. Her husband died November 3, 1874; she has seven children living—four sons and three daughters.

SCHMIDT, CHRISTIAN, farmer, about five miles south of Yuba City; owns some 600 acres of land; also is proprietor of the noted picnic grounds about seven miles south of Yuba City, former residence of General Sutter. A view of this beautiful and noted place is given elsewhere in this book. P. O. Yuba City; he was born in Germany, in 1831; lived there until 1850, when he emigrated to America and settled in New York until 1857, when he came to California; he lived in Sierra county some eighteen months; in 1858 he removed to this county, and has been engaged in farming and keeping public house ever since. He was married in 1859, to Miss Mary Eagan, a native of Ireland, who died in 1874; he was again married in 1875, to Mrs. Mary E. Heidotin, a native of Germany. Mr. Schmidt has one child by his first wife—Mary E., born in 1868. Mrs. Schmidt has two children by her first husband—Henry, born in 1872, and Joseph, born in 1874.

SCHOONOVER, S. C., farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1846; when six years of age he moved to Linn county, Iowa, where he lived until 1863; in that year he came to California, across the plains, being four months on the way, and settled in Sutter county, where he is now engaged in farming. Mr. Schoonover was married in 1872 to Miss Elizabeth Patrick, a native of Missouri; they have two children—Dorrance M., aged five years, and William H., aged fourteen months.

SCHUESSLER, H. H., was born in Montgomery county, Alabama, in 1846; came with parents to California in 1849, by water; his father, Adam Schuessler, kept City Hotel in San Francisco until

1851; they then moved to Marysville, his father keeping store there about a year; in 1852 they moved to Yuba City, and kept a dairy until 1861, when he turned his attention to culture of vineyard and wine making, which business he is still engaged in. He was married in Michigan, 1866, to Miss G. L. Bickley, a native of Richmond county, Virginia; they have one child—a daughter.

SCHULER, CONRAD, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; a native of Germany, born in 1849; lived there 18 years then came to California, arriving here in 1868, and settled in Sutter county. He was married to Miss Rose Cinc, of California, in 1874; she died in 1875; they have one child, Rose, born December 27, 1875. Married Miss Emma Goodwall, a native of California, in 1877; they have two children, Clara, born in 1877; Minnie, born January 1, 1879. Mr. Schuler was road overseer in 1874, and school trustee in 1875 and 76.

SIMENING, HENRY, farmer; section 27, township 13 north, range 4 east; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 240 acres of land; is a native of Germany; born in 1833; came to United States in ——, and to California in 1860; after traveling through the State he settled in this county in 1861, and took up land the following year. He was united in marriage September, 1867, to Miss H. Bohn, a native of Germany, where she was born in 1835. They have four children—one son and three daughters.

SIMPSON, JACKSON, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in ——— county, Tennessee, November 4, 1834, where he remained until 17 years of age, when he removed to Missouri and engaged in farming, near Springfield, for three years; he then removed to this State and engaged in the dairy business for one year, in Suisun valley: in 1857 he moved to Sutter county and went to raising stock, which occupied his attention for two years, at which time he turned his attention to farming, which he has followed ever since. Mr. S. was married July 15, 1855, to Canzety Dennis, of Jackson county, Tennessee, by whom he has had 13 children—all living—Wm. Jackson, John M., Charles D., Lewis W., George M., Benj. F., Mary C., Emma J., Theodora, Letitia, Luvernia, Canzety and Elsadie. Mr. Simpson's land and improvements are worth about $30,000. We give, on another page, a view of his ranch and residence.

SMITH, FRED F., farmer; P. O. South Butte; lives on section 8, township 15 north, range 2 east; he owns 160 acres; was born in Germany, in 1821; emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in Kentucky, where he resided until 1874; in the fall of that year he came to California, and settled where he now resides. Mr. S. was married in Kentucky, in 1853, to Mary A. McKenny; she was born in New Castle, England, in 1839; they have six children—Clara O., aged 23; Agnes A., aged 19; Linn P., aged 18; Bettie A., aged 13; Fannie M., aged 10, and John, aged 12.

SMITH, J. T., farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Yuba City; born in Ohio, in 1829; resided there until he was 21 years of age and then emigrated to Tennessee; lived there one year; came to California in 1853 by water; settled in Sutter county, and followed farming and stock-raising; owns 444 acres of land about five miles southwest of Yuba City; married Miss Mary A. Stewart, in 1863; she was born in Pennsylvania; have three children—Fannie W., born in 1866; Ernest L., born in 1867; James A., born in 1876. Mr. Smith took the census of Sutter county in 1860.

SMITH, W. L., farmer; P. O. Gridley Station; he lives on section 26, township 17 north, range 2 east; owns 160 acres; he was born in New Jersey in 1821; has lived in several Eastern and Southern States. In the spring of 1853 he came to California by way of the Isthmus and settled in Yuba county, where he engaged in mining for several years; in 1866 he removed to Sutter county, and settled on his present location.

SODERLAND, JOHN, blacksmith and farmer: P. O. Yuba City; owns 160 acres of land about 14 miles southwest of Yuba City; was born in Sweden in 1845; lived there until he was 22 years of age, when he went to Germany, where he remained one year, then to Norway; after being there six months emigrated to the United States, and lived in Illinois one year; he then came to California and settled in Sutter county; he was married to Miss Christina Bangson, in 1871; she was born in Sweden.

STAFFORD, WM., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Ireland in 1826; he emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in New York, where he lived until 1862; he came to California, in that year, by water; he was engaged in pattern making for about 10 years in Marysville; he then settled in this county, and has been engaged in farming ever since; owns 328 acres of land about six miles northwest of Yuba City. Mr. S. was married in 1852 to Miss G. Dukeloff, also a native of Ireland; they have four children—three sons and one daughter.

STEEL, A. L., Justice of Peace; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Russell county, Virginia, in 1838 and lived there five years, when he moved to Green county, Missouri, and remained there about 12 years; he came to California, across the plains, in 1857; was four months on the way; he settled in this county the same year. In 1871 he returned east, driving a band of horses across the plains; he came back to this State in 1873; he has been engaged the most of the time in farming. Mr. S. is now J. P. of Yuba Township, Live Oak Precinct.

STEELMAN, WM., farmer and dairyman; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in Indiana in 1825, and lived there until about 25 years of age; he then moved to Wisconsin and remained about three years. He crossed the plains in 1859, being about five months on the way, and came to this State; lived one year in Yuba county; he settled in this county in 1861, where he has since lived, engaged in farming and dairying. He owns 640 acres; lives on sections 32 and 33, township 11 north, range 4 east; we give a view of his dairy ranch in this book.

STEVENS, J. F., farmer; P. O. South Butte; lives on section 2, township 15 north, range 2 east; was born in New Jersey in 1813: he was engaged in the iron business for a number of years before moving west; came to California in 1855, leaving his family east; arrived in San Francisco with $28; and at once engaged in mining; settled on his present location in 1860, where he has since resided. His family came to the State in 1860. He was married in 1837; has six children—J. S., born January, 1839; Henry M., September, 1841; Naoma, April, 1846; Carrie M., September, 1847; John M., September, 1849; A. B., January, 1851.

STEVENSON, B. F., farmer; P. O. West Butte; owns 203 acres: was born in Madison county, Missouri, in 1830; he came to California in 1850, stopping at Cold Springs; his brother soon returned East for his family, when the subject of this sketch moved to Ousley's Bar, Yuba county, and engaged in mining until 1853, when he returned to Missouri; in January, 1854, he was married to Sarah Ann Compton, of Madison county, Missouri. With his bride, he started again for his western home, coming across the plains, and going direct to Ousley's Bar; he lived in different mining camps in Yuba county until 1855, when he went to Oroville, and engaged in mining for 11 years. His wife died June 14, 1866, leaving him three children. With his orphaned children, he moved to where he is now living. In 1870, he returned to Missouri, and was again married to Louisa Jane Counts, with whom he removed to the Buttes on Butte Creek slough; his second wife has borne him three children.

STEVENSON, ROBERT K., farmer; P. O. West Butte; born in Catawba county, North Carolina, in 1823; lived there until three years of age; then his parents moved to Missouri. When he reached manhood, he followed farming until 1850, when in company with his brother, he came across the plains with an ox team, to California; they were about four months making the trip. After being in Placer county some four months, went to Downieville, where he remained nine months, when he returned to Missouri for his wife and two children, aged three and five years; they arrived at Ousley's Bar in September, 1852, where they remained until 1854, in which year he removed to the place where he now resides. Mr. Stevenson owns 1,000 acres of land in the West Buttes. He was married to Miss Nancy Hicks in Missouri, in 1847; they have had thirteen children; two sons and nine daughters are now living.

STEWART, D. D., farmer; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 200 acres, about five miles south of Nicolaus. He was born in Kentucky in 1814; when 17 years of age, he moved to Missouri, and lived there until 1852; he came across the plains to California in that year; was a little over three months on the way from Missouri river. He settled first in Sacramento county, where he remained about 18 months; was back and forth in El Dorado and Sacramento counties, until 1856. He settled in this county that year, and has resided here ever since; was elected Sheriff in 1861, and re-elected in 1863. He was married in 1840 to Elizabeth H. Burkhartt, a native of Howard county, Missouri; she died in 1852. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

STEWART, J. H., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Pennsylvania in 1834, where he lived until 19 years of age; he started West in the Spring of 1853, arriving at Salt Lake City in August, where he stopped until the next May; he then came across to California, and settled in this county, where he has been engaged in farming and raising stock; owns 240 acres five miles south west of Yuba City. Mr. Stewart was married in 1875 to Miss W. Doull, a native of Scotland; they have two children—Annie, aged 2½ years, and Charles W., aged five months.

STOHLMAN, HENRY, farmer; P. O. West Butte; lives about five miles northeast of Meridian; he was born in Prussia in 1839, where he lived until 1858; in that year he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Iowa; lived there about 15 months; he then moved to California, and settled in this county, living here ever since; he owns 840 acres. Married in 1870 to Miss Minnie Strameyer, who is also a native of Prussia; they have five children—two sons, and three daughters.

STOKER, B. F., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; lives on east ½ section 31, township 15 north, range 3 east; owns 320 acres; was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1820, where he lived until 19 years of age, when he moved to Missouri, and lived there one year; he then removed to Illinois, and lived until 1864; April 4th of same year he started across the plains, and arrived in Boise City, Idaho, July 22; the spring following he went to Oregon, and the same year he came to California, settling in this county; he traveled the entire distance with his wagon, his family accompanying him. He was married in 1844 to Miss E. J. Vinson, a native of Missouri; they have nine children—five boys, and four girls.

STOKER, J. A., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; he lives on section 4, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 160 acres; was born in Illinois in 1850; he came to this State in 1864, and settled in Sutter county, in 1865; was married January 18, 1879; his wife was born in Cacheville, Yolo county, California.

STOLP, C., farmer; section 4, township 12 north, range 4 east; P. O. Nicolaus; born in New York State in September, 1821; he lived there until he was 14 years of age, then removed with his parents to Aurora, Illinois; came to California in 1852, settled in Nevada county; two years later he went to Sacramento; after stopping there two years, came to this county; he married Martha Hutchins May 7, 1876, a native of Missouri; they have two children, one son, and one daughter; owns 780 acres of land.

STORM, CLAUS, farmer, on M. J. Christian's ranch, near Nicolaus; P. O. Nicolaus; was born in Holstein, Germany, where he resided until he was 24 years of age, when he emigrated to America; crossed the plains in 1876, and came to Sutter county, California, where he has since continued to reside.

STRIPLIN, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; was born in South Carolina in 1808. He moved with his parents in 1818 to Tennessee, and lived there until 1826, when he moved back to South Carolina, and remained four years; he then went to Kentucky, and after living there a year, he removed to Illinois, where he resided until 1854. He came to California in that year, across the plains; but he returned East in 1856; he came back to this State in 1857, and lived six months in El Dorado county; he then settled in this county and has lived here ever since, on section 29, township 12 north, range 4 east; owns 160 acres. Mr. Striplin was married in 1828, to Priscilla Rogers, a native of South Carolina; she died in 1852; he was again married, in 1867, to Mrs. Mary Ed-

wards, also a native of South Carolina, and who died in 1868. He has two children—a son aud a daughter.

STRIPLIN, J. C., farmer; section 17, township 12 north, range 4 east; P. O., Nicolaus. He owns 160 acres of land; was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, in 1856. His parents moved to California in 1859 across the plains, arriving in the State the fall of same year, settling in Sutter county, where he has continued to reside. Married Miss L. M. Oldham, from Missouri, Sept. 18, 1878. She was born in 1862.

SUHR, JOHN C., farmer; P. O. South Butte; lives on section 2, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 200 acres. He was born in Hauover, Germany, Oct. 27, 1847. He came to California by way of the Horn, direct, landing in San Francisco Nov. 13, 1859. From that city he went to Ynba county, where he was employed by John Ramm, a second cousin, and an extensive farmer, for about 16 years. He settled in Sutter county, in May, 1875; was married September 16, 1876, to Miss Emma J. Clark. She was born in Iowa, March 23, 1858. They have one child—William E, born Aug. 19, 1877.

SULLENGER, L. S., farmer; P. O. Meridian; owns 160 acres; was born in Kentucky in 1815. He lived in that State until 1849, when he came to California, stopping first in San Francisco. He cast his first vote in the State in November of the same year. From San Francisco he went to Marysville; the first day's work he did was March 4, 1850, at Long Bar, for which he was paid $10. He was successful in his mining operations, which he followed until 1861, principally on Yuba river. In that year he moved to this county, on Butte slough, and engaged in farming.

SULTZABERGER, LEVI, farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives three and a half miles from Meridian; owns 160 acres; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1834. He lived in that State until he was about 23 years of age, when he moved to Ohio, lived there about two years. He drove across the plains in 1859, arriving in Marysville the latter part of August. He settled near his present location in the same year, remaining about four years. He then removed to Reese river, Nevada, and lived there about two years, when he returned to Sutter county, and remained only a year; then he moved back to Nevada, and was engaged in driving a quartz team in Virginia City and Washoe for about eight years; he then moved again to this county, to his present location, a view of which may be seen on another page.

SUMMY, G. R., farmer; P. O. South Butte; resides near South Butte; owns 160 acres; was born in Brown county, Illinois, in 1852; came to California in the fall of 1872, and settled in Sutter county. He was married in 1872 to Miss S. Putnam, who was born in Illinois; they have two children—Leroy, aged five years, and Effie, aged two years.

SUMMY, L., farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives three miles east of Meridian; owns 320 acres; was born in Brown county, Illinois, in 1844, living there until he was 19 years of age; he came to California in 1864, and engaged in gardening in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, Lassen county, for about 18 months. A view of his place is given on another page in this book. He settled in this county, on his present location, in 1866; he was married in 1872 to Miss S. J. Wood; she was born in Missouri, moving to California at a very early age; they have one child—a son.

TARKE, FREDERICK, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. West Butte. Mr. Tarke was born in Germany in 1824; when 20 years of age he emigrated to the United States, locating in Missouri; came to California in 1850, driving across the plains in company with F. Hoke; on their arrival at Sacramento they sold their teams, and outfitting for the mines the subject of this sketch went to Rough and Ready, Nevada county, where he remained all winter. In the spring of 1851 an excitement was created by the discovery of rich diggings at Rich Bar; early in March he returned to Sacramento, and buying more animals started forth on a prospecting tour; on the way he encountered a severe snow storm, which delayed him for some time at Box Ranch, 12 miles from Bidwell's place; the snow was 20 feet deep in places, making it impossible to travel with animals; he then tried to make his way on foot, carrying fifty pounds of flour on his back, but found that to be impossible; after a long, weary journey he arrived at Rich Bar, and found the miners were giving gold for flour, pound for pound. He engaged in mining until 1855, when he returned to the States; in the same year he was married in Iowa, to Miss Mary Stoahlman; with his bride he started for his western home, coming by way of the Isthmus, arriving in January, 1856, when he located on the ranch where he is now living; they have one son and two daughters. He owns 2500 acres of land, all fenced, about 800 acres being under a high state of cultivation; his principal crops are wheat, barley, corn and potatoes, which are unsurpassed. A view of his extensive ranch and his home is given on another page.

THARP, R. W., farmer; P. O. Kirksville; lives in Kirksville, where he owns town property; was born in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1838; his parents moved to Missouri, in 1822; his father was born in Kentucky, his mother in Virginia. His father was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died on his way home at the close of the war; his mother was again married in 1857, and is still living in Missouri. Mr. T. was engaged in farming and stock business, with fair success, before moving west; he came to California by railroad, and settled on Sacramento river, near Kirksville, and engaged in farming. He has held the office of Constable for about four years; was married in 1858 to Elizabeth M. Hiatt, who was born in Kentucky, in 1842; they have eight children living—six sons and two daughters.

THOMAS, E. M., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born July 21, 1821, in Franklin county, Alabama, where he lived until 19 years of age; he then moved to Mississippi, and lived in that State eight years; subsequently he lived in Tennessee and Arkansas. He came to California in 1856, driving an ox-team across the plains, being six months on the way; he settled in Calaveras county, and engaged in mining for four years; he removed to this county in 1861, and settled on his present location two years later; owns 273 acres. He was married in 1854 to Mrs. Carrie Miller; they have five children—one son and four daughters.

THOMAS, J. M., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Alabama in 1841; when about one year old he moved to Georgia, where he lived about six years; in 1848 he removed to Arkansas, and lived there one year, when he removed to Louisiana, and lived there until 1868. In that year he came to California, by water, and engaged in clerking in this county; in 1870 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, and served in that capacity until his election in 1871 to County Clerk, holding that office one term. In 1875 he was again elected County Clerk, holding the office one term; he was also School Trustee and Notary Public in Yuba City for six years. He owns 340 acres, about two miles west of Yuba City, and is now engaged in farming. He was married February 22, 1866, to Miss E. J. Haile, a native of Mississippi; they have four children—three boys and one girl.

THORNBROUGH, E. F., farmer; P. O. Meridian; owns 200 acres; was born in North Carolina in 1836, living there until he was 21 years of age, when he moved to Nodaway county, Missouri; he lived there about two years; in the spring of 1859, he came across the plains to California, being 3½ months on the way; he at once settled in this county, near present location, where he has since resided. He was married in 1862, to Miss Loretta J. Carner, a native of Illinois; they have eight children—three sons and five daughters.

THROCKMORTON, ARIS, farmer; P. O. Kirksville; lives about four miles south of Kirksville; owns 74 acres; was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1853, where he lived until about three years of age, when he moved with his mother to Missouri; they lived there four years. In 1860, he, with his mother, came across the plains to California, and settled near Knight's Landing; they moved to this county near present location in fall of 1862. He was married in 1874, to Miss Sarah E. Bostwick, a native of Missouri; they have one son and one daughter.

TILTON, D. G., farmer; section 4, township 12, range 4; P. O. Nicolaus; owns 720 acres of land; born in Ohio, 1828; lived there until 1848, then moved to Ogle county, Illinois, where he resided until 1864, when he came to California in September of that year; settled in Sonoma county, where he remained only one year; moved to Yolo county two years latter; in 1867, he came to this county and settled where he now resides. He was married to Miss McGlade in January, 1848; she was born in Ohio, 1829; have six children living—two daughters and four sons.

TILTON, J. W., farmer; section 24, township 12, range 4; P. O. Pleasant Grove; born in Ogle county, Illinois, in 1850; when he reached the age of 14 years his parents moved to California, coming across the plains, arriving in the State in the fall of 1864; settled in Sonoma county; after remaining there about two years, they went to Yolo county; three years later he came to this county and settled on his present location; he owns 400 acres of land. He married Mary E. Blue, November 28, 1878, a native of Illinois.

TODD, N. F., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Monitean county, Missouri, in 1835, and lived there until 19 years of age; he came to California in 1854, and settled in Marysville, where he lived until 1862, then moved to Chico, and came to this county in 1865; he was engaged in teaming for 12 years, but is now farming about 900 acres; he owns 160 acres nine miles from Yuba City. He was married in 1864 to Miss Matilda A. Deakins, a native of Moniteau county, Missouri; they have six children—Anna Bell, aged 14 years; Emma Lee, aged 11 years; William H., aged 9 years; Nelson F., aged 8 years; Charlie D., aged 6 years; Doyle D., aged 4 years.

TREVETHAN, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Grove; owns 314 acres on section 1, township 11 north, range 4 east; was born in England in 1830; when about 11 years of age he emigrated to the United States, and lived in Wisconsin until 1851; he then moved to Lake Superior, Michigan, and lived there until 1854, when he went back to Wisconsin, and remained about 8 years. In 1862 he crossed the plains to Colorado, and stopped there until the spring of 1864; at that time he came over as far as Virginia City, Nevada, and resided there until 1868; in that year he came to California and settled in this county. He returned to Virginia City, Nevada, December 16, 1871, to take charge of No. 3 shaft on Sutro Tunnel, which position he occupied until December, 1874; he then moved to Gold Hill, remaining there until July, 1875, when he came back to this county and engaged in farming; previous to this, he spent 35 years of his life mining. His family have been in the State since 1865. He was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah A. Howsley, also a native of England; they have seven children—five boys and two girls.

URY, JOHN, farmer; Yuba City; was born in Illinois, 1827, where he lived until about 20 years of age, when he removed to Missouri, living there about four years; subsequently he moved back to Illinois, living there until 1864, in which year he came to California, driving oxen across the plains, being six months on the way; he settled in this county at once, and lived here until 1869, when he returned to Illinois. In 1860, he returned west, and spent his time prospecting in Nevada until 1861, when he went to Arizona, remaining there about a year; he then returned to this State, stopping about three months at Los Angeles; from there he went to Virginia City, remaining one winter; then to Marysville, and Colusa county, stopping about three years; from Colusa county, he moved to Sutter county; he then drove sheep to Austin, Nevada. He returned to this county in 1868; owns 160 acres of land 14 miles southwest of Yuba City; married in 1869, to Elsie Murray, native of Scotland; have two children—Mary J., born in 1869, and George M., born in 1871.

VAN ARSDALE, A. B., P. O. Yuba City; was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1830, where he lived about 4 years, when he moved to Marion county; he removed to this State in 1850, and lived in Nevada county two years, when he moved to Sacramento county, and engaged in hauling, which he followed for seven years; he then removed to Yolo county, and engaged in farming until 1862; subsequently he moved to this county; kept hotel in Yuba City 2 years. He was elected Supervisor in 1872, and elected Treasurer in 1877, which office he now holds. He was married June 10, 1857, to Miss Mattie Ray, a native of Iowa; they have one child—a son 19 years of age.

VAN FLEET, WILLIAM, farmer, P. O. West Butte; born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1833, where he lived until 19 years of age, when he emigrated to California, coming across the plains, being four and a half months on the road. He went direct to Sacramento; then moved to Mormon Island, American river, where he engaged in mining; from there he moved to the Buttes, Sutter county, working some years for Parks and Bro.; about this time he was able to procure a ranch for himself; now owns 800 acres. A view of his romantically situated place is given on another page. He has lived in the county since first moving into it. Married Miss Eliza Barrows, February, 1864; no children.

VARTY, FRANCIS, farmer; P. O., Kirksville; lives about five miles north of Kirksville; owns 210 acres. He was born in England in 1839; when about 16 years of age he emigrated to Canada, and lived there seven years; he came to California in 1863, by way of the Isthmus, and settled in Sutter county, where he has since resided; he removed to his present location in 1871. He was married in 1874 to Miss Emily E. Dickey; she was born in this State; they have four children—two sons, and two daughters.

WADSWORTH, W. M., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; lives on section 28, township 15 north, range 2 east; he owns 1120 acres in sections 28, 29 and 30; was born in Morgan county, Illinois, March 22, 1829. He came across the plains to California in 1853, and engaged in mining in the vicinity of La Porte, Sierra county, until July, 1858; in September of the same year he returned to Illinois, and was married to Sarah M. Lovett, March 3, 1859. With his bride, he started across the plains again, bringing with them her mother, his father, and other members of the family, and in November 1859, settled where he now resides. A view of his place is to be seen on another page. His wife died April 17, 1865; he was again married, September 7, 1865, to Martha J. Wynecoop, who has borne him the following children—Wm. Ulysses, March 7, 1867; Edson Schuyler, September 24, 1868; Frank Alva Curtis, October 28, 1871; Minnie Elizabeth, November 2[illegible]74; Jennie Meribah, June 13, 1876; Harriet Alice, March 5, 1879.

WALTON, B. F., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1835; he came to California in 1859, and settled in this county, having lived here ever since. We give a view of his ranch and residence on another page of this book. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Union. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah Starr, by whom he has had five children, all of whom are living—Eda, Leonard A., Nydia, Frank Starr, and Victor S.

WALTON, O. M.; P. O., Yuba City; was born in Pennsylvania in 1835; came by water to California in 1859, and settled in Sutter county; owns 400 acres of land six miles southwest of Yuba City, follows the business of farming; was married in December, 1875, to Miss M. F. Gregg, a native of Iowa. He enjoys the confidence of his fellow men, and is one of the Trustees of the Barry school district. A view of his ranch and very une residence is given on another page of this book.

WARREN, WM., farmer; P. O. Sheridan. He was born in England in 1834; in 1850 he emigrated to the United States, locating in the State of New York, where he lived until 1854. In that year he removed to Michigan, where he lived until 1859, when he came to California and settled in Sutter county. He was married in March, 1869. He has two sons. Mr. Warren owns 480 acres; he lives on section 28, township 13 north, range 5 east.

WAY, BETHEL, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; was born in New York, 1828, where he lived until 19 years of age, when he removed to Michigan, living there four yerrs. He then came across the plains, being six months on the way, and went up into Oregon, living there eight years. He came to California in 1859, and settled in Sutter county, engaging in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1853 to Miss Susan Jones, by whom he had one son. She died in 1863. He was again married in 1875 to Miss Nellie Sutherland, a native of Swedeu, who has borne him three sons—James E., born in 1875; Hiram and Edward (twins), born in 1879. His son by his first wife, George W., was born in 1853.

WEIS, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Grand Island, Colusa county; lives about six miles north of Kirksville; owns 526 acres; was born in Ohio, December 12, 1833; lived in that State until 1851. In that year he started for California by way of the Isthmus, but did not arrive in San Francisco until May, 1852. He started from New York in steamer. At Panama he took passage in a sailing vessel for San Francisco; when 84 days out the vessel was wrecked about 400 miles from Acapulco. Out of 160 passengers who started from Panama, only about 80 arrived in San Francisco; the others died on the way, from fever and other sickness; the passengers were put on short allowance of water for about three weeks; only half a pint to a person was allowed. After being shipwrecked at the point spoken of, he started on foot through Mexico, he traveled several weeks in this way before reaching Acapulco; he was there only two days when he took passage on the steamer "Goldeu Gate," and arrived in San Francisco seven days afterwards. He commenced mining at Coloma on the American river, about the first of June. He was thus occupied in various parts of the State until 1861. In that year he removed to Idaho, and engaged in mining, locating several placer mines; he remained there about one year; and returned to California in November, 1862. He lived in Auburn, Placer county, for a short time. He was here married, March 5, 1863, to Miss A. L. Ellet, who was born in Clarke county, Arkansas, 1843. About a month after marriage, he returned to Idaho and engaged in running a pack-train from Umatilla to Boise River mines. He sold out in 1864, and again returned to this State, locating where he now lives. A view of his place is given on another page. They have six children living, four sons and two daughters. Mr. W. has held the office of School Trustee for the last six years.

WHITE, DANIEL, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; owns 320 acres of land; his home is about 14 miles southwest of Yuba City; born in Massachusetts in 1817, lived there until 1858, then went to Tennessee, remained there eleven months and returned to Massachusetts; in 1871, came to California. Mr. White followed wood-turning until 1866; since that time he has followed a farming life. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Kimball in 1847; she was born in Maine; they have four children—Mary E., born March 30, 1848; Daniel T., born April 29, 1849; Arthur K., born November 15, 1863; Nellie M., born September 24, 1865.

WHITE, E. J., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; he was born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1855. Mr. White came to California in 1868, and settled in Sutter county, where he has since lived. He was married May 1, 1876, to Miss Ida Dean, by whom he has had one child—a daughter, born July 6, 1878.

WILLIAMS, CORNELIUS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Canada; he came to California in 1852, and settled in this county in 1857; he engaged in mining for two years; he then followed freighting to and from the mines for several years, being at the same time engaged in buying and selling stock; from 1863 to 1867 he gave his entire attention to the stock business. He was married at Salt Lake to Miss Sarah George, remaining there six months; he then returned to the ranch where he now lives, just north of the Buttes; owns 385 acres. A view of his ranch and residence is given on another page. He has been, for some years, extensively engaged in raising sheep in Utah. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

WHYLER, WILLIAM, farmer; P.O, Yuba City; was born in Philadelphia in 1831; when five years of age removed to Ohio, and lived until 1852; was in the mercantile business in Ohio. In 1852 he came to California and located on the place where he now lives; on the trip across the plains his father and a brother died. Mr. Whyler has spent five years in mining in the State; with that exceptiou, his time has been given to farming; he owns 300 acres about one and one-half miles west of Yuba City; he was one of the first settlers in the neighborhood where he now lives. A view of his place can be found on another page.

WILBUR, W. W., farmer, P. O. West Butte; was born in the State of New York in the year 1830; moved with his parents to Michigan when seven years of age; came to this State in 1852, and lived in El Dorado county until the spring of 1853 when he removed to the Buttes, where he has ever since resided. He married Miss Katie Swift of Michigan in 1857, by whom he has had six children, three boys and three girls. He owns 410 acres, all fenced, 300 of which are under cultivation; we give elsewhere in this book a view of his place.

WILCOXON, CALEB E., merchant; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, September 8, 1823; in the spring of 1830 moved to Howard county, Missouri, and lived there 23 years; came to California in 1853, arriving in Yuba City September 27th. He was appointed, and served as Under-Sheriff of Sutter county in 1854; in September, 1855, he was elected County Clerk, and filled the office until 1861. He was, in that year, elected to the Legislature, and served in the session of 1862, after which he clerked in a store in Marysville until 1863. In September of that year he was again elected County Clerk, and served three terms; since then he has been in the mercantile business. In September, 1875, he was again elected County Clerk. He was married February 12, 1846, to Julia A. Crow, a native of Virginia, who has borne him eleven children, four of whom are deceased.

WILCOXON, T. B., liquor dealer; P. O. Yuba City; born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1835, and lived there until 1853; he came to California in that year, being five months on the plains, and settled in this county; in 1856 he returned to Missouri, and remained until 1860; he then came back to this State. He was married in 1867 to Miss M. S. Smith, a native of Virginia; they have eight children—four sons and four daughters.

WILKIE, DAVID, farmer; about 12 miles south of Yuba City; owns 480 acres of land; was born in Scotland in 1837; at the age of five years he went to Michigau, where he remained until 1856, when he went to Illinois; after being there two years, he came to California; arrived here in 1858; he has followed farming the greater part of his time since his arrival. We give, on another page, a view of his ranch and residence. He was married to Miss D. E. Hendricks, a native of Michigan, in 1874; they have two children—David O., born in 1876, and baby, born in 1879; P. O. Yuba City.

WILKIE, JOHN, miller; P. O. Yuba City; was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1842; emigrated to the United States with his parents, when about two years of age, and settled in Livingstone county, Michigan. He came to California in 1858, and settled in this county; he was engaged in farming until about four years ago; he now owns and runs the Yuba City Mill.

WILSON, S. E. farmer; P. O. Yuba City, born in Kentucky in 1828; his parents removed to Missouri when he was four years of age; lived there until 1852 when he came to California across the plains with cattle; he drove horses mules and cattle across the plains from the States from 1852 to 1868; settled in Sutter county in 1868; since then has followed farming; owns 2,800 acres of land, lives twelve miles south of Yuba City. Married Miss A. D. Abernathey in 1848, she was born in Missouri; they have eight children—five sons and three daughters; He is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Co-operative Union of Sutter County.

WINCHESTER, M. C. farmer; P. O. Grafton; was born in Vermont in 1825; in 1847 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived there two years; he came to California in 1849, and engaged in mining in Mariposa county for one year; he then moved to Santa Clara county and engaged in farming for two years. He came to this county in 1854, and remained until 1860; when he removed to Placer county and farmed until 1871; then he settled on his present location; where, in partnership with Mr. Dameron, he owns and farms 65 acres.

WINSHIP, ISAAC A, farmer; P. O. Grand Island, Colusa county; owns 160 acres; was born in Massachusetts, July 4, 1822, living in that State until 1847. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, serving about 18 months; he then returned to Massachusetts, but stopped there only about six months, when he started across the plains for California, arriving in the fall of the year; he was engaged as a cook in the "Bell House," Nicolaus, for some time. He moved to the Sacramento river in 1853, and engaged in farming; moved to his present location in 1857. He was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Brock, a native of Missouri; they have seven children.

WITT, VALENTINE, farmer; P. O. Live Oak; was born in Poland, that part that now belongs to Prussia, in 1828, where he lived until 25 years of age, when he emigrated to the United States, and stopped three months in New York; he then moved to Geneseo, Illinois, where he lived about three years; he came to California by water, in 1856, and first stopped about a month at Gold Hill; then he moved to Marysville, and from there to Oroville; at these three places he was engaged in mining. He came to this county in 1872, and engaged in farming; owns 200 acres nine miles from Yuba City. He was married in 1871 to Miss Charlotte Gard, a native of Germany; they have two children—Mary C., aged five years, and Francis L. V., an infant.

WOOD, IRA H, farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives 3 miles northeast of Meridian; owns 280 acres; born in Scioto county, Ohio, March 5, 1833; moved with his parents to Clark county, in 1840; in the spring of 1852, he came to California with his oldest brother, driving oxen across the plains; he engaged in mining on the Feather river, but not with flattering success; afterwards he engaged in furnishing steamboats with wood at Marysville and Yuba City, which he found to be more profitable. In the spring of 1854 he returned to Illinois; in the fall of same year he went to Texas, remaining there until the spring of 1855, when he went to New Orleans and started again for California, coming by way of Nicaragua route; arrived in San Francisco, May 7, and again engaged in mining for a short time; subsequently he returned to Yuba City, and once more engaged in the wood business, with very good success, until August, 1859; he then removed to Tulare county, remaining there until the spring of 1863, when he removed to Virginia City and vicinity with cattle, remaining in that business about two years. He then settled in this county, near his present location; married February 10, 1861, to Miss A. A. Curtis, who was born in Coles county, Illinois, February 7, 1843; they have eight children living—six sons and two daughters.

WOOD, M. C. farmer; P. O. Meridian; lives three miles northeast of Meridian; owns 455 acres in Sutter county, and 362 acres in Colusa county; born in Scioto county, Ohio, July 15, 1824; in the fall of 1840 he moved with his parents to Clark county, Illinois, living there until 1849; with his next oldest brother, he started for California March 29th of the same year, driving an ox-team across the plains; they were six and one-half months on the way. He engaged at once in mining at Bidwell's Bar, Feather river, Butte county, which he followed for one year there and other places, being only moderately successful. Mr. Wood cast his vote for first Constitution of California in 1849, to be a free State; he still *favors the old Constitution.* He was in San Francisco in 1850 when word came that California had been admitted into the Union. In October 1850, he returned to Illinois by way of Nicaragua route in sailing vessel; was three and one-half months on the way; remained in Illinois until March 1852, when he again crossed the plains with ox-team and cattle; he arrived in October and engaged in mining and trading in beef cattle on Feather river until 1853. He was bridge and ferry tender at Yuba City until the spring of 1854, when he again returned to Illinois by way of the Nicaragua route. He was married September 5, 1854, to Margaret Marrs, of Clark county, Illinois; with his bride, he moved to Texas; after looking over 17 counties and not being pleased with the country, he removed to to Vernon county, Missouri (ten miles from Fort Scott), in the spring 1855. A year later he again crossed the plains with cattle for California, with the purpose of permanently settling here. He settled on his present location October 3, 1856; was East on a visit in 1859, returning by way of the Isthmus. He has four children living—one son and three daughters.

WOODWORTH, WALTER, farmer; section 26, township 13 north, range 4 east; P. O. Sheridan; was born in Essex county, New York, in January, 1815; he lived there until 1838, then moved to Illinois, where he remained until April, 1840, when he went to Jackson, Iowa; in the spring of 1863 he started across the plains for California, arriving in Sacramento valley, August 29, 1863; after living in Placer county one year, came to this county, where he has since continued to reside; married Miss M. Gould, February 21, 1836; she was born 1812, in Caselton, Vermont; they have six children living—one son and five daughters. He owns 160 acres of land.

YOUNG, GEORGE H., farmer; P. O. Yuba City; lives on section 27, township 15 north, range 2 east; owns 160 acres; was born in town of Gray, Cumberland county, Maine, May 9, 1835; enlisted in 1861 in the 13th Regiment, Maine Infantry, and served during the war; Gen. Neal Dow was the Colonel of this Regiment. He came to California May 20, 1870, and lived near Brownsville, Yuba county, for about two years, engaged in the tannery business; subsequently he removed to this county, where he has since lived. A view of his place may be seen on another page. He married Susan F. Andrews, March 5, 1867; she was born in Freeport, Maine, January 8, 1846; they have two children—Fannie M., born at Yarmouth, Maine, January 29, 1868, and Chas. Walter, born at South Butte, Oct 16, 1874.

ZEIGLER, SOLOMON, farmer; P. O. Yuba City; lives eight miles southwest of Yuba City, on his farm of 138 acres; was born in Ohio, in 1842; lived there until he was 20 years of age; came to California in 1862 by water; resided at the Oregon House, in Yuba county, four years; came to this county in 1866, and has followed farming to the present time. He married Miss M. J. Stocker, in 1874; they have three children—one son and two daughters.